THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,140. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PERSONAL.

ANNIE S**** SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO WILL, Herald office.

B.—LETTER IN POST OFFICE, ADDRESSED AS usual. B.

EMMA—MY ADDRESS IS 1 WEST TWENTY seventh street. ANNA MANZOC.

FLORENCE W.—SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO MRS. Mattie Smith, 111 West Twenty-seventh street.

G. E.—SEND ME A LETTER. HAVE TIME EVENings only. GEO. E. M.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF STEPHEN GAUGHAN or his children, who left Boston for New York in March, 1866. When last heard from he resided at No. 11 Greenwich street, New York city. Any person knowing the whereabouts of any of the above persons will confer a great favor and be suitably rewarded by addressing a letter to JOHN CASEY, No. 104 South, corner of Kneeland street, Boston, Mass., executor to the will of the late Michael H. Gaughan.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF GEORGE L. BINDON, A native of the Island of Antigua; left Trinidad September, 1866, for the United States; supposed to have been in the employ of a life insurance company in this city about two years since. Any information of him, living or dead, will be thankfully appreciated by addressing G. W. B., box 2,425 Post office, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS DORIS, WHO was last seen at St. John's church, Philadelphia, about 22 years since; aged at that time about 12 years. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his mother and brother, Ann and Michael Doris, No. 175 Eighth avenue, corner Nineteenth street, New York. California and New Orleans papers will please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES, JOHN AND Michael Flynn by their sisters, Mary Ann and Sarah. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their sister SARAH, 261 Delancey street.

LOTHARIO—SEE ME AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Wednesday evening, Nov. 17; Florences; Ticket-of-Leave Man. Don't fail. Oh, how the old time comes over me. "There's some good in a Ticket-of-Leave Man after all." GUSSIE.

METHLICK.—JULY 12, 1869.—I HAVE BEEN SERIously ill; getting better, but very weak; come if you possibly can immediately, for you are more needed than you can think. M.

MARGARITA—NO NEWS. SHE WILL COME. ALL well. MOTHER.

NOVEMBER 27—MY DEAR ONE'S BIRTHDAY. LET it not pass without showing how I can communicate with you. I seek no more. Our father is gone. Unless you wish further sacrifice, do not disregard this. FLEDA.

W. H. STOUT IS AT THE WASHINGTON RIDING Academy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—THE BEST CARAMELS IN THE WORLD; ALSO Yemas' Burnt Almonds, Walnut Candy and Chocolate Creams. Without rivals. All at 80 cents per pound. At L. EBERT'S, 50 East Twelfth street, three doors west of Broadway.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. H. MURRAY & CO.'S Lotteries.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS 663, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.
9, 20, 47, 12, 16, 35, 6, 25, 18, 28, 65, 69, 60.
MISSOURI—CLASS 664, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.
73, 10, 12, 76, 74, 30, 54, 39, 40, 64, 59, 53, 26.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 639, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.
59, 32, 49, 24, 46, 36, 75, 20, 33, 9, 51, 47, 57.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 640, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.
50, 52, 62, 58, 6, 69, 19, 48, 74, 67, 25, 24, 22.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 266 Broadway and 153 Fulton street.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court House, Park, 32 Chambers street, Nov. 5, 1869.
TO TAX PAYERS.
Notice is hereby given that one per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December, also an additional one per cent on December 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after two o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.
Figure Carving our specialty.
A. HENKEL & CO.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE WESTERN BRANCH Young Men's Christian Association—At the Rooms, 285 Hudson street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Reports of committees and addresses. A full attendance of members and friends is requested.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY NEW YORK, November 3, 1869.
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ELECTION.
Notice is hereby given that the election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall street, on Wednesday, November 17, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed, preparatory to said election, on Saturday, 6th inst., at 4 P. M., and reopened on Friday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE MISSISSIPPI State Lottery, for the Benefit of the Orphan Home at Lauderdale Springs, drawn in public, at 55 Main street, Columbus, Miss.
MISSISSIPPI—CLASS 71.—SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1869.
26, 18, 9, 73, 4, 27, 10, 62, 25, 63, 5, 16, 75.
MISSISSIPPI—CLASS 72.—SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1869.
20, 77, 45, 19, 39, 57, 30, 74, 14, 61, 9, 64, 31.
McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Managers.
All communications must be addressed McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Columbus, Miss.

PAWNBROKER'S NOTICE.—ALL GOODS PAWNED at M. BRUCKHEIMER'S, 447 Sixth avenue, must be redeemed within sixty days.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in the above lotteries at PARKS & CO.'S private offices, rooms Nos. 2 and 3 old Herald Building, New York city. Send for circulars.

QUARRYMEN, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the members of the three divisions of the Quarrymen's Union Protective Society to attend a general meeting to be held at the Nineteenth Ward Hotel, Fifty-third street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of
THOMAS KIERNAN, General President.
MARTIN TRERACEY, General Secretary.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
corner Broadway and Twentieth street.
This hotel is now open for the reception of guests, having been newly and elegantly furnished throughout. Its location is the most convenient, being in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels and business marts of the city. Rooms can be obtained in suits or singly, at the option of guests. Table on the table d'hote plan.
WM. H. FAIRCHILD, Proprietor.

THE HOP AND MALT EXCHANGE AND WAREHOUSE Company (limited), London, England.
Hops warehoused at one penny per bale per week including insurance, sampling and other extras, as per order. Warrants granted on arrival of hops. The most convenient and advantageous warehouses for American hops. Consignments made to the Company will receive every care and attention. All communications should be made to
HERBERT R. DUKE, Secretary,
Southwark street, London.

WAITERS PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOciation—A meeting of the above association will be held at their rooms, No. 267 Bowery, on Monday evening, November 15, at 8½ o'clock. All the members are requested to attend, as business of great importance will be laid before the meeting. By order of WILLIAM McDERMOTT, President.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

CHAMPION SLOOP YACHT GRACIE FOR SALE; 60 tons. Inquire of WILLIAM VOORHIS, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED SCHOONER YACHT HENRIETTA, 210 tons burden, old measurement, winner of the great ocean yacht race to Cowes, England, in 1866 (in which she made the extraordinary run of 280 miles in 24 hours), and several other ocean races. The Henrietta has been on a cruise to the West Indies, but has returned to New York. While on her voyage from Key West to Charleston she made a run of 250 miles in twenty-four hours, during rough weather, showing that she has lost none of her speed. The Henrietta has a commodious saloon, handsomely fitted up, with a large stateroom on the starboard side, three other staterooms and two staterooms forward for officers. The cabin furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., are in complete order, and the vessel will be put in readiness to go to sea immediately. The Henrietta will compare favorably, for speed and seagoing qualities, with any yacht in this country or England. For particulars address J. ANDERSON, Herald office, New York.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRELY NEW FIRST CLASS PROpeller Tug, in complete running order; 64 feet long, 16 feet beam; first class in every respect. Apply at the office of the Star Linseed Oil Company, 180 Water street, New York.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE MODELLED steam yacht, 55 feet long, 11½ feet beam, 10 inch square cylinder, well found and in complete running order, for sale cheap. She is very economical in the item of fuel. Address Dolphin, New York Herald office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MRS. HARRIET TACKABERRY, TRANCE MEDIUM, will give some of her spiritual seances at 956 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday evenings, Nov. 14, 15 and 16. Spirits will talk and sing independent of the medium, while she is entranced and in an unconscious state.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A LARGE STOCK MARBLE MANTELS AT COST.—Mantels now finished sold at cost prices until January 1. WATHAN & CO., 339 West Eighteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND Marble Mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, MONUments, &c.—The largest stock of the latest designs on hand, ready to ship or put up at a few hours' notice.
A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

S. KLABER, 52 FIRST AVENUE, SELLS MARBLE Mantels, Headstones, Monuments, of superior workmanship, below cost, before removing to his new factory next month.

THE TURF.

TROTTING MATCH.—ONE OF THE BEST TROTS OF the season will come off over the Fashion Course on Tuesday, November 16, at 2 P. M. Mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. Dr. Ogle enters s. g. Pet; Owners, Brown Gelding; H. Carey, s. g. Gibney Horse; J. Martin, g. s. Messenger, for a stake of $200. J. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 8 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. DOVEY.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART,
1,557 Broadway, corner Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, Auctioneer.
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock.
SPEED, SPEED, SPEED.
Great sale of celebrated Trotters, Thoroughbreds and Road Horses.
Bay Horse Captain Smith, 15½ hands, 9 years old, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam an Abdallah mare, can trot close to 2:30.
Chestnut Horse, 15¾ hands, 10 years old, by old American Star; can speed a forty gait.
Chestnut Horse Pet, 15¾ hands, 9 years old; has trotted in public in 2:33¼ the fourth heat, on the Union Course the past season.
Bay Horse Red Rover, 15½ hands, 7 years old; has trotted in public in 2:42½, to wagon, on the Union Course, and has won six trots the past season.
Brown colt Tommy Dodd, 14½ hands, 5 years old, has trotted in 2:52 the past season, without training; promises well.
The above trotters are all gentle, handy and splendid drivers, double or single, or on the road or anywhere else.
Thoroughbreds.
The great Brood Mare Adelgazia.
Chestnut Horse Metairie, 5 years old.
Chestnut Horse Sanford, 4 years old.
Bay Mare Flora McIvor, 5 years old.
Bay Mare Sleety, 5 years old.
Bay Mare Bonny Braes, 4 years old.
Bay Stallion Zigzag, 9 years old.
Gray Stallion Richmond, 7 years old.
Chestnut gelding Aldebaran, 9 years old.
Bay gelding Jubal, 5 years old.
Chestnut gelding Simple Simon, 4 years old.
Colts.
Chestnut colt Tammany, 2 years old.
Chestnut colt Ketcham, 2 years old.
Bay colt ——, 2 years old.
Road Horses.
Bay Gelding, 15½ hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; can trot in 3:30 to a road wagon.
Sorrel Mare, 15½ hands, 5 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; can trot close to 3 minutes.
Black Horse, 15 hands, 9 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; can trot close to 3 minutes.
Black Gelding, 15½ hands, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; very stylish driver and great roadster.
Bay Horse, 15¾ hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; free, stylish driver; has trotted in 2:42 to the pole; can trot in 2:50 to day.
Matched Pairs.
Pair matched bay Horses, 16½ hands, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, splendid drivers and an excellent carriage team.
Pair closely matched jet black Horses, 15½ hands, 6 and 7 years old, warranted sound and gentle in all harness; one of them an excellent saddle horse.
The pedigrees of the above fast and well known horses will be fully described in the catalogues, which can be obtained from the auctioneers.

AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, NOV. 16,
at 12 o'clock,
by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at their Horse and Carriage Auction Mart,
112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Elegant crossed matched Team, black and white mares, 15½ hands, 7 and 9 years, sound, kind and true, very stylish and rangy; can trot in 3:10 together; the white one singly inside 3 minutes; the black never been handled for speed, but is very promising; all day travellers of great endurance and bottom; been used only for private driving; sold for no fault, only for want of use; together with a shifting top piano box Wagon, made by Dusenbury & Van Duzer; also set fine light double Harness, made by Lowden; Robes, Sheet Blanket, Whip, &c., &c.
Team bay Mares; one an Abdallah Colt, 5 years, 15 hands, sound, kind and fast; the other an Ethan Allen Mare, 9 years; can trot in 3:03; also
Bay Hambletonian Horse, 8 years; can trot in three minutes.
Also,
Sorrel Horse Thunderbolt, 15½ hands; can trot in 2:30.
Roan Trotting Horse, 15½ hands, 8 years; kind, sound and true; can trot inside of three minutes.
Dark bay Horse, 15½ hands, 9 years; sound, kind and true; an excellent family horse.
Bay Pony Horse, 14 hands, 6 years; sound, kind and true; suitable for ladies' and children's use.
Large gray Horse, 16½ hands, 9 years, kind in all harness, free from vice, a good traveller, very stylish and rangy, and is kind and true; would make an excellent coupe, truck or cart horse.
Full particulars at auctioneers' office or in the Herald of Tuesday, under this head.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET.
Horse Blankets, Lap Robes, &c.
Carriages and Harness,
at enormous reductions in price. Some great bargains this week at our private salesroom, No. 58 Liberty street.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

A.—OUR NEXT REGULAR SALE WILL TAKE PLACE on Tuesday next, of Horses, Carriages and Harness, at 12 M., consisting of trotting, road, family and farm Stock, the whole representing as fine a stock as has been offered this season. Particulars at sale.
JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, 21 Duane st.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Consisting of Coupe, Horse and Harness and a Dog Cart, all in first rate order, and will be sold together or separately, at a great bargain. Call and see them, at 10 East Twenty-first street, New York.

A.—10 EXPRESS WAGONS, 150 TOP AND OPEN Wagons; also Blankets, Robes, Bells, single and double Harness and everything appertaining to the horse 30 per cent below any house in New York, at the old stand, 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street. JAMES JENKINS.

A LANDAU, MADE TO ORDER, COST $2,500, lined satin, raising seats, will be sold at a bargain. Clarences, Coupes, our own make, unsurpassed in style, 25 per cent less than Broadway stores.
HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A BAY MARE FOR SALE—15½ HANDS, 7 YEARS, warranted sound and kind, at a bargain. Apply at 127 West Fiftieth street.

A STANHOPE GIG FOR SALE—PERFECT ORDER; built by Peters, of London. Apply at 127 West Fiftieth street.

A SUPERIOR FAMILY TEAM COACH HORSES, 16 hands high, 8 years old, sound, kind and good drivers—dapple gray and bay—can be bought at a bargain, together or single. Address FAMILY TEAM, Herald office.

A.—SPLENDID VERY LIGHT COUPE, LINED WITH Bismarck satin; Clarences, Coaches, three Coupe Rockaways, very light; Park Pony Phaetons, top, road, express Wagons. Rockaways, all kinds; also 50 second hand Carriages and Wagons, from $25 up; Harness, Blankets, Robes. Will be cleared out at low figures to make room for 500 Sleighs. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster st.

ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS and second hand Rockaway, $125; do. $300, very little used. HICKS, 32 Barclay street, established 1838.

A STIVERS' LIGHT SHIFTING TOP WAGON, POLE and shafts, in fine order; price $200. Also Road Wagon, piano box, Bates' make, $175; light double Harness, $50. 139 East Sixteenth street.

A CHEAP HORSE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE AT 559 Washington street, in the blacksmith's shop.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF WORK HORSES, JUST FROM Cincinnati, suitable for all purposes; also several good low priced ones. HENRY WILEY, 19 Vestry street.

A VALUABLE FAMILY MARE, 7 YEARS, PONY built, well bred, cheap. Two low priced horses; must be sold; want of use; big bargains given. 468 Pearl street.

BY STANLEY DAY, AUCTIONEER—OFFICES 925 Broadway, N. Y.—Auction sale of Horses and Carriages, being the establishment of a gentleman lately deceased.
STANLEY DAY, auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday morning, Nov. 16, at 9½ o'clock, at the stables, rear of Nos. 329 and 331 West Fifteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues,
One pair black Horses, well matched, 16 hands high, fine style and action, sound and gentle in every respect; in city use for two years.
One pair cross matched Horses, 16 hands high, fine style and action, sound and gentle in every respect.
One very stylish black Horse, 15½ hands high, sound and gentle; has been driven to a phaeton by a young lady, being also a superior saddle horse. One family close panel Carriage, fine order, built by Wood. A Clarence Coupe, for one or two horses, built by Wood and in perfect order.
A Park Phaeton (shell shape) with umbrella top and dickey seat, nearly new; cost $1,400. One large Barouche, in fine order; Wood, maker. Two sets Carriage Harness, one set single Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c.
Parties can examine the above property upon application at the stables, rear of Nos. 329 and 331 West Fifteenth street.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS, DIRECT FROM manufacturers, at a sacrifice.—English Kersey Blankets, elegantly trimmed, worth $35, selling off at $16 to $18, all perfect; also Lap Robes, Rugs, &c., very low, to close out consignments and pay advances. 58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND CARRIAGES, VIZ.:—Four Buggies, Victoria, Pony Phaeton, Rockaway, Park Wagon; several slightly soiled Carriages cheap; two second hand Sleighs. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WARRANTED SOUND, kind and gentle, single or double; shifting top Wagon and Harness, all in good order. Can be seen at 17 East Thirtieth street.

CHEAP.—BLACK HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS high, warranted perfectly sound and kind; fine saddle horse, thoroughly broken; at 23 West Thirteenth street.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS FOR SALE—A LARGE assortment of all styles selling off; cheapest in the city. WITTY'S factory, Fulton avenue and Nevins street, Brooklyn.

COUPE AND CLARENCE, FIRST CLASS, FOR sale—At BEARDSLEY'S Carriage Factory, Broadway and Thirty-seventh street.

COUPE, TRIMMED BROWN SATIN; STYLISH DOG Cart, four light road Wagons, very fine Wagonette and Boston Chaise; open Buggies at $85 to $175; top Buggies, $165 and upwards; large lot Harness. At CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGE, DRAUGHT AND SADDLE HORSES AT auction.—The best opportunity of the season to buy good horses cheap. The Cleveland Lightning Rod Company will make their annual sale of Horses and Carriages on Monday, Nov. 15, at 10 A. M., at J. S. SELDEN'S stable, Twenty-third street, near Third avenue, New York.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BLACK HAWK MARES AND one English Landau. Can be seen for five days, at private stable, No. 3 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE TEAM OF 16 HAND bay Horses, 7 and 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in single and double harness; very stylish drivers. Apply at 20 Amity street.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUPE, FOR SINGLE OR two horses, made by Lawrence & Co.; is in good order and can be seen by applying at private stable No. 23 West Thirty-fourth street. Price $500.

FOR SALE—FINE CARRIAGE TEAM BAY HORSES, 15½ hands, 6 and 7 years, kind in all harness; free from vice; good travellers; free and stylish drivers; warranted sound. Apply to THOMAS E. TRIPLER 301 avenue B.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR MORGAN HORSE, ABOUT 14½ hands high, young, sound and kind; free driver; just from the country. At WAKERLEY'S stables, corner Sixth avenue and Thirty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE NO. 38 EAST FORtieth street, a first class lady's Saddle Horse.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF DARK BROWN HORSES, 7 years old, 16 hands high, long tails, black legs and very stylish drivers, sound, kind and warranted in every way without spot or blemish. Can be seen on Monday at private stable, 14 Lexington avenue, third stable from Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE TRUCK HORSE; ALSO ONE handsome Mare, a little sore forward. Apply at 84 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUPE, FIRST CLASS MAKE, with Pole and Shafts, all in good order; will be sold cheap. Apply at 321 East Fourteenth street.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH JET BLACK SADDLE HORSE, 7 years old; good jumper; property of an officer ordered West. 34 East Fourteenth street, or stable 132 West Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE.—TWO VERY HANDSOME YOUNG ALDERney Heifers, to calf early in the spring. Can be seen at stable 72 Robinson street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A VERY FAST ROAD MARE; 15 hands, 3 inches, 7 years old. A beautiful Saddle Mare, 15 hands, 6 years old. A 4 year old Kentucky Stallion; splendidly bred; shows promise of great speed; suitable for breeding; well broken to harness. Also several Harnesses and Wagons. The above will be on sale for three days only. Inquire at private stable, 129 West Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LIGHT TOP BUGGY WAGons. Apply at 259 Pearl street.

HORSE WANTED—15 TO 16 HANDS HIGH, 5 OR 6 years old; must trot inside of three minutes and be warranted sound and kind; at a moderate price. Address, with full particulars, box 4,519 Post office.

MILCH COW.—FOR SALE, A FINE, FRESH AND healthy Milch Cow; calved two weeks ago. Apply at private stable, 126 West Seventeenth street.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—200 FOR SALE.
Hand Wagons, all styles; Velocipedes;
1,000 sets Harness. Great bargains. 638 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN HORSE CLIPPING shop, 1,517 Broadway, McINTYRE, GROGAN & HENNESSY; all orders punctually attended to; horses clipped in the finest style.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE TRUCK, in good order; also a Horse. Apply to W. H. PINNER, 142 West Seventeenth street.

WANTED—A WAGON, WITH TOP; NO OBJECTION to style; must be in good order and cheap. Address WALLACE, box 131 Herald office.

WANTED—A PONY PHAETON (MUST BE IN GOOD order) in exchange for a handsome, fine leather top Buggy Wagon, nearly new and in first rate order. Address for three days B. V. N. A., box 122 Herald office.

WANTED—A SQUARE BOX, HALF SPRING HALF seat, Trotting Wagon, city made and in good order. Address, stating price and where to be seen, OXFORD, box 119 Herald office.

Z.—SLEIGHS, BLANKETS, ROBES, BELLS, SLEIGHS, Portland two seat, pony six seat, box and double runner, from $30 up; Blankets of all kinds; Harness, $12 up; Bells, Robes, buffalo, bear, wolf, astracan, coon, wolverine, fox, lap Robes, $12, weight 12 pounds, new and handsome. Dealers and others will be liberally dealt with.
WM. H. GRAY, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

$125—BLACK MARE, 16 HANDS, 8 YEARS; LARGE Bay Horse, $80; cheap gray, $55; trotting horse Hero, $75. 139 Bank street, corner Washington, in grocery. Dealers not to call.

$125—SORREL HORSE, SIX YEARS; CHESTNUT pacer, six years, $100; brown Mare, seven years, $115; gray Horse, eight years, $90; sound, kind. 382 Seventh avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

750 SLEIGHS—OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; 1,500 Fancy Fur and Plush Robes; 3,000 Street, Dress and Stable Blankets; 1,000 Straps, Silver and Gold mounted Bells; Single and Double Harness of all grades; Surcingles, Whips, &c., at the new Sleigh Emporium, northeast corner of Forty-second street and Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 723 BROADWAY, THE highest prices paid for Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Pearls, Opals, Watches, old Gold and Silver, Laces, Camel's Hair Shawls, &c. LYNCH'S.

AT HYMAN'S, 638 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, formerly of Brooklyn, money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.; the same bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought. No. 77.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

A NEW OFFICE.—$50,000 TO BUY OR LOAN ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Plate, Merchandise, Carriages, Robes, &c., &c., and for sale. Exclusive parlor for ladies. Open day and evening.
C. D. FAVOR & CO., Brokers.
No. 954 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON STREET, KNOX'S Building.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Furniture, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, &c., in large or small amounts. Hours, 10 to 4.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise, or the same bought. Business strictly private. Room No. 1.

157½ BOWERY, NEAR BROOME STREET.—ADvances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Gold, Silver, Silks, Dry Goods, &c., or the same bought at the highest market prices. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

195 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY STREET.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD, having great facilities, advances at low rates, in large or small amounts, on Diamonds, Watches, Merchandise, Life Policies, Pianos or other securities.

913 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTIETH AND Twenty-first streets.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Camel Hair Shawls, Laces, &c. Business confidential. Office hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
JOSEPH & HERTS.

$50,000 TO ADVANCE ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, Furs, &c.; also Pianos and Furniture.
JOHNSON & CO., Loan Brokers, 189 Bowery.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AN AMETHYST SLEEVE BUTTON.—THE FINDer will be rewarded by leaving same at 45 West Thirty second st.

LOST—ABOUT NOVEMBER 1, A BLACK NEWfoundland Dog. $20 reward will be paid on returning him to T. LANE, 397 Hudson street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, FIFTH AVENUE, Ninth to Twenty-second streets, Broadway to Fourteenth street, Gold Breastpin, coral setting, "Florence" engraved inside. Liberal reward by returning to 48 West Ninth street.

LOST—ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF TWELFTH street and First avenue, $155, or going from the corner of Twelfth street to Third avenue. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with DANIEL HINES, at the above place.

THE FINDER OF A LADY'S BROWN SILK AND velvet Belt, with trimmings, will receive a reward by returning to the owner, Mrs. BENNETT, 108 Waverley place.

REWARDS.

$3 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN TO 39 WEST Thirty-third street, of a child's black velvet Cape, red lining, two rosettes behind, lost Saturday.

$5 REWARD—WILL BE PAID TO THE FINDER OF a Sleeve Button, with a C encrusted, by leaving it at the cigar store, 717 Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, LAST NIGHT, A SMALL WHITE Bulldog, brown spot over eye; answering to the name of Dan. By leaving him at 593 Hudson street the person will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY NIGHT, A LARGE dark gray Dog, answering to the name of Rover. Any person leaving him at 10 Abingdon square, in store, will receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, IN THIRTY-FOURTH STREET car or on Fifth avenue, from Forty-first to Sixty-fourth street, a small Diamond Stud set in gold. The reward will be paid by bringing to room 11 Westmoreland Hotel, corner of Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue.

$20 WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN OF A Box and contents marked 876 Broadway, lost from express wagon in Tenth street, Nov. 4, 1869. Long Island Express Office, James' Slip.

$200 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENING, in going from Thirtieth street to Bryants' Minstrels, in a Third avenue car, a lady's Diamond Solitaire Earring. The finder by returning the same to C. A. STEVENS & Co., jewellers, 40 East Fourteenth street, or BISHOP & REIN, jewellers, under Fifth Avenue Hotel, will receive the above reward.

A SUITABLE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of a pair of Opera Glasses, left in a Fulton ferry stage on Saturday evening. No. 91 Fulton street.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of a coral Ear Drop to J. EARL, 396 West street, corner West Tenth street. Lost on the 8th avenue; between Fiftieth and Twelfth streets.

HOTELS.

DUPONT HOUSE.—$6 AND UPWARDS FOR SINGLE Rooms, with Board; Rooms, without board, by the week or night; Board and Rooms per day $1 50, at 108 Hudson st.

GRANT HOUSE, 48 NEW BOWERY, NEAR CHATham square.—Newly furnished Rooms at 35 and 50 cents per day, $2 and $2 50 per week.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, 648 BROADWAY.—EUROPEAN plan; good single Rooms, $5 to $7 per week; family Rooms, $10 to $14 per week.
GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietor.

SUMMITT HOTEL—NEW HOUSE, CORNER OF CANAL street and Bowery, on the European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month; all rooms heated.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

A GREAT INVESTMENT.—THE SEVEN PER CENT gold loan of the Kansas Pacific Railway, secured by three millions of acres in Kansas and Colorado and a mortgage upon a highly successful railroad in a rapidly improving territory, is one of the best investments in the market. Address Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, 12 Pine st.

A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages and to loan on improved and unimproved property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON NEW York Property; First and Second Mortgages wanted, immediately, for cash.
BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

ANDERSON & CO., 93 LIBERTY STREET.—MONEY TO loan on Property in New Jersey and New York; builder's loans. Stocks and miscellaneous securities negotiated; Mortgages bought and sold.

BONDS WANTED—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI, Dayton and Michigan, Little Miami, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark. Also all Railroad Bonds of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin. Particular attention paid to securities not sold at the regular board. Apply to WM. A. GUEST, 25 Wall street.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND TOWN BONDS in State of Illinois; first class securities, of undoubted character, below par.
Real valuation of property........................$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only.................. 263,000
Also,
An Extensive Variety of Insurance Stocks, Railroad Bonds and other Choice Securities paying large Dividends and Interest at low prices for safe investment.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with his house for many years.

HOBOKEN CITY WATER BONDS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Water Commissioners, at their office, 97 Washington street, Hoboken, until 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, December 3, 1869, for the purchase of from $10,000 to $15,000 of Hoboken City seven per cent Water Bonds. The commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids not deemed by them to the interests of the city. Any information desired will be given upon application, personally or by mail, to ROBERT A. REED, Register.

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—IN SUMS TO suit; Second Mortgages wanted. JOHN H. SOUTHARD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 124 Nassau street.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILway Company.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on Monday, the 15th instant, at two o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. BANKER, Treasurer.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.
Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange place,
and
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, 12 Pine street, New York,
offer for sale
THE BONDS OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.
The se bonds pay seven per cent in gold; have thirty years to run; are free from Government taxation; are secured by a land grant of
THREE MILLION ACRES
of the
Finest lands in Kansas and Colorado.
In addition to this special grant the company also owns
THREE MILLIONS OF ACRES IN KANSAS,
which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road.
They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than government securities.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Price 96 and accrued interest, in currency.
PAMPHLETS, MAPS AND CIRCULARS furnished on application.

SHAW & PEIXOTTO, 30 PINE STREET, ROOM NO. 6, first floor.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage; first and second mortgages on improved city property bought and sold; Houses and Lots bought, sold and rented; rents collected.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW YORK, NOVEMber 15, 1869.
NOTICE.—The Treasury purchases and sales ordered for the present week are:—
PURCHASES OF BONDS.
Wednesday, November 17, $2,000,000 5-20 Bonds.
Thursday, November 18, $1,000,000 5-20 Bonds (Sinking Fund).
SALES OF GOLD.
Tuesday, November 16, $1,000,000.
Friday, November 19, $1,000,000.
Thursday, the 18th of November, having been set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of New York as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, the purchase of one million Bonds for the Sinking Fund falling on that day will take place on Wednesday, the 17th inst. The purchase of the 17th will be three millions.
The purchases and sales will be in accordance with the regulations heretofore in practice. A certified check for five per cent of the amount of each bid must be deposited with the proposal. The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon on the days above mentioned. The Treasury reserves the right to accept all offers of bonds which may be made at the biddings. Further particulars can be had on application at the Treasury.
By direction of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
30 Broad street,
issue Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit for travellers; also Commercial Credits, available in all parts of Europe.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; promptness and responsibility guaranteed.
WEMPLE, BROWN & CO., 69 Liberty street.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
The highest market rates paid for Wilmington and Manchester first and second preferred mortgage Bonds. Also Mobile and Ohio sterling and interest Bonds and past due coupons.
By J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
No. 9 New street.

$20,000 TO LOAN—IN SMALL SUMS, ON SECond Mortgage. Apply immediately to BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

$50,000.—LETTER OF CREDIT FOR GOLD, TO be drawn for as wanted, within the next 60 days.—Parties granting this credit can be satisfied they can do it safely and realize a profit of $15,000, in gold, within the next eight months. Address J. N. H., St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second street.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—On New York and Brooklyn property; $48,000 for Second Mortgages.
CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM—ON BOND and mortgage on first class improved City Property. Also money to invest in smaller sums.
J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 77 Cedar street.

$120,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in New York and Westchester county. First and second mortgages wanted by HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

$175,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Real Estate in this city; Second Mortgages negotiated. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street, room 12.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS IMproved Property in New Jersey, First Bond and Mortgage. Principals only need apply.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

$1,500,000 TRUST FUNDS.—I AM PREPARED to lend money on approved real estate, in New York city and vicinity. Principals only.
JAS. L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine street.

INSTRUCTION.

AT $5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMEtic, Grammar, Spelling, day and evening. Private instruction. Ladies' department. Preparatory course. Telegraphy, Phonography. THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

AT $2 50—WRITING, 24 LESSONS; BOOKKEEPING, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, German, $5 each; day and evening; 12 private lessons. PAINE'S Business College, 62 Bowery, corner Canal. Always in session.

A MIDDLE AGED GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO ARrange with a lady teacher, residing between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first streets, and Fourth avenue and Broadway, for the purpose of receiving lessons in the practice of the English language, of which he already possesses the rudiments, and at her residence. Address box 4,164 Post office.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 186 BOWery, private instruction day and evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand. Special advantages for boys learning English branches. Ladies' department.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—NEW PUPILS RECEIVED, DAY and evening this week, for class or private instruction in Penmanship and Bookkeeping. Separate parlors for ladies. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. Circulars. GOLDSMITH'S Writing College, Booth's Building, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, THOROUGHLY competent, having a few hours' leisure, desires an engagement as visiting governess; gives instruction in English branches, piano, organ and vocal music and drawing; first class references; terms very moderate. Send address for interview to Miss J., box 136 Herald office.

BOOKKEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, 609 Broadway, teach bookkeeping practically as used in the best New York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms day or evening.

FRENCH AND GERMAN THOROUGHLY TAUGHT; also the Spanish and English languages, by Professor J. WUNDERMAN, 665 Broadway (music store). Lessons given at either pupil's residence or my own. Terms moderate.

MR. BACHIMONT, GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of France, gives, day and evening, at his residence, 507 Broome street, or at that of the pupil, lessons in languages, French, Latin and Greek Literature and Mathematics. Moderate price.

DRY GOODS.

AT MADAME LAFORCADE'S, 66 NINTH STREET, second door west of Broadway—Just received from Paris, Suits, Sacques, Chemises, Russes, Lingeries, Bonnets, &c.; Millinery and Dressmaking establishment.

BONNET DEPARTMENT.
At EDWD. RIDLEY & SON'S.
Imported trimmed Bonnets and Hats.
Also of our own manufacture.
Styles cannot be surpassed.
Untrimmed stock of Ladies', Misses', Infants and Boys, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, undoubtedly the largest and cheapest in this city.
EDWD. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street,
Corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
at
UNION ADAMS & CO.

FOR LADIES.
Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Fine Wool Under Vests.
Fine Wool Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Vests.
Fine Cardigan Jackets.
Balmoral Stockings.
Kid and Buck Gloves.
Castor and Cloth Gloves.
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

FOR MISSES
Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Patent Merino Stockings.
Scarlet Cashmere Stockings.
Black Cashmere Stockings.
Kid and Buck Gloves.
Cloth and Castor Gloves.
Fine Cardigan Jackets.
Fleecy Cotton Hosiery.
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

FOR GENTLEMEN.
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.
Undershirts and Drawers.
All Wool Undershirts.
All Wool Under Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts.
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers.
Buckskin Shirts and Drawers.
Buck and Cloth Gloves.
Kid and Castor Gloves.
Scarfs, Ties and Socks.

FOR YOUTH.
Patent Merino Shirts.
Patent Merino Drawers.
All Wool Undershirts.
All Wool Drawers.
Fine Woollen Hosiery.
Knitted Mitts and Gloves.
Wristlets, Mittens.
Suspenders, Ties.
Merino Stockings.
Roman Scarfs and Ties.
637 Broadway.

MILLINERY AND SILK GOODS
Prices still further down.
At EDWARD RIDLEY & SON'S,
Grand street,
Boiled and gros grain sash Ribbons, all colors, 75c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
Rich black sash Ribbons, 6½ inches wide, $1 per yard.
Neck and Bonnet Ribbons, half last month's prices.
Nearly every color in Satins at $1 and $1 50 per yard.
Black Satins at $1 25, 22 inches wide at $1 50 per yard.
Examine our silk bonnet Velvets, both black and colored at $1, $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 and $3 50.
Great bargains. Also
Lyon's Mantilla Velvets.
Our velveteens 75c. $1 and $1 50 are cheap.
Richest Ostrich Feathers, Plumes, Birds and flowers, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, silk Fringes about half regular prices, Buttons, Ribbons, Velvets, Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Satchels, Perfumery, Soaps, Dolls, &c., &c.
Specialties—Our $1 Kid Gloves, all the new shades. Our best Kid Gloves, warranted in every way.
We have good Kid Gloves at 25c., 50c., and 75c. the pair.
Winter Gloves, Hosiery, Undergarments all under regular prices.
Examine our Corsets, real Laces, Embroideries, Sleeves, Collars, Cuffs, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Manufacturers stock of knitted and woven worsted Shawls, Cloaks, Sontags, Headdresses, Caps, &c., &c., about 50c. on the $1.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ Grand street, corner store.
66, 68 and 70 Allen street.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MME. MAURICE, 161 WEST TWENTY-SECOND street, corner Sixth avenue—Modes, Robes, Lingeries; perfect fitting guaranteed. First class references. Work solicited from a few more select families.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
19 Fifth avenue,
calls attention to her large assortment of
Worsted Costumes,
which she is selling at reduced prices.
Cloth and Velvet Cloaks of latest importation.
Dressmaking in all its branches.

M. HARRIS, NO. 7 BREVOORT PLACE (TENTH street), has just received a choice assortment of imported Suits, Dinner and Evening Dresses, and all the latest novelties.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS will find
in our stock desirable goods cheap.
JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68, and 70 Allen street,
corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

MAISON FRANCAISE, YVON BARBET ET CIE, 1,261 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, New York, habilements d'enfant sur ordre au dernier genre de Paris.

NEW GOODS
At MACY'S.

MACY.	Laces,	MACY.
MACY.	Embroideries,	MACY.
MACY.	Ribbons, French Flowers,	MACY.
MACY.	Feathers, Neckties, Bows,	MACY.
MACY.	Fall Hats, Silks and Satins,	MACY.
MACY.	White Goods, Lace Curtains,	MACY.
MACY.	Theatrical Goods,	MACY.
MACY.	Ballet Hosiery, &c.,	MACY.
MACY.	Housekeeping Goods,	MACY.
MACY.	Fancy Goods,	MACY.
MACY.	French and American Clocks,	MACY.
MACY.	Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,	MACY.
MACY.	Corsets,	MACY.
MACY.	Hosiery and Gloves,	MACY.
MACY.	Smallwares,	MACY.
MACY.	Soaps, Perfumery,	MACY.
MACY.	Trimmings, Buttons, Fringes,	MACY.
MACY.	Cotton, Alpaca and	MACY.
MACY.	Silk Umbrellas,	MACY.
MACY.	Carved Goods, Plated Ware,	MACY.
MACY.	Baskets, Bird Cages,	MACY.
MACY.	Kid Gloves, Underwear.	MACY.
	HOLIDAY GOODS.	
MACY.	Having completed, for this season,	MACY.
MACY.	our additions to the store, we are now	MACY.
MACY.	offering the largest assortment of	MACY.
MACY.	Fancy Goods, Dolls,	MACY.
MACY.	Dolls' Articles, Toys,	MACY.
MACY.	Games, &c.,	MACY.
MACY.	comprising the largest variety of	MACY.
MACY.	Holiday Goods	MACY.
MACY.	ever displayed in this city,	MACY.
MACY.	At Popular Prices.	MACY.
MACY.	Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.	MACY.

NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED ROUND HATS.
Velvet, Felt, Sealskin, Fancy, &c.
(My own selection in Europe).
JOSEPHINE GOLDEN, Importer,
13 Clinton place, Eighth street.

NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED FEATHERS.
Impean (real skins) Birds, Breasts, Wings,
Fancy Feather, real Ostrich Plumes and
Tips, Aigrettes, Ibis, &c.
JOSEPHINE GOLDEN, Importer,
13 Clinton place, Eighth street.

NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED BONNET FRAMES,
Flowers, Ornaments, Velvets, Ribbons, &c.
JOSEPHINE GOLDEN, Importer,
13 Clinton place, Eighth street.

NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED RUFFLES, LINGERIE, &C.
Fancy Cloth and Ermine Jackets, Caps,
Coiffures, Fancy Jewelry and a full
Assortment of Rich Parisian Novelties.
JOSEPHINE GOLDEN, Importer,
13 Clinton place, Eighth street.

SMILLIE & CO.
Black Silks in Gro Grain.
Gro Failles, black Glace, &c., &c.,
at a reduction of 25 per cent.
Dress Goods,
at a great reduction.
Satin faced Serges,
all silk and wool,
at $1, reduced from $2.
Ready made Walking Suits,
in Serge, Poplins, Wincey, &c.,
from $8.
Water Proof Cloaks,
from $7.
Black and colored Velveteens,
good quality, from $1.
SMILLIE & CO.,
763 Broadway.

WHITE BLANKETS AND BROWN BLANKETS,
at wholesale prices to the trade and hotel keepers,
at KOCH'S, late John Heath's.
15 Carmine street, corner of Bleecker.

2,000 BED COMFORTABLES,
manufactured of white cotton,
at KOCH'S, late John Heath's.
15 Carmine street, corner of Bleecker.
A discount allowed to the trade,
hotel and boarding house keepers.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

MME. DE LACY, 882½ BROADWAY, NEAR NINEteenth street, is selling her elegant French imported Bonnets, of the most recherche styles, and some of her own make, with real laces, at very reasonable prices.

M. HARRIS, NO. 7 BREVOORT PLACE (TENTH street), has just received a case of elegant imported Bonnets and Round Hats.

MME. BUHLMEYER, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. FERRERO, with Mme. R. de Waibel, No. 58 Clinton place, has on hand a beautiful selection of Bonnets, Round Hats, &c., just received from Paris. Also a most stylish assortment of Camel Hair and Lace Shawls, very appropriate for Christmas presents. Best quality, warranted, and prices very moderate.

MADAME DURANTON BARBET, DRESS AND CLOAK maker, 1,261 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—OUR PATENT AND MANUFACture; American Watches, in great varieties; Diamond, Pearl and Gold Jewelry, wholesale and retail, at FRANKFIELD & CO'S, Jewellers, Sixth avenue, corner Fourteenth street, Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street.

WATCHES FOR THE MILLION.—CALL AND SEE the fine gold filled case Watches, the best substitute for solid gold cases produced; 18 carat gold filled; stem winder, $45; key winder, $35. JACOBS & SANDIFER,
643 Broadway, corner Bleecker street.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Prof. Boissoineau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved Artificial Human Eye, 651 Broadway. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF SELDNER & BIRNBAUM, DISTILLERS is dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due the firm will be received and all liabilities settled by Seldner & Co. Dated West Mount Vernon, November 1, 1869.
ADOLPH BIRNBAUM.
L. SELDNER.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A LONG ESTABLISHED AND FIRST CLASS REAL Estate Business for sale very cheap, with Lease and Furniture, located near Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. For particulars address box 5,761 Post office.

A SPLENDID CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED TO A party with good business qualifications and moderate capital to purchase a first class legitimate Manufacturing business; profits at least 20 per cent; present productions, $75,000 per annum; can be doubled with very little outlay. Parties who mean business can be furnished with all particulars and business shown on an interview. Address box 5,593 New York Post office.

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY WILL be given from a well established manufacturing house to a responsible man with $5,000 capital. Address H. & C., box 194 Herald office.

A MAN WHO CAN COMMAND $10,000 IN CASH AND who wants to engage in a business safe, pleasant and paying, may address JONES, box 199 Herald office.

A HALF INTEREST IN THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a flourishing mercantile business; very good location; owner engaged in other business; $1,000 required.
SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED TO THE RIGHT kind of man, with from $1,000 to $2,000 cash; can clear $5,000 per year. Apply at McKEY'S, 95 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

A NEW PATENT, FULLY COVERING AN IMPROVEment on an article used by nearly every man and boy in the country, for sale for $1,000; the business can be put in operation in 48 hours, and, properly managed, will be one of the most profitable little manufacturing concerns in this city. Address NEW PATENT, Herald office.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS—THE WHOLE or part of two valuable Lehigh Coal Properties, working collieries. Address, for three days, COAL, box 101 Herald office.

HOT AIR FURNACE AND RANGE ESTABLISHMENT and Patent Right for sale at cost and tolls and goodwill; terms easy. Please address HOT AIR, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ESTABLISHED MANUFACtory of Speciality; large orders on hand; goods suitable for the holidays; splendid opportunity for gentleman of small capital. Apply at 261 Broadway, room No. 4.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $50,000 TO $100,000 capital, to engage in the banking and stock commission business with a party who can furnish an equal amount and influence business. Address STOCK, box 3,682 New York Post office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE AN INTEREST with advertiser in a business paying $10,000 per year. Small capital required. Call at 907 Broadway, room No. 4.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A WELL ESTABLISHED distillery store; any business man, having $1,000 or $1,500 to invest, will find this a good opportunity. Inquire for one week at 511 Broome street.

WANTED—A BUSINESS YOUNG MAN, TO TAKE AN interest in a butter, cheese and egg store, who can furnish $300. Apply corner of Fleet and Debevoise sts., Brooklyn.

$500.—A LADY DESIRES A PARTNER IN AN ESTablished money making business. 267 Grand street, first floor.

$600.—PARTNER WANTED—IN DIAMOND BROkerage Business; large and immediate profits without risk; ample security in diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Apply to or address DIAMOND BROKER, 751 Broadway.

$3,000.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH THIS amount, either active or silent, to extend the manufacture of an article in universal demand; large profits. No broker need apply. Call at Union Sewing Machine Co., 234 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP—BOOT AND SHOE STORES, Oyster Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Restaurants, Hotels, Cigar Stores, Sample Rooms, Bakeries on all the avenues, Confectionery and Toy Stores, Groceries, Market Stands, Meat Markets, corner Liquor Stores, Photograph Galleries, Drug Stores, &c., &c., &c.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FINE OYSTER SALOON, ALE VAULT, AND DINing Room for sale cheap on account of the owner going South. Apply to W. ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place, New York.

A LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE, WITH STOCK, LIcense, fixtures and lease, at No. 161½ Division street.

A LOT OF HERRING'S, MARVIN'S, WILDER'S AND Lillie's second hand Safes; also the new patent "Cut Off" Safe, for sale, cheap. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—LIQUOR SALOON, WITH BILliard Table; long lease and low rent; doing a fair business. Will sell cheap. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at 165 West Houston street.

A RARE CHANCE—SELDOM OFFERED. A GENTLEmens' Hairdressing Saloon; ill health cause of selling. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery, and at Liquor Store, 48 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS OYSTER AND DINING SALOON with bar, on the best street in Williamsburg, established 25 years, surrounded by lodge and ballrooms, for sale—Very low. D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIREPROOF SAFES, new and second hand, for office and parlor use, cheap, at 62 Cannon street, between Delancey and Rivington.
R. M. PATRICK.

A FINE, LARGE ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPE, large number finely mounted objects and numerous accessories for sale at a great bargain. Apply at 93 Elizabeth, near Grand, in store.

A BAR AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP—ON the best thoroughfare down town; doing good business. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 22 Chambers street.

A SEWING MACHINE, NEARLY NEW, FOR SALE.—Will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately, at 450 Ninth avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street.

A COMPLETE LITTLE GROCERY AND VARIETY Store for sale, west side, nicely fitted up and stocked; doing a good trade; rent only $25 (with lease) for store living apartments, four rooms; owner giving up business, price $300. Apply to CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—Lease of whole house; cheap rent, &c.; sickness cause of selling. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE.—ESTABLISHED 14 YEARS; a bargain. Apply at 153 Ninth avenue.

FINE CORNER STORE, ON COURT STREET, FOR sale, cheap, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises, corner of Mill and Court streets, or 102 Pacific street, Brooklyn, in the evening.

FOR SALE—A SIXTH AVENUE CIGAR STORE, DOING a good business; fine Fixtures and Rooms for family. No. 667 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD ROOM, WITH BAR AND three Tables in good condition. Apply on premises, 53 Lafayette, corner Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE OFFICE DESKS, BLACK WALnut; also a liquor sample Rack. Apply at 22 Beaver street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, AN OLD ESTABLISHED first class Grocery on one of the leading thoroughfares. For particulars apply to S. J. RIPPIER, 193 Washington street, New York.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY DOING A CASH TRADE OF $600 per week; good location in Brooklyn. For particulars apply at 164 Grand street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BAKERY, SALOON AND Restaurant; good location and very cheap; in Brooklyn. Inquire at 52 Front street, New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE IN Brooklyn, doing a good business, and will be sold cheap. A lease will be given by the present occupant and owner. Reason for selling will be given by applying to H. OFFERMAN, 240 Washington street, New York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST WINE ROOMS IN city of New York. For terms apply to BRITTON & CO., 52 and 54 Murray street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER STAND. INQUIRE at 213 Fulton Market.

FOR SALE—A WELL LOCATED BOARDING HOUSE with Barroom attached, Gas Fixtures, License; 18 rooms, lease of four years. Apply at 68 Crosby street.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FIRST CLASS BARROOM, best location on Broadway, doing a splendid business. Low rent; paid up to January.
TRAVER & ESLER, 58 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS. INquire at No. 1,329 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BEST CORNER GROcery in Eighth avenue; Stock and Fixtures complete; also the Empire Meat Market, next door; lease of three years. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, 124 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR COUNTRY Real Estate—An old established and valuable manufacturing business now in successful operation, including the manufactured Stock ready for market, machinery, patents, &c., valued at $55,000. For particulars apply to THOMAS H. STOUT, 77 Cedar street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A private lodging house near Third avenue and Twenty-third street; contains 26 rooms, full of lodgers. Address Y. Z., station E.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—AT SING SING, FITTED up in splendid style and doing a good cash business. Owner going to California. Will sell on easy terms. Stock new and active. Photograph of premises and particulars obtained at 53 Harrison street, New York.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE—ON BROADway, in a good business location; well fitted up; every convenience for doing first class work. For further particulars apply to (or address B.) Willard Manufacturing Company, 684 Broadway.

THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY and Liquor Store down town for sale at a bargain on account of sickness. Inquire of J. & D. WESTFALL & CO., 194 South street, corner of Oliver, New York.

$500 WILL BUY FURNITURE, LEASE AND GOOD Will of a genteel and well located Boarding House; has 13 rooms, nicely furnished, all occupied by students; or would let, furnished; must be sold immediately; ill health of proprietor. Situated 302 East Twenty-seventh st.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William. 250 rooms; accommodate gentlemen only; 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—ELEGANT second Floor, together or separate, with or without private table; Rooms on third floor; first class house. References exchanged. 119 East Twenty-third street.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL—INTERNATIONAL HOtel, junction of William, Duane and Chambers streets.—Rooms, 40, 50 and 75 cents a day, $2 to $5 a week. Open all night.

1 BLOCK ABOVE BREVOORT HOUSE—23 FIFTH AVEnue.—Elegantly furnished front Rooms for a family or a party of gentlemen, with first class Board (French table), can be had in the splendid mansion corner of Fifth avenue and Ninth street; references.

2D HOUSE FROM UNION SQUARE.—ROOMS, WITHout board, to gentlemen only. 104 East Seventeenth st.

2D AVENUE, NO. 323, NEAR STUYVESANT SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with superior Board; unexceptionable neighborhood; private family. References.

4 DOORS EAST OF CLARENDON HOTEL, AT 114 East Eighteenth street.—With Board, two large upper Rooms, with closets: everything first class; dine on parlor floor; suitable for gentlemen and their wives.

5TH AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely furnished Suits of Rooms, on first and second floors, with Board; private table if desired, in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 76.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, in suits or singly, with or without Board; private table if desired; terms moderate. References required.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 266.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED private residence, overlooking Madison square, has just been leased by Mrs. SEAVER, 234 Fourth avenue, corner Nineteenth street. Applications may be made at either of the above numbers.

5 CHARLES STREET, WARREN PLACE.—FURNISHed Rooms to let, with first class Board. Call all the week.

$5 TO $8 FOR ROOMS—WITH BOARD, ON FIRST and second floors; $2 to $5 for Rooms, without board; families accommodated equally low. Apply at 154 Franklin street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$8 PER WEEK—WITH FIRE AND GAS; TABLE EXcellent; large Rooms, $10 and $12; cheerful, quiet, pleasant home; northeast corner Thirteenth street and Seventh avenue.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire Floor, either en suite or separately, with or without private table. Also rooms for single gentlemen.

10TH STREET, EAST, 108.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, fire and gas, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms reasonable to suit the times.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF CLINTON place.—Fine Rooms, handsomely furnished, en suite or singly, to let, with Board, to families; terms moderate; references.

12 HUBERT STREET.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good Board and Rooms on reasonable terms; gas, fire, bath. Day board.

13 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, TWO DOORS FROM Broadway.—Furnished Rooms to let, for single gentlemen only, in a strictly private family.

17 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James' Hotel.—Rooms en suite and single for families or single gentlemen; first class Board; private table if desired. Reference.

18 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR BROADway.—A few pleasant Rooms will be rented, with Board, to families and single gentlemen; house and table first class.

19 UNION SQUARE, WEST SIDE.—HANDSOME Rooms, with or without permanent or transient Board; table boarders accommodated; Rooms, with Board, from $7 to $25 per week.

22 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TWO SUITS of Rooms to let, with Board; private Table if desired; also Rooms for single gentlemen.

23 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Newly and handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board.

23 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR MADIson square.—Second Floor, en suite, with Board; also Room for gentlemen. Second No. 23 from Madison avenue. House first class.

26 THIRD STREET, TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADway.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let; suitable for one or two persons; heated; gas, bath, hot and cold water; terms moderate.

27 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—To let, with Board, two well furnished Rooms on third floor. House first class. References exchanged.

28 ST. MARK'S PLACE (EIGHTH STREET).—LARGE, well furnished front Basement; $17 for two, including fire and gas; single Rooms for gentlemen. Abundant table. References.

29 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOME Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board. References exchanged.

30 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEARLY OPPOsite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Delightful Parlor and Bedroom on third floor, front, with Board; single Room for gentleman; references.

30 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Entirely new furniture; Rooms only for gentlemen; best French cooking. References exchanged.

30 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—A large front Room to let, without board, to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen. Also a single Room.

34TH, FIRST DOOR WEST OF EIGHTH AVENUE.—An elegant home is offered in a private family; first class private table; housekeeping or genteel business; very beautiful parlors.

35 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Two splendid (separate) front Rooms, newly furnished, with fire, gas, first class Board and good attendance; references exchanged.

36 BANK STREET, NEAR WAVERLEY PLACE.—A suit of Rooms to let, furnished, for light housekeeping; also two or three Rooms to gentlemen; also back Parlor; house first class, and has all the improvements.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—TO LET, WITH PRIvate table, a Third Floor (three rooms). Private bath. References.

38 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT FURnished Rooms to let, with Board. Locality quiet and desirable. References exchanged.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—AN ELEGANT Suit of Parlors, with or without private table; also a large double Room for two gentlemen. Only parties desiring superior accommodations need apply.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also Rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

42 SECOND STREET.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can be accommodated with or without Board; also single gentlemen and a few day boarders.

44 UNION SQUARE, EAST SIDE.—A HANDSOME Second Floor and other Rooms to let, with first class Board. References required. Private table if desired.

44 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—To let, with first class Board, three very desirable Rooms, in a private house. References exchanged.

46 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, FINE HOUSE.—Front Rooms, southern exposure, or Floor, with superior Board, for family or gentlemen; $7 to $10. Near Sixth avenue and Washington square.

48 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished Rooms and Board. Reference required.

48 (OLD NO. 44) FOURTH AVENUE.—A COMFORTable Room, with water and gas, suitable for gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen.

49 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Spacious and well furnished Rooms on third and fourth floors, a Hall Room on second floor, front; house first class, with a very superior table.

51 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—FIRST CLASS BOARD AND accommodations for families and single persons in an elegant stone front house; rooms en suite or singly.

52 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—A FURNISHED Room to let, with or without Board, for one or two gentlemen; French private family; house and location very desirable. References required.

54 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, elegantly furnished Rooms to families, and hall Rooms to single gentlemen; terms moderate. References exchanged.

55 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A HANDSOME Suit of Rooms; also a Room on third floor, together or singly; no objection to one or two children; references.

55 ST. MARK'S PLACE (EIGHTH STREET).—PLEASant and well furnished Rooms, with good Board; neighborhood respectable and genteel; references exchanged.

70 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—FRONT Room, Bedroom; hot, cold water, and plenty of closets; furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board. None but responsible parties need apply.

74 CLINTON PLACE, ONE DOOR WEST OF FIFTH avenue.—A handsomely furnished second story Room to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

76 BARROW, NEAR HUDSON STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

96 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET.—FIRST Floor to let, furnished; Rooms with or without Board; front Parlor, furnished, to let; French table; private French family.

101 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, CORNER OF Sixth avenue.—A few nicely furnished Rooms to let (furniture new), with or without Board; terms reasonable.

102 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE Steinway Hall.—Furnished Rooms, without board, or with private table; also Rooms for gentlemen.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board, in a French family; references required.

107 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms or Apartments to let, with or without Board, for families or single gentlemen; private table if required. References exchanged.

110 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen can have a large, well furnished Room, with first class Board.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will take a few boarders; every social and home comfort; parlor and chamber, connecting or single room; house first class.

115 EAST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR PARK avenue.—To let, a suit of Rooms, second floor, furnished, with Board, private family, to a party of two or three; reasonable rate.

116 (NEW NUMBER) WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Handsomely furnished and pleasant Room, on second floor, front, with first class Board, at reasonable terms. Reference.

132 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR AMITY.—FRONT and back Parlor, with fire, $25; single Rooms, $7; for two, $14 and $16; suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with Board.

133 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, private table if desired, an entire Second Floor, five rooms, in one or two suits, elegantly furnished.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a brown stone house, for families and gentlemen; references required.

138 MADISON AVENUE, SECOND HOUSE FROM Thirty-first street.—Splendidly furnished Apartments, with or without first class private table.

143 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—SECOND STORY front Room to let, with Board; bath, gas and fire. References exchanged.

145 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Floor to let to a genteel family, with good Board, or to single gentlemen. References required.

147 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, OPPOSITE THE Gramercy Park Hotel.—A small private family, residing in their own house, desire to let one or two well furnished Apartments, with superior Board.

160 PRINCE STREET.—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY will let furnished, to one or two gentlemen, one small Room, also one large one, with gas and fireplace. Rent $3 to $4.

161 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—TWO LARGE Rooms, with Bedrooms connecting, furnished, to be rented separately or together, with Board; also Hall Bedroom; terms moderate.

164 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—IN FIRST class house, within five minutes' walk of Fifth Avenue Hotel, Apartments, with or without Board; private family. References.

173 HUDSON STREET.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished; suitable for housekeeping; also other Rooms, with Board.

194 BLEECKER STREET.—TO LET, A LARGE Room on second floor, neatly furnished, for $6 a week. Apply on second floor.

197 SEVENTH AVENUE.—A SUIT OF ROOMS, neatly furnished, for man and wife or single gentlemen.

207 EAST BROADWAY.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with excellent Board and Rooms; gas, bath, &c. Location good. Terms low. Gentlemen cannot be better accommodated.

213 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with gas, to gentlemen, $7 to $10 per month; Board if desired; also large Rooms for housekeeping.

222 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—LARGE size second story front Room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board; good and convenient location.

224 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a front Room and Bedroom, well furnished, hot and cold water. Those in pursuit of a home call. Good location.

239 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYVEsant square.—Front Rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished; Southern exposure. Also other Rooms, en suite or singly. Terms moderate. References required.

246 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR BROADway and St. Cloud Hotel.—Large, nice sunny side Rooms and Board, with a genteel private family, owning their own house.

261 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—WITH BOARD, to gentleman and wife, a second story front Room, elegantly furnished; also second story back, with alcove, with every convenience amply supplied, at moderate price.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—A few boarders can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms and good Board. Private family.

280 WEST FOURTH STREET, NEAR ELEVENTH street.—A large Room to let, with Board; newly furnished and the comforts of a home given.
Mrs. E. H. RANSOM.

306 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR east of Second avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentleman; house modern; price moderate.

308 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—LARGE, HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; location desirable.

322 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR LIVINGSton place.—A strictly private family will let one or two handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

322 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—Second or third story front Room, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

340 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—A BEAUTIFUL Room, with or without Board, to a gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen; family private.

343 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR LIVingston place.—With Board, a large Room and Bedroom for $15 per week for two; also a single Room suitable for lady or gentleman.

362 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—TWO NICELY furnished Rooms, second floor, front, for a gentleman and wife, with Board; also a few Rooms for single gentlemen; terms very reasonable; convenient to Ninth avenue cars and stages.

379 FOURTH AVENUE, HOUSE ADJOINING CALvary church.—One very nice Suit of Rooms to let, with or without private table.

863 BROADWAY, NEAR UNION SQUARE.—FURnished upper Rooms to rent, for gentlemen, without board. Terms moderate.

A LADY WHO HAS JUST TAKEN A NEWLY FURnished house, near Madison avenue, offers very superior Rooms, with Board, to one or two couples and two or three single gentlemen; to parties who are entirely first class this offers an opportunity seldom to be met with by those searching for board in New York; the highest references will be required and given. Address B., box 950 Post office, New York.

A LARGE THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, with or without Board, at the first class house 21 East Twenty-second street; desirable for gentlemen; terms moderate; accommodations superior.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT 68 WEST FORTY-NINTH street will let an elegant suit of Rooms, with excellent Board. Liberal arrangements made with first class parties.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO FURNISHED Rooms, with Board. Call at 40 East Thirty-first street, near Madison avenue. Reference required.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtleman and wife, with or without partial Board; also Floor to let for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. 181 Macdougal street.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A PRIVATE family; location above Forty-second street, west of Sixth avenue. Address F., 879 Sixth avenue.

FRENCH BOARD—WITH THE FAMILY OF A FRENCH teacher, large and small Rooms, back and front Parlors, all furnished; modern improvements. 152 East Twenty-second street.

MADISON AVENUE.—SPLENDID APARTMENTS; private table; French cook; good references required. Address LOUIS DRONSART, station G Post office.

NICELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR SMALL families or single gentlemen, to let, without board, at 33 Clinton place; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A quiet family. Apply at 257 West Twentieth street.

TO LET—TO ONE GENTLEMAN, A LARGE, HANDsome Room, with comfortable Board, in a private family residing at 48 West Forty-seventh street.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A HANDsomely furnished Suite of Rooms, in a private family, near Madison square. For address inquire of Mr. BERGMAN, corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES AN OFFICE (FIRST FLOOR or basement), together with a Bedroom and Board, between Lexington and Eighth avenues and Fortieth and Sixtieth street. Address, stating terms, box 4,361 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child (3 years old); second or third story front room and bedroom, furnished complete, good location; not above Fortieth street; about $30 per week; references required and given. Address K., box 168 Herald office.

ROOM WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WITH OR without Board. Address, with price and particulars, C. M., station C.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY, composed of gentleman, wife, two children (twelve and one year old) and nurse; terms, including fire and gas, must not exceed $150 per month; must have two small and one large Room; pay prompt and references unexceptionable; private family preferred. Address E. C., 62 Bloomfield street, Hoboken.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE OR two Rooms, with good Board, in respectable neighborhood and private family, where there are no other boarders; references exchanged; terms not to exceed $25 for both. Address particulars to L. S., box 197 Herald office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout Board, for a widow and son; private family preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address W. A. H., box 3,779 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

23 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, BROOKLYN, E. D.—Board, with a large and pleasant Room, on the first floor, can be had at a moderate price, in a private family.

27 POPLAR STREET, BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with a front Room on second floor, with Board; a few minutes' walk from the ferry.

68 WEST WARREN STREET, BROOKLYN.—PARTIES wishing to reduce boarding house expenses and have home comforts can find it in a private family; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A LADY, RESIDING IN A PLEASANT AND HEALTHY village in the country, will receive into her family school a few more children to board and instruct in English. Terms for those under twelve, $200 per annum. Direct communication by rail. Address Mrs. H. E. SEYMOUR, New Canaan, Conn.

BOARD AT FORDHAM—FOR THE WINTER OR YEAR; six minutes' walk from station; 20 trains daily; horse cars every five minutes; large mansion, with furnace, hot and cold water, bathroom and closets; stabling for horses; excellent table; terms $7 per week. Apply at 894½ Broadway, in the store.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE AND BACK ROOMS TO LET—AT 475 TENTH avenue. Apply at 53 Bleecker street.

A BASEMENT IN WALL STREET, NEAR BROADway, to let—Good location for any business. Apply at No. 3 Wall street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET OR LEASE, THREE Floors, 150x45, with from 1 to 75 horse power; also smaller Rooms. Apply to H. W. GREENE, 141 Plymouth street Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS TO LET, AT reasonable rents. Apply to engineer, 404 First avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms and Basement, 25x50 feet; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

SHOE STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—At 563 Third avenue.

STORE TO LET—AND A BASEMENT GOOD FOR AN oyster saloon, No. 16 New Chambers street, near Chatham; rent $25. Apply for the keys at 101 Division street.

TO LET—STORES AND VACANT LOTS ON WATER front, Delancey street, East river. Also a Pier and Bulkhead; will rent separately or together.
DANIEL W. RICHARDS & CO., 92 Mangin street.

TO LET—HALF A HOUSE, PLEASANTLY SITUATED, in Jersey City, to a small family; the other family only three persons. Apply to Mr. MARSH, 516 Broadway.

TO LET—A CORNER STORE IN THE CENTRE OF the best surroundings in the city; rent reasonable. Inquire on the premises, southwest corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-seventh street.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A substantial Building, 43x80; four stories; suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; on water front. Thirteenth avenue, between Bank and Bethune streets. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND HOUSE, 51 Catharine street; an old dry goods stand.
AMERMAN & FORD, 840 Sixth avenue.

TO LEATHER, PAPER AND HARDWARE TRADE.—To rent, Store, Basement and Cellar of the elegant and substantial building 18 Spruce street. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

TO LODGING HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS.—To lease, the four story and basement brick Building on the corner of Canal and Watts streets, about 70 feet on each street; admirable location for a small second class hotel or lodging house, being in the vicinity of ferries, steamboats and steamship landings. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AT 925 BROADWAY, STANLEY DAY OFFERS, 7 EAST Sixteenth street, with Furniture and Fixtures therein, between Union square and Fifth avenue, four story high stoop brown stone, 25x68x100. Rent $500 per month.

A FURNISHED BROWN STONE HOUSE, NEAR Fifth avenue, in Thirty-fifth street, to let for the winter; prime order; immediate possession.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A FINE LOCATION—14.—BROWN STONE HOUSE, furnished; would rent to private family or party of responsible gentlemen; owner would reserve any rooms not needed. 224 East Fourteenth street.

A HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, OR would rent furnished if desired; rent unfurnished $1,000; house contains all the modern improvements. Address Mrs. R., station E.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE LARGE CORNER HOUSE (complete), 21 rooms, elegantly furnished, half block from Union square; will rent for first class boarding. Apply to LAWENCE, OAKLEY & FLEWRY, 11 Pine street.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the large four story brown stone House 135 West Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Possession now. Apply to W. F. MIDDLETON, 76 Nassau street, third story, back.

Unfurnished.

AT 925 BROADWAY, STANLEY DAY OFFERS, 40 ST. Mark's place, unfurnished four story high stoop; open from 11 to 12; rent $1,350. Also 884 Broadway, 2 floors, $1,800.

A.—ONE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, Fifty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue; one brick House, Fifty-Third street, near Third avenue. Inquire of owner, A. KLABER, Marble Works, No. 136 East Eighteenth street.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ONE OF THE row of four story high stoops on Twenty-fourth street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; rent $1,650 to a responsible party only.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE IN DUNCOMB place (128th street, Harlem), to let, cheap; rent $900. Inquire of RANDELL & PORTER, 1,951 Third avenue, or 366 Broadway.

TO LET—OR FOR SALE, HOUSE AND LOT 15 West Twentieth street; 28x100; doctor's office reserved if let. Apply on premises.

TO LET—A FINE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEment House, in Twenty-third street, between Second and Third avenues. A three story brick Dwelling in Seventy-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, in perfect order; all improvements. A three story brown stone House in Seventy-eighth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, in perfect order.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES,
46 East Twenty-third street.

TO RENT UNFURNISHED—A FIRST CLASS FOUR story high stoop brown stone House, 24.10x60x98.9, on West Thirty-third street; it was built by days' work in a very substantial manner by the owner for his family residence, and finished throughout elegantly; the doors are of black walnut, from the top of the house to the bottom; hardwood trimmings and floors, marble hall, heavily carved front doors, vestibule entrance, brown stone railings in front, sunken area, heavy brown stone trimmings, perfect sewerage, &c.; inside are bells, tubes, dumb waiter to third floor, a large refrigerator, connecting with sewer; first class range, furnace, billiard room, &c.; altogether it is a grand house; rent $3,000, for one or more years, or would sell for $40,000, including mirrors, gas fixtures and cornices.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS OF FOUR ROOMS TO LET—WITH GAS and water, at 494 and 475 Tenth avenue. Apply at 526 West Thirty-seventh street.

A SUIT OF ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITHout board; also two single Rooms, near Everett, Clarendon and Westmoreland Hotels. Terms moderate. 42 Union square.

A FLOOR AT 45 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, CONsisting of four rooms, partially or completely furnished, to let, to a small party of adults. Best reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO LET A NICELY furnished large Room; terms moderate; desirable location near the up town hotels. 104 West Twenty-ninth street.

A RARE CHANCE.—12 FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; finest location in the city for renting apartments; opposite Grand Hotel, corner of Broadway and Thirty-first street, No. 51.

BASEMENT (HIGH STOOP) AND FINE PARLOR FIRST Floors to let, in private house 365 East Tenth street; reasonable rents; central location. Gas, water, good yard and suitable. Possession.

FURNISHED NEATLY—A LARGE ROOM, ON SECOND floor; suitable for housekeeping or for gentlemen. 300 West Twenty-eighth street, fronting Eighth avenue. Unexceptionable neighborhood. Call for three days.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—THREE ROOMS, IN PRIVATE house; rent $22. 716 Washington street, one door below Eleventh.

NICE FRONT ROOM TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD; house genteel; has all modern improvements; rent very low. Apply at 439 West Nineteenth street.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS TO LET, WITH ALL modern improvements, in a first class tenement house, 223 East Twenty-first street or 341 East Tenth street.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLOOR, EN suite or divided, No. 7 St. Mark's place.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS; GAS, BATHroom, &c., in brown stone front house No. 820 Sixth avenue. Rent $45. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, completely furnished for housekeeping. Terms moderate. 201 East Forty-fifth street and Third avenue.

TO LET—TO A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, A Fourth Floor (five rooms) in the brown stone house No. 211 East Fifty-second street.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT; water, gas, bath, in a private house in Cornelia street. Apply at 25 Sixth avenue, furniture store.

TO RENT—PART OF A NICELY FURNISHED House, with all conveniences, to a small family. 207 West Twenty-fourth street.

TO RENT—SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR, WITH ALL modern improvements, to a small family without children. 73 East Fourth street.

137 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Third avenues.—To let, front Basement; also three Rooms on second floor, separately or together; furnished or unfurnished.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, 23d inst., for the construction of the following stone block pavements, viz:—Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place; Sixty-third street, between Third and Lexington avenues; Forty-first street, from Fourth to Madison avenue; Ludlow street, from Grand to Broome street; Laight street, from Canal to West street; Thirty-second street, from Third to Fourth avenue; Thirtieth street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, and Lispenard street, from Broadway to West Broadway, and for the laying of crosswalks, from opposite 561 Sixth avenue to opposite 1,290 Broadway; Fifth avenue, at 129th, 130th, 131st and 132d streets; opposite 728 Sixth avenue, and across West street, from south side Perry to pier 54.

Blank forms for bids and further information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office, Rotunda, Park.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEORGE S. GREENE, } Board.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTors.—Separate sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, November 24, 1869, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Robbins Preserved Wood Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars and fifty cents per square yard, in Fourth street, from Bowery to Mangin street, and in Fifth street, from the Bowery to Mangin street; also for the laying of the pavement known as the "Stow Foundation Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars per square yard, in Maiden lane (throughout), and in Fifteenth street, from Broadway to Seventh avenue. Bids will be received only from such persons as may be legally authorized to lay these pavements. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEORGE S. GREENE, } Board.

ROTUNDA, City Hall Park, November 10, 1869.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

AN ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, STABLE attached, for sale or to rent, on East Eighty-third street; immediate possession.
NEAFIE, Real Estate Broker,
1,530 Third avenue, corner of Eighty-sixth street.

A SPLENDID BROWN STONE HOUSE—NEAR CENtral Park, three story, high stoop, 18x40, lot 100, all improvements, only $11,000.
BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, between Lexington and Third avenues, in Thirtieth street; price $16,500. A three story brown stone House, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, on Fifty-fourth street; price $19,500. A high stoop brown stone House, between Second and Third avenues, on Sixty-first street; price $20,000. A high stoop brown stone House, in Sixty-second street, between First and Second avenues; price $12,000. Three 3 story brick Dwellings, in Seventy-eighth street; price $10,000 each. Four high stoop brown stone Houses, in Seventy-ninth street, between Third and Lexington avenues; price $21,000 each. A 4 story high stoop brown stone House, in Eightieth street, near Fifth avenue; price $31,000. A two story frame House, in Eighty-eighth street; price $8,000. Two Houses, in Third avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets; price $16,000 each. A three story brown stone Dwelling, in Second avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets; price $19,000. KILPATRICK & HOLMES,
46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN stone House, and Lot, on Second avenue, near Fourteenth street; size, 26x60x114 feet; house in fine order, and first class. Price, $35,000. Apply for permits to FANNING, No. 40 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE premises Nos. 88 and 90 Park street, near Worth, with brick building; lot 34x60 feet; price, $11,000. Apply to FANNING, No. 40 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE (A BARGAIN)—THE THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown House, 241 East Fiftieth street; in splendid order; with or without furniture. Apply on the premises from 9 to 12 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE Houses on north side of Forty-fourth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues. Inquire on the premises.

$15,000—TWO-THIRDS ON MORTGAGE, FOR brown stone Houses, 20 by 60, on Forty-eighth street, near Third avenue; leasehold; ground rent $200; also elegant four story House, on Forty-fourth street, near Madison avenue. Apply on premises.
J. SEXTON, 53 East Forty-fourth street.

$36,000.—FOR SALE, FULL SIZED MARBLE front House, elegantly and newly furnished, Thirty-first street, few doors from Grand Hotel. Apply to R. B. CANFIELD, 43 Wall street, between 12 and 1 P. M. Principals only dealt with.

West Side.

A FULL SIZED, LARGE, WELL BUILT, WELL FURnished first class brown stone Dwelling for sale at a special bargain on easy terms to prompt buyer; on fine high ground in a 100 foot paved street, near Central Park.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATE WILL BE SOLD that well built, elegantly finished four story high stoop brown stone front House 40 West Fifty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 25x60x100.5. Call and examine.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE BROWN STONE HOUSES, three story, high stoop, just finished, 20x52, lot 100 feet, on Fifty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, next to the Baptist church; street going to be paved with block pavement; terms easy. Apply of the owner, S. STEWART, 243 West Forty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR FIVE STORY DOUBLE TENEment Houses, with Stores, Nos. 97, 99, 101 and 103 West Houston street, corner Thompson (Eighth ward), by auction, at 111 Broadway, Nov. 30, 1869. Maps and particulars with MULLER & WILKINS, No. 7 Pine street.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE, A THREE STORY high stoop brick House on West Twenty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; modern conveniences, &c; good order; price $13,000.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK, A THREE story high stoop brick House, ten minutes' walk from Wall street ferry. Price $6,800.
BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 162 Broadway.

CAPITALISTS ARE REQUESTED TO READ THE AUCtion advertisement of the great sale of Twentieth Ward Brooklyn Lots, to be made by JOHNSON & MILLER, at Exchange Salesroom, on Tuesday, November 16. Every lot offered will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

DO NOT FAIL TO SECURE A MAP OF THE SPENDID Twenty-first (late Ninth) Ward Brooklyn Lots to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER next Tuesday. The sale will be absolute in every particular.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE THREE STORY high stoop brick House 261 Union street; will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms; house in complete order and has all the modern improvements; locality first class; convenient to three lines of cars and immediate possession. Apply to WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, 139 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE Property known as Ketcham's Oil Refinery, located on Smith street and Hamilton avenue, with water front of 250 feet on the Canal; well located for a lumber yard. Apply to JESSE S. CARMAN, 153 Montague street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO STORY BASEMENT brick House; locality first class. Apply to WM. MORGAN, 45½ Broadway, Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A NICE, COMFORTABLE COTTAGE HOME—TERMS 10 per cent cash, balance in small monthly or quarterly payment. Houses, with full lots, $1,650, $3,000, $3,500, $4,000, $4,800; only thirty-five minutes from New York; fifty trains daily. E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 3 Broadway, New York, or Second street, near Broadway, Elizabethport, N. J.

AT MOUNT VERNON—FIRST CLASS HOUSE, WELL furnished, outhouses, &c.; seven acres; high ground; neighborhood unexceptionable; $25,000; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AT PASSAIC, N. J., 50 MINUTES BY THE ERIE RAILway.—A well built House, containing 10 rooms, and about half an acre of Ground, for sale cheap; plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to H. M. HERRICK, Naval Office, Custom House.

COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES FOR SALE—TO LET and exchange, for City Property, at Hackensack, Erie Railway, 50 minutes time by rail.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN MONMOUTH COUNty, N. J., four miles from Hightstown, comprising 150 acres, in fine cultivation, with abundance of marl; splendid outbuildings, two dwelling houses, good wells, a never-failing stream of water, apple orchard, &c. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon, to the owner.
L. N. FREEMAN, 25 Cedar street, New York.

FOR SALE—300 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, 3½ MILES from the city of Fredericksburg, Va., 100 or more in cultivation, ¾ of a mile front on the road, and abundance of wood and water and is fenced; price $20 per acre. Apply to JOHN W. SNOWDEN, Newark avenue, nearly opposite Chestnut avenue, Hudson City, N. J.

FOR SALE—NEAR CRESKILL, NINE ACRES, GOOD house, barn, &c.; plenty of fruit; well watered; $6,000.
C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 163 Fulton street.

FOR SALE VERY REASONABLY—20 LOTS AT NEWtown, L. I., one of the finest locations in the vicinity of New York, containing many elegant residences, churches, schools. The lots are the choicest, surrounded with handsome residences, lying upon the highest ground, commanding a fine view; five minutes' walk from railroad depot (28 trains daily) and 20 minutes from Hunter's Point. For particulars inquire at 180 Broadway, New York, room 16.
H. RAEFLE.

MOHEGAN LAKE, NEAR PEEKSKILL.—137 ACRES bordering on this lake, well known for the last 20 years as a favorite summer resort; includes Fairy Island, and has a front on lake of nearly one mile; excellent large homestead and carriage house, farm house, outbuildings and tenant house. Price for the whole $30,000, divided if required. Apply to W. JONES, Mohegan Lake, Westchester county, N. Y.

METUCHEN, N. J.—A MAGNIFICENT FARM OF 60 acres, fine buildings, fruits, &c., for sale at a bargain; will exchange. Also many other places cheap.
KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—ON WEDNESDAY, NOvember 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, situated in Fishkill Village, Dutchess county, N. Y.; Country Seat, with 20 acres of Land; house has all modern improvements and furnished, and will be sold without reserve.
Mrs. JULIA WHITON.

SMALL AND LARGE FARMS AND VILLAGE PROPerties, on Southside Railroad of Long Island, to suit every one; 100 acre Farm, $25,000; 50 acres, $6,000; 16 acres, $1,600; 8 acres, $2,500; wild Land in acre plots $25 per acre.
S. COCKCROFT, 179 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FARM TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, 40 acres, 14 miles from city; house new, on South Side Railroad; fruit trees, grape vines, &c.
C. SCHMITT, 263 East Houston street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Property that will pay over 50 per cent in one year. Address C. W. L., box 157 Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Plots of Land on the Morris and Essex Railroad (splendid investment) for improved city Property, if not too heavily encumbered.
C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 163 Fulton street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A CASH CUSTOMER WANTS A FOUR STORY STONE or brick House, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fifth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues. Price from $30,000 to $50,000. CHAS. E. MILLS & CO., 55 West Thirtieth st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BUSINESS PROPERTY, in the neighborhood of the City Hall, Brooklyn. Address, with full particulars and lowest selling price, INVESTMENT, box 153 Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES AN UNFURNISHED ROOM in a private American family, below Thirty-fifth street; rent not above $10 a month; permanent arrangements can be made. Address, with particulars, A. C. N., box 194 Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A GENTEEL, quiet neighborhood, for a private family, up to May 1. Best references and security given. Address box 1,769 Post office, giving all particulars and lowest price.

WANTED—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor, for light housekeeping, by genteel family of three. Location must be good and west of Third avenue. Address, with full particulars, N. P. KIMBALL, Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A PRIVATE AMERIcan family, a comfortable, furnished House, in this city or Harlem. Terms must be reasonable; neighborhood good. Address PROFESSOR, Herald office, stating terms.

WANTED—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS FOR A family of three; location west side, below Thirtieth street. Address, stating terms, C. H. C., box 187 Herald office.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE ROOM, FOR A LADY and child, in a respectable family; location east of Seventh avenue and west of Third; can furnish, except carpet and stove. Address, stating terms, which must not exceed $10 per month, C. A. W., Herald office.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ART NOTICE.
BASKER & THEALL, AUCTIONEERS.
GALLERY OF ART, 845 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE WALLACK'S.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE COLLECtion of modern, foreign and American works of art ever offered at auction in this city will be sold on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, at the Gallery of Art, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The above comprise the great Historical Paintings of Schaefels, and Pauwels, of Antwerp, together with about 160 of the finest and most costly examples of the following distinguished artists:—

L. Van Kuyck,	David Col,	J. Williamson,
Bakalowicz,	E. Bidan,	Dalwaille,
Eug. Verboeckhoven	John Pope,	Verhoeven Ball,
E. Lentz,	E. Accard,	Wm. Hart,
W. Verschuur,	R. Maes,	A. Van Hamme,
Count de Bylandt,	J. H. Dolph,	Th. Gerard,
Alex. Wust,	P. Dauriac,	L. Schaefels,
Thomas Hicks,	H. Savry,	V. Nehlig,
A. Neuhuis,	C. Pecrus,	D. De Noter,
J. Thompson,	J. Bosierse,	F. Musin,
Portielje,	H. Von Seben,	W. Brown,
Mari Ten Kate,	A. B. Durand,	Billiou,
Jacob Jacobs,	L. Robbe,	and others.
Chas. Ooms,	Henrietta Ronner,	

Also, on the second evening, the 17th inst., we will sell the two superb marble groups Medora and Angelica, and "Eliza" Crossing the Ice. The entire collection is now on exhibition free, with catalogues, at 845 Broadway.

AUCTION.—LARGE SALE THIS DAY (MONDAY).
113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer,
will sell this (Monday) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, over $15,000 worth, and 400 lots, by catalogue, of Handsome and Plain Household Furniture,
celebrated city made Pianoforte, &c.,
at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street,
between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
Drawing Room, consisting of
magnificent solid rosewood and rich walnut Drawing Room Suits, in French satin, brocatel and silk reps; superb rosewood Pianoforte, Bookcase, Writing Desk, elegant Centre and Side Tables, brocatel and lace Curtains, 25 rich bronze Figures, Clock, Vases, Ornaments; velvet, Brussels and three-ply Carpets; rosewood and black walnut Chamber and Dining Room Suits; Turkish Lounges and Easy Chairs, Beds, Bedding, curled hair Mattresses, &c.; walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Sofas, Rockers, Tables, Chairs, French China, Glass and Silver Ware, and all the Kitchen Utensils. Sale positive. This is the largest and richest sale of the season. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers.

AN EXTRA LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE,
at 118 West Twenty-sixth street.
EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer,
will sell positively this (Monday) morning, November 15,
at 10½ o'clock, over $18,000 worth and over
600 lots by catalogue of elegant Household Furniture,
magnificent 7½ octave rosewood Pianoforte,
Velvet Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Curtains,
Bronzes, Statuary, Vases, Paintings by eminent artists,
at the five story brown stone private residence,
118 West Twenty-sixth street, a few doors from
Sixth avenue (property of W. Richards, Esq.),
sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.
Medallion Carpets, large Pier and Mantel Mirrors, magnificent Drawing Room Suits, style of Louis XIV.; rosewood and walnut medallion back Suits; satin Suit, 7 pieces; Suit covered with the richest description French satin brocatel; Etageres, Tables, Cabinets, bois de rose gilded Tables and Chairs, Library Bookcase, Table, Turkish Lounge, Easy Chairs, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Rockers; covered with reps and haircloth; Mirrors, Clocks, Vases, fine Buffet, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, large French china Dinner Set, 220 pieces; Silver, China and Crockery Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. This will be the largest and richest sale of this season. Reliable men in attendance to cart and pack goods for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway or Sixth avenue cars or stages and stop corner of Twenty-sixth street, near the house.

AUCTION NOTICE.
J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
Magnificent Household Furniture.
A rare chance for housekeepers.
Drawing Room Suits, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Statuary, Books, Mirrors, Velvet Carpets, Chandeliers, Silver Plate, at public auction, on this day (Monday), Nov. 15, at the elegant brown stone mansion, 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Drawing Rooms—Suprb Suites Furniture, covered blue gold, crimson gold, satin brocatel richest description; Window Curtains to match; rosewood Etageres, marble tops, Plate Glass Doors; marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Music Cabinet, velvet, medallion Carpets, artistic bronze Statuary, antique Lava Vases, Ornaments, Sevres Vases, Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, by eminent artists—Holy Family, by Selleres; Ancient Rome, Summer, Winter, Scenes in Switzerland, Flemish Interiors, Esmeralda; bronze Clock, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte Cover, Stool, Canterbury; Turkish Reclining Chair, Hatstand. Dining Room—Silver Casters, Tureens, Salvers, Dinner, Tea Service, Urn, Pitcher, Extension Table, Buffet, crystal, ruby Glassware, French China Dinner Set, Sheffield Table Cutlery, Linen, Sofas, Chairs, oval Mirror, Engravings. Bedrooms—Rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Hair, Spring Mattresses; Sheets, Counterpanes, Toilet Sets, Bolster, Pillows, Blankets. Also all Furniture Servants' apartments. Every facility for packing and removing goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—CENTRAL Park Lots on Sixty-seventh street at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on Monday, November 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Sixty-seventh street—4 lots situate on the north side of Sixty-seventh street, commencing 150 feet west of the Eighth avenue, between the Central Park and Grand Boulevard, each 25x100 feet; 60 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, &C., AT PRIVATE SALE, FIFTY PER CENT LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE, FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY, TO REDUCE STOCK. FINE SOLID WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS $65 UPWARDS. N. B.—ALL GOODS WARRANTED MADE IN MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANNER. CALL AND EXAMINE AT THE LARGE WAREROOM, 480 BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME STREET.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street. Art Galleries 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of Twelfth street. On Tuesday, November 16, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street, assignee's sale of first class Wines, Liquors, &c., viz.:—Ullage casks of Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s old Champagne Cognac Brandy, &c.; do. Scotch Whiskeys, Jamaica Rum, Barrels and Half Barrels Bourbon Whiskeys, old Brandies, in bottles, of 1844; fine Brandies, imported in cases; old Pale Sherry, of 1844; old Burmeister Port, Regina do.; Madeiras, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys; Jamaica and Granada Rums; very old Bourbon Whiskeys in bottles and demijohns; old Otard Brandy in bottles; old Holland Gin, imported in cases and in stone jugs. Also several lines of Brandies (Hennessey and Martell); Sherries, Ports, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys, Rum, &c., &c., imported in cases, bottled in London and very reliable in every respect.

AUCTION SALE.—FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,
By HENRY B. HERTS, 189 Broadway.
TUESDAY, NOV. 16, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
AT SALESROOMS, 189 BROADWAY.
French and German Toys,
Vienna Fancy Goods, Dolls, &c.
China, Glass and Bohemian Ware,
Meerschaum and Briar Wood Pipes and Cigar Holders,
Canes, Riding Whips, Opera Glasses, &c.,
in lots to suit city and country trade.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT LESS THAN AUCTION prices, a very large stock of Parlor Suits, covered in silk, brocatel, fancy striped reps and plain reps, and all kinds; other custom made Furniture very cheap for cash, at 56 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mulberry street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PRIVATE SALE, AT HALF THE manufacturer's prices, one rich seven octave rosewood Pianoforte, cost $700, for $260; two rich Parlor Suits, cost $400 each, for $150; six rich Bedroom Suits, from $30 upwards. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, this day.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
SEMI-WEEKLY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
BROGANS AND BALMORALS, IN CHOICE VARIETY,
ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16,
at 10½ o'clock.
AARON CLAFLIN & CO., Auctioneers,
18 Murray street and 21 Park place.

ALBERT M. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON this day (Monday), at 113 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue, at 10½ o'clock, Parlor Suits, Tables, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, two Coaches, one Coupe, Harness, &c., to pay storage and advances.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES.
CHARLES C. WARREN, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms 66 and 68 Reade street.
On TUESDAY, November 16, at 10½ o'clock,
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, GAITERS,
ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES AND UPWARDS,
Principally fresh made, seasonable goods,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES, SIZES AND GRADES.
SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
Next regular sale following on Friday, November 19.

BY ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite Post office.
Household Furniture, Desks, &c.
The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of
Household Furniture,
Sitting and Standing Desks,
Lounges, Stoves, Carpets, &c., &c., &c.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street.
The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, November 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 103 East Thirtieth street, a large assortment of Household Furniture. Particulars to-morrow.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, Nov. 3, 1869.
Sale of serviceable and unserviceable
Ordnance Stores.
There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at noon, on Wednesday, November 24, 1869, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, a large lot of articles of Ordnance, comprising Cannon, Projectiles, Small Arms and miscellaneous Stores.
Terms—One-half cash, in government funds, on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the government. Twenty days will be given for the removal of the heavy guns.
It is to be distinctly understood that no guarantee will be given to purchasers of articles offered for sale and noted in the catalogue as regards their exact condition and quality; but it is believed, however, that everything offered for sale is as represented.
A. LUDLOW CASE, Chief of Bureau.

BY PHILIP LEVY, AUCTIONEER—OIL PAINTINGS—Will sell at auction, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Nov. 15 and following day, at the Artists' Salesroom, 80 Nassau street, a superb collection of framed Oil Paintings, by eminent American and European artists, including L. M. Spencer, Mier, Culverhouse, Schroeder, Frerichs, &c., &c. Paintings and Frames sold together.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Handsome Parlor and Chamber
Furniture, Velvet, Three-ply and Wilton Carpets,
Mirrors, &c.
M. DOUGHTY will sell on Monday, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 79 Nassau street, rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, richly covered in brocatel, French reps and hair cloth; rosewood and walnut, marble top Chamber Suits, Lounges, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Dining Chairs, Mirrors, Tapestry Three-ply and Wilton Carpets, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold and worthy the attention of those going housekeeping.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
SUPERB BRONZES, CLOCKS,
STATUETTES, FRENCH VASES,
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
CARD RECEIVERS, JARDINIERES,
COLORED SILESIAN GLASSWARE,
AT NO. 60 LIBERTY STREET,
TO-MORROW, 16TH INST.,
At 11 o'clock, Without Reserve.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, as above, one of the largest invoices of superb goods ever offered at auction. The finest marble, bronze and gilt Clocks, elegant bronze and Parian Statuettes, Sevres, Silesian and French Vases, Bisque Figures and Groups, Odor and Toilet Sets; elegant Card Receivers, Tables and Jardinieres, superb French Dinner and Tea Sets, gilt and ormolu Toilet Ornaments, and a large variety of elegant French Goods, which have just arrived and are fully equal to any now in the country. The above are now on exhibition. Ladies and the public generally are invited.

SALES AT AUCTION.

CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—Monday evening, Nov. 15, at 7 o'clock, sale of a fine collection of Chromos, Engravings, &c. Pictures on exhibition.
Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Nov. 16 and 17, sale of a Private Library. Catalogue ready.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER, SELLS MONDAY, November 15, at 50 Vesey street, Cloths, Cassimeres, Thread Linen Goods, Blankets, Shirts, Notions, Dress Goods, Muslins. Whole stock of retail store.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF 360 SPLENdid Lots, to be made by JOHNSON & MILLER, on Tuesday, November 16. The lots are splendidly situated in the Twenty-first (late Ninth) ward of the city of Brooklyn, near Broadway, on Halsey, Macon, McDonough, Decatur and Bainbridge streets, Hopkinson, Saratoga and Howard avenues. Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder. Maps are now ready at office of Johnson & Miller, 25 Nassau street.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER,
by S. Herman & Co.,
will sell on Monday, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at 178 First avenue, Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Tetes, Arm and Rocking Chairs, Clocks, Engravings, Bedsteads, Hair Matresses, &c.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER,
Tuesday, November 16,
at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Room, No. 7 North William street, will sell Boots and Shoes, on account of whom it may concern, to pay storage, insurance and expenses, large lot of ladies' Gaiters and Shoes, misses' and children's Gaiters, children's Shoes and Slippers. Also a lot of Dry Goods and Clothing.
Wednesday, 17,
Household Furniture.
Friday, 19,
Marshal's sale Groceries.
Saturday, 20,
Household Furniture.

JOSEPH SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 667 Eighth avenue—Will sell on Monday, November 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at 416 West Thirty-fifth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, the entire lot of Fancy Hosiery and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and a lot of Candies, in jars; two Show Cases, Counters and Fixtures, in one or more lots. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell by virtue of several executions on Monday, November 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 351 Canal street, near Wooster, the Stock, Fixtures and Machinery of a Hat and Bonnet establishment, consisting of five Hat Presses, a large assortment of ladies and misses Hats and Bonnets, hat and bonnet Frames, Velvets, Laces, hair and straw Braids, Bugle Trimmings, Flowers, Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE (CONTINUATION) HOTEL FURniture.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell on Wednesday, November 17, at 10½ o'clock, the balance of the Furniture unsold, and goods bought at sales on 10th and 11th inst. and not called for, in the Weldon Hotel, 429 Broadway, corner of Howard street. Full particulars on Tuesday. Dealers invited.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 135 Chatham street, will sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, consisting of Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, and Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order Mrs. B. COSTELLO, 16 Mott street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF WATCHES AND JEWELry.—JOHN MORTIMER, 15 East Broadway, will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, 400 lots Gold and Silver Watches, fine gold and other Jewelry, Pistols, Platedware, Opera Glasses, Musical and other Instruments, Tools and other valuable Goods, worthy the attention of the trade. By order of D. DE LONG, 229 East Broadway.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—JAMES M. MILLER WILL sell at auction, on Wednesday, November 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 35 acres of Land in the town of Yonkers, on the west side of Central Park avenue and on both sides of the road leading from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn depot, Harlem Railroad. This valuable tract of land is known as the Abraham Valentine Estate, and to be sold by order of S. M. Valentine, executor; will be sold in three parcels. Full particulars and maps at the office of the auctioneer, 28 Pine street.

SHERIFF'S SALE—FURNITURE.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 and 27 East Broadway, a wholesale stock of fine Household Furniture, viz.:—Walnut Bookcases, Hatstands, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Chairs and a great variety of other Furniture. The sale important to the trade.
JOHN C. LYST, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—CLOTHING, &C.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Monday), at 10 o'clock, at 543 Eighth avenue, a large assortment of Coats, Pants, &c., being stock of tailor's store.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
JOSEPH DEMPSEY, Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Boots and Shoes.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Monday), at 10 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
JOSEPH DEMPSEY, Deputy Sheriff.

THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell this day, Monday, at 11 o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the Grocery Store No. 684 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. Store to let.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, genteel Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Bedding to match, French Plate Mirrors, Curtains, one Turkish Carpet, cost $500; Centre Tables, Etageres, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; Wardrobes, Bookcases, one rosewood Parlor Suit, by order of Executors, with a lot of Carpets, Bedding and other Furniture; Gold Watch and other things; Extension Table, China, Glass and Silver Ware, Stones, 50 sets of Toilet Ware for chambers; Turkish Lounge, Buffet, 40 or 50 Royal Wilton Axminster, Velvet, Body Brussels Tapestry, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets; Oilcloths in great variety; the whole making a fine collection for dealers and housekeepers.

MACHINERY.

A LOT OF STEWART'S LATHES AND OTHER TOOLS will be sold much below their value, as they must be closed out at once. Apply at 93 Elizabeth st, near Grand st.

AT MIDDLETON & ROAKE'S—DOVER AND WATER streets, a bargain; Flue Boiler, 6x29 feet, 18 inch flues; used four months; Portable and other Engines, Pumps, &c.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, BOILERS AND STEAM Pumps, new and second hand. Machinery constantly on hand. FINNEY & HOFFMAN, builders, 167 to 175 Water street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN OTIS ENGINE, PATENT ELEVATOR, horizontal tubular Boiler, Force Pump, &c., all in perfect order, now in 21 Park row. DEMAS BARNES.

HOT SODA WATER APPARATUS, AND APPARATUS for manufacturing and bottling of soda water, at WILLIAM GEE'S, corner of Elm and Franklin streets, New York. Send for a catalogue of prices, &c.

LARGE HYDRAULIC PRESS FOR SALE LOW, pressure of 800 tons. Apply at Union Mills, No. 77 Mott street, New York.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—CONSISTING OF PULLEYS, Shafting, Belting, Coffee Cooler and Blower combined, one 24 inch Spice Mill, one 16 inch Coffee Mill, one Burns' Coffee Roaster, one Root's Tubular Sectional Boiler, one 15 horse power Engine, &c., all in good order and have been used but little; will be sold together or singly, cheap for cash. Address, for particulars, box 4,258 Post office.

WOOD & MANN PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENgines, Saw and Grist Mills; also Portable Hoisting Engines always on hand at our wareroom.
HAMPSON & COPELAND, 42 Cortlandt street, N. Y.

CLOTHING.

AT 178 SEVENTH AVENUE—LADIES AND GENTLEmen can receive 50 per cent more for their cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry. Call on or address J. ANHALT. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Anhalt.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 353 Bowery).—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

AT 838 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ pays the highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-off Wearing Apparel, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, M. LEON, 257 Third avenue, near Twenty-third street, pays the highest price for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTS CAN RECEIVE the best prices for Cast-off Clothing, also Carpets, by calling on or addressing M. ABRAHAMS, 274 Seventh avenue. Ladies attended to.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM WAVERley place.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices F. HARRIS pays for cast off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry. As we have to fill a large order for the Western market we will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Please call on or send a note to F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

AT THE UP TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH AVEnue, near Forty-sixth street, persons wishing to dispose of their cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture or Bedding, will receive a higher price than anywhere. Address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

A1.—M. MARKS, 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street; also a branch store at 33 Sixth avenue, between Amity and Fourth streets. Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their cast-off Wearing Apparel, Diamonds, Jewelry, Carpets, Furniture, &c. The best you can do is, please to call at my establishment or send us a note to the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

A1.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTablishment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, ladies and gentlemen can receive the utmost value in cash for their Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., by calling on or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Miller.

AT 251 SEVENTH AVENUE, LADIES AND GENTLEmen will get the best prices for their cast-off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. THOMAS WHITE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PELLHAM FARM.—NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES, packed expressly for holiday presents abroad, for sale. Apply to W. B. BRINCKERHOFF, 62 Beaver street.

ASTROLOGY.

A FACT.—$100 REWARD TO ANY ONE WHO CAN equal the great business and medical Clairvoyant, Mme. LINWOOD, 230 Forty-first street.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names, numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

MADAME RAMOND CAN BE CONSULTED ON PAST, present and future. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1. 293 Hudson street, near Spring.

MADAM HOPE, BY PALMISTRY, TELLS ALL AFfairs of life. 93 East Eighty-third street. Ladies, $1; Gents, $2.

THE ORIGINAL MADAM BYRON, SPIRITUALIST, causes speedy marriages. 320 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Ladies, $1.

THE GREAT ASTROLOGIST, MME. ADOLPHE, 383 Bowery, near Fourth street, tells of business, theft, and gives good luck to all.

GLORIA DEO.

Services and Ceremonies Yesterday.

The Ecumenical Council, Church Dedication and Confirmation.

Missionary Labors---Sunday School Exercises.

The progress of Christianity in the Metropolis and its sister cities is truly inspiriting, if one may judge from the regular and numerous attendance and the finished discourses given at the various places of public worship on each recurring Sabbath. The continued increase in the number of temples devoted to Divine worship is also a cheering exponent of the spread of Christ's doctrines. In all these regards attendance, discourse, dedications, inaugurations and other ceremonies, yesterday must be looked upon as a bright day in the religious annals of this vicinity. The following reports of the principal sermons and services on yesterday will be found interesting and gratifying to the friends of Christianity.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The Greatness of the Name of Jesus—Sermon by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

After the usual preliminary services at Plymouth church yesterday the Rev. Mr. Beecher took for his text the ninth verse of the second chapter of Paul to the Philippians—"Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him and given him a name which is above every name." Having dilated upon names generally, showing that different words had different magnitude and richness of context, according to the attributes and grandeur of the thing to which they were attached, that personal names oftentimes stood for certain qualities, the reverend gentleman went on to state that the name of Jesus rose above every other name ever known in the world. It expressed all the mightiest, most tender, affectionate and noblest qualities that the heart leaned to. There was no literature in the world expressed his divine love. It was infinite and far beyond human conception. Yet it was necessary for every one to form for himself the picture which the name presented in order to form a conception of his God, however short his imagination might be. It must be formed out of the things which his heart most appreciated. No man could learn his God out of a book. Nor could one study God from the Bible itself—or every man must frame God in their souls. Of course the imaginations of men would always be under, never above, the reality, and so the deficiencies and mistakes which might be made were harmless in measuring God. Moreover, man must frame God in his mind according to his formula—just and resplendent in justice, pure in love, wondrous in pity and enduring in patience. Let no man be afraid that he will ever change the color, God was never better for man's description than he was in himself. The preacher dwelt at considerable length on the greatness of God, His tenderness, sympathy, love, power and justice, and earnestly exhorted the congregation to frame the Supreme Being in their minds according to the best qualities they possessed. Man's conception of God should every year be more exalted, grander and more loving, and thus sincerely imploring His mercy man would, when this earth had passed away, stand in the great spirit realm surrounded by the vast and ever congregating multitude, made up of the richness of God's creation, and where would arise in sweet simplicity and raptures of love the name of the great Saviour of the world, whose heart bled to save mankind, above all other names. After prayer and the singing of a hymn the proceedings closed with the benediction.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Immortality—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth.

The Church of the Messiah was crowded by the usual congregation attendant upon Dr. Hepworth's ministry. After the ordinary service Dr. Hepworth preached on the great and all absorbing subject announced as the theme of yesterday morning's discourse, namely, "Immortality." He selected for his text chapter i., 19, of the Revelation of St. John:—Write the things which thou hast seen, and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter.

The grave, said the Doctor, was the consecrated property of every household, and the tears that we shed upon its green sod were the prophecy of the life to come. There was no flock, however watched and tended in which there was not one dead lamb. There was no household however favored outwardly in which there was not one vacant chair. The question to which the attention of the congregation was asked to direct itself that morning was dark on the one side but glorious on the other. Though it was with aching hearts that we saw sacred and endearing ties rent asunder here and our friends pass away into the nearer presence of God, we knew that sometime we should strike palms again in our heavenly home. In thinking and speculating upon this great question of immortality the minds of men were apt to get tangled and lost in the maze of their own thoughts. They too often sat under the shadow of doubt. If such a man were a shallow man he would boast of his doubts, but if he were a true man they were a great sadness in his life. Dr. Hepworth then briefly referred to the beliefs on this subject held by the Epicureans and the Sadducees. To-day there would be found certain men and certain women who had no foundation for their faith. Perhaps the circumstances of their early life were peculiar; perhaps they were oppressed by their dark and dreary experience, which should have given them more faith. It was true, however, that there were some souls who had strong hopes and aspirations toward heaven, while there sprung up at the same time unbelief in which they found but little hope. The voice of nature, which was like an Omnipotence, he thought, spoke in unmistakable tones of immortality. The clarion voice of the ages that sent its voice to every heart and home said that this life was not real; the other life was real. If life was a dream we were in its midst to-day; the grand reality of possibilities we should know when this body shall put its flesh away and shall put on immortality. If we touched the pulses of the wrist, we knew that there must be a mechanical force in the heart, a force that sent the blood to the extremities of the body. The doctrine of immortality was as the heart of human life. Unbelief, like a giant that pressed upon the body, making that pressure felt at every pore of the human system, pressed upon the soul, and, consciously or unconsciously, as that pressure was allured on the soul, were we made or unmade by it. No man dared to take this jump into the dark abyss of unbelief. Why, if this life were all he knew full well that it was not worth having; and, instead of grateful smiles sent up to Heaven every day, we should reproach the goodness of God, who had given us the power to live, to reason and to feel, without giving us the power to be satisfied therewith. Dr. Hepworth then very graphically pictured the harassing cares, anxieties, troubles and conflicts of the poor man, whose life was a continual labor for the necessities of the day; who was panting for a rest that did not come and for a peace that was not here. The providence of God had put the man in that position and it was his duty so to labor that God may impart to him contentment while so laboring, and it was the poor man's privilege that into that daily labor he could put the glory and the beauty of heaven itself. Yet who can doubt that when the sunset of that man's life shall come, it will rise again, not in the poverty of this earthly life, but in the glorious richness and fullness of life eternal, the reward of those who had faithfully and well done their duty here? A disbelief in immortality was like taking the vital force from their soul and making life itself one huge blank. The poor needlewoman, too, who toiled for her own bread and for the education of her little child, and as she passes the equipage of the rich woman and ponders on the inequalities of life, where is her hope, her trust, her stay, but in the great and glorious future? The rich, too, who had reaped the reward of their industry, and had all the comforts and luxuries, the physical blessings that were purchasable by wealth, what was life to them? It was not in these things; their wealth would not buy one single thought or one heart beat. Did they wish to live on these things only and go into nothingness, and let this wealth dwindle away and all that was worth living for crumble into dust? The poor man and the rich man would be alike then, and the dissatisfaction of the unrest of this life would only be satisfied with the certainties of the time to come. Faith came, and it made life glorious. It was true that this feeling about faith was no argument, but it was difficult to argue about truths, which were the solemnest and grandest things in human life. He thought that one of the most forcible arguments for immortality was found in the nature of things. There was a mystery in man's coming, and there was a mystery in man's going away from earth, and between those two boundaries he works, he lives and he dies. If there was no life beyond this, a life more glorious still, then God was not our God; for a God who worked without plan, or aim or end was not the God man, with his wondrous mind, was called upon to worship. Dr. Hepworth told the story of Louis XVI. going to the locksmith's shop and working in the making of locks, and then leaving the grimy, dirty factory and ascending a throne from which he governed worlds. God had not come down here and lived out a human existence and seen the panorama of human life pass by him as we see panoramas in theatres and then passed away from all care of human life. No: the care of God for man was written in every nerve and fibre of man; not the care only of man's body, but also of his soul. He (Dr. Hepworth) rested his chief argument for the immortality of the soul upon man's instincts—upon that more than anything else. When a man is thirsty it was indicative that there was water; when he was hungry that there was food. The longing of human hearts for immortality proved that there was immortality. Dr. Hepworth told an affecting story of a poor, dying woman whom he was with when she died, who had, he believed, a glimpse of the other land, who saw faces that were not the faces of those in her dying chamber, and who woke up, after all thought she had gone, saying, "I thought I was in heaven," and who said to Dr. Hepworth, "I saw a face, but it was not yours." It was true that that incident was no argument, but it was an incident that had made an eternal impression upon his mind. With this hope in our hearts our life became sacred. Children should meet their fathers, girls their mothers, all of us our long lost friends, and around the fireside of the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, all those broken ranks would be made one once more, and we should remember in this present life how blessed was our hope in the future, and we should learn that this immortality was the solemnest reality in the soul's existence, and that it was made great by the consciousness of its immortality.

At the conclusion of this beautiful and touching discourse there was an evident hiding of emotion on the faces of all present. As the organ and choir played and sang music so subdued that it seemed to be floating above the house this emotion could be no longer hidden, and many a face was bent to wipe away the tears that would flow, so irresistibly subduing was the influence that had been awakened.

Dr. Hepworth announced that there would be service in the church on Thanksgiving Day, and that next Sunday night would be commenced a series of lectures to young men.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

What is Meant by the Kingdom of Heaven—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chapin.

At the Church of the Divine Paternity, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, Rev. Dr. Chapin preached from St. John xiv., 16—"Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by me." One great characteristic of our Saviour's teaching was that his utterances did not serve to gratify mere curiosity, but went straight to the point. This was strikingly illustrated in the case of Nicodemus, whose speculative inquiries were all answered by Jesus in that direct manner that left no chance for misconstruction or uncertainty. There was a great and mysterious silence and revelation and nature upon all subjects whose investigation could only serve to gratify curiosity; but in the delineation of the great truths of Christianity everything was as clear and expressive as possible. Christ answers the all-important question of the soul, but to the new questions constantly arising respecting the future existence he is as silent as nature; and yet now with each decade there are more attempts to locate and examine, with microscopic minuteness, the mysteries of the soul and of eternity. It was well that this was so; for, if we could be brought into intimate relations with the future, the inspiration we derive from it would be destroyed and man would be even more regardless of his destiny than now.

Our relations to God involved all our concerns on earth. Christ was the only means of coming to God and of consummating our relations with Divinity. It required no physical effort to come to God, but a sincere and earnest consecration of the heart and the practice of a pure and upright life. God comes to us in a thousand ways—in the beauties of nature, the blessings of life, the influence of His spirit and the revelation of Himself in the Gospel; and it was sad to reflect that so few had come to Him. How little did the world appreciate God's goodness or apprehend His nearness to humanity! There were many, it was true, who intellectually recognized Him as the Creator and Ruler of the universe; but how very few came to Him as a Father with all the relationship implied in that term. Some believed that the Kingdom of Heaven was in a particular locality to which we might go after death, but that was not the true meaning of those words. The Kingdom of Heaven included the lives of mankind in this world, and the resurrection not only applied to that great event when time shall cease to be, but to the new life into which our hearts must be born here on earth. Christ had exhibited God as the Father of the whole universe, implying the existence of the tenderest relations between God and man, and yet there was a popular idea which allowed Christ to eclipse the Father and regarded God as a dark, stern and relentless Deity. What a mistaken conception of God was this; what a desecration of the emotions and aspirations of the soul. Christ was not a shield and defence between us and an angry God, but the means of bringing us into the closest and tenderest relationship with an ever-loving Father.

It was not the amount of new truths that gave Christianity its power, but the bringing together and spiritualizing of them that rendered them effective. Truth was eternal and always the same, whether uttered by Confucius, expressed in the Talmud or taught by the Son of God. Christ was the embodiment of the truth; Himself the living, central truth of the Bible, which we cannot avoid or refute. Some Christians were like dry, juiceless and stony fruit, whose religion was all stony and who in their petrified hearts only aspired to just enough of righteousness to squeeze their puny spiritual anatomy through the gates of heaven, without ever feeling one spark of sympathy for mankind or making a single effort to spread abroad the light and truth and love of God. Others depended on their preachers to point out the details of Christianity. What could the preacher know of Christ more than is given in his own life and teachings? Christ himself was the truth, and beside him all things else sank into insignificance. What was the vastness and beauty of nature, the mysteries of the planets or all the wonders of the universe compared with this great truth of Christ? Nothing but a shell, beyond which God existed, and to whom man could only be brought by Christ—by loving and following the one and all important truth. Proceeding with an elaborate discussion of the influences of truth upon mankind, the speaker concluded with a very eloquent reference to the distinguished men who have passed away during the last week in illustration of what life may be and the ability of each on earth to exercise an influence for extending the kingdom of God.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The Spread of Catholicity—Sermon by Very Rev. Father Starrs.

The services at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning were more than usually solemn and impressive. The spacious and beautiful building was crowded by a large and evidently interested congregation, and high mass was sung with a grand and powerful effect by the Cathedral society, numbering thirty well trained voices. The mass selected for the occasion was one in manuscript by Torenté, one of the sweetest and most gifted composers. The choruses were thrillingly powerful, and swelled into the deepest and most mellifluous harmony, while the solos and duos were full of tender pathos, breathing the softest whisperings to the devout soul, and filling it with the most eloquent religious aspirations. The mass is in C minor, and opens with the *Kyrie*, in chorus and terzetto. Then follows the *Gloria*, another chorus; *Laudamus*, soprano solo; *Domine Deus*, duetto, tenor and basso; *Qui Sallis*, concerted piece; *Cum Sanctus*, basso solo and chorus; *Et in Carnatus*, soprano solo; *Et in Spiritum*, terzetto, for alto, tenor and basso, and the offertory *Ecce Panis*, by Bellini, solo and quartette. The principal singers were Madame Chome, soprano; Mrs. Werner, alto; Mr. H. Schmitz, tenor, and Mr. A. Sohst, basso. Mr. Gustavus Schmitz presided, with his usual ability, at the organ.

At the appropriate period in the service Very Rev. Father Starrs, Vicar General of the diocese, ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent and instructive sermon, taking his text from Matthew xiii, commencing with the 31st verse and ending with the 35th. The text bore reference to the kingdom of heaven being like unto a grain of mustard seed, which a man takes and sows in his field, &c.

The preacher said:—We may all, beloved brethren, readily conceive and understand how, in these similitudes, our beloved Lord and Saviour spoke truly of things hidden from the foundation of the world in the remarkable parable you have just heard. He spoke of the kingdom of heaven, by which, in the language of Scripture, he usually designated His Church or His spiritual kingdom on earth. He spoke of its simple and obscure beginning, of its gradual development and of its future destiny, and because of its seeming insignificance, he likened it to a little grain of mustard seed, which is the smallest of all seeds. These words can be understood by us all. There is nothing hidden in them. What could be more lonely or seemingly insignificant than the position occupied by the twelve Apostles or what more unpretending man among them than the meek and lowly Jesus? Yet here was the beginning of that Church of which He spoke. And, as the grain of mustard seed sprung up and became a tree in the branches of which the birds of the air came and dwelt, so this Church likewise sprang up and spread and extended itself so that all the nations and the tribes of the earth were glad to come and repose under its all-powerful branches. It is true, it was insignificant in Jerusalem at the commencement, but it soon extended to Antioch, and from city to city, from town to town, from village to village, and into the country, until it extended itself to the extremities of the earth. And what is the meaning of this spread of the matured seed? These words are explained by our divine Saviour Himself. It is only by divine authority that these things could take place. The reverend gentleman having gone on at length to explain the continuity and truthfulness of the Catholic Church, and having alluded in glowing terms to its glorious triumphs over all obstacles and persecutions, continued to say in later days the Church had trials to suffer from her own children—some of her own perverse children. Schisms arose, heresies were broached and sensations were created throughout the world, but she has again triumphed and these very children of her own faith were glad to come and seek reconciliation with her before they were taken from this earth. This little grain of mustard seed has spread its branches throughout every part of the world, wherever it is inhabited, and no matter what trials the Church of God has to endure she will triumph over them all, because she has been established by divine authority and He has promised to be with her to the end of time and that even the gates of hell shall not prevail against her. Even here in our own country, beloved brethren, the history of the Church is the history of the mustard seed. It began in this locality as a little grain of mustard seed, surrounded by thousands who mocked it and despised those who professed it. And yet it passed from city to city, and from town to town, and from village to village and from the village to the country, so that now, no matter where you go where this country is inhabited, there you will find temples erected to the honor and glory of God, bearing on their summits the sign of Christ, the emblem of our redemption. And even here, in our own city, you have seen the growth of the little grain of mustard seed. See how it commenced here but a very few years ago. There were very few temples, almost no institutions of learning or of charity. See now those which surround you on every side. See our churches and our colleges and our seminaries of learning and our other institutions. Every year we are erecting new churches and commencing new institutions of charity. And now, at the present moment, you all know we are erecting a cathedral which, when completed, will be the finest on the Continent. It will be an ornament to this great metropolis and a credit to those of our own faith who have contributed to its erection. The preacher concluded with exhorting all Catholics to show by their example and good works their steadfastness in the faith.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dedication Services Yesterday—Sermons by Bishop Janes and the Rev. Drs. Foster and Ferris.

The fine Gothic church which has just been completed on Washington Heights, at the corner of 153d street and Tenth avenue, by the Methodist Episcopal body, was simply yet solemnly dedicated yesterday under the presidency of Bishop Janes. The venerable Bishop Morris also assisted. The day was most propitious—heaven seeming to smile upon the brethren and their undertaking in the clear, sparkling sunlight. The wealth, beauty and fashion of this sweet metropolitan Arcadia were numerously represented. Several of the ladies were dressed in the very latest style, the brilliant feathers worn by them, and their gay flowers, contrasting strongly, but sadly, as they streamed towards the portals, with the many-hued tints of the decaying foliage in the picturesque groves and well wooded uplands of Carmansville. From Manhattanville, Harlem and Morrisania; from Westchester and the city, a number of sympathisers had come to witness the inaugural ceremony and aid in liquidating the debt incurred in finishing and furnishing the sacred edifice. Smiles of recognition and warm words of greeting as old friendly faces turned up were the order of the day, till the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Millard, commenced the morning services, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Keys.

The sermon was preached by Bishop Janes, from Isaiah, chapter lxiii, verse 1-4:—"Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah? this that is glorious in his apparel travelling in the greatness of his strength? I that speak in righteousness mighty to save. Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel and thy garments like him that treadeth in the winefat?"

In simple, but forcible and eloquent language he showed how the headship of Christ was clearly indicated in these passages. It was our especial privilege, as members of the mystic body of Christ, to have so divine and glorious a head. Of Him every great quality may be predicated. By dying He had conquered death and taken the sting out of it. With faith in the all-atoning merits of the Redeemer, and by repentance, they, too, could smile at the terrors of the grave. To perpetuate the application of these sacred merits that house had been raised to the honor of God. They had come together that day to show their gratitude to God and participate in the blessings which Heaven was prepared to shower upon them. He exhorted his hearers in pathetic terms to a change of heart and change of life, so that not one of those who heard him might leave unregenerated that day.

A collection was then taken up, and $10,000 were announced as the result. The brethren, aided by several benevolent ladies and gentlemen of the Presbyterian and Episcopalian persuasions, have in little more than a year raised more than $50,000, and appropriated them to the erection of a temple of graceful outline and possessing many points of beauty—not the least of which is the tapering spire shooting high above the majestic elms and beeches of the neighborhood, and proclaiming a living active faith in the life-giving principles of Christianity. Much interest and earnestness was manifested in the proceedings, the congregation rejoicing that the airs of the hammer which had echoed briskly there the year past had given place to prayer and praise and the tuneful swell of hymn and anthem.

In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Foster preached an eloquent discourse from John v., 39; and, in the evening, Rev. Dr. Ferres delivered an affecting sermon, encouraging his hearers to continue to walk in the path of generosity to God they had entered on that day.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Dedicatory Services—Sermon by the Rev. J. D. Wilson.

The Central Presbyterian church, a new structure, capable of accommodating about 500 persons, was dedicated yesterday according to the usual manner of the Presbyterian rite. The church is situated in West Fifty-sixth street, near Broadway. Its external appearance is pleasing but not imposing. The interior is, for the size of the building, peculiarly effective; chastely and beautifully frescoed, and presenting a light and agreeable appearance. In fact, the utmost has been made of the space at command. The church building and adjoining temporary school structure cost $20,000. The grounds attached extend from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-seventh street, and cost $70,000. Ultimately, as that part of the metropolis becomes—as before long it will—as largely populated as the "down-town" portions, it is intended to build, instead of the present structure, a large and imposing structure fronting on Fifty-seventh street.

The dedicatory services yesterday morning were attended by a crowded congregation. At half-past ten o'clock an invocation was made by the pastor, the Rev. J. D. Wilson. The Rev. Dr. Spaulding then read the Scriptures and offered up prayer. The Rev. J. D. Wilson delivered the sermon, on "The Influence of the Sanctuary," taking for his text Ezekiel xlvii., 12. The preacher spoke, in the first place, of the influence of the sanctuary on the individual, helping his understanding in its conflict with carnal desire, and affording that external help which so many, who are convinced that a religion is desirable, require. Without the sanctuary the zeal of the Christian would be spasmodic—the Christian character without symmetry and beauty. The sanctuary gives, said the speaker, peace and joy as well as life and strength. The sanctuary blesses the family by endearing the principles of religion to the minds of children. As regards the influence of the sanctuary on society—if we regard the sanctuary simply as a building consecrated to God by intelligent and discreet men—it stands as a monument of faith. The service of God's house brings all classes of the community into fellowship, and teaches men to love and help each other as children of the same father and pilgrims journeying towards the same home. Every sanctuary built is a step taken towards the perfection of humanity and the spiritual emancipation of the world. Men, therefore, should love the sanctuary and appreciate how noble is the work in which those engage who build a house for Jehovah's worship.

In the afternoon there was held in the new church a large reunion of the old members of the Central church in Broome street. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Murray, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian church, delivered, to a large audience, a discourse from the text, "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life." The reverend speaker combated the prevailing sceptical and rationalistic tendencies of the age; none of the theories of sceptics and rationalists pointed out a scheme by which mankind could be saved, whereas Christianity, founded on the infallible words of Christ, offered to man the sole means by which he could obtain salvation.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSIONS.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society.

The anniversary of the foundation of this society was celebrated yesterday in all the Methodist Episcopal churches of this and the surrounding cities. In the morning a sermon was preached in each church on the subject of the importance of home and foreign missionary labor, upon the vast benefits Christianity was deriving from the Methodist Episcopal missions now being so actively carried on in the Southern States, in the far West and in India, China and Japan. At the love feasts, which were held in the afternoon in Trinity church, Thirty-fourth street; in Seventh street, church and in the Methodist Episcopal church in Fleet street, Brooklyn, more detailed and interesting statements than those of the morning were made in reference to the progress, present numerical strength and financial condition of the society. Bishop Thompson, who presided at Trinity church, Thirty-fourth street, in the course of some thoroughly practical remarks, said that though a vast amount of good had been done by the missionary societies during the past year their efforts had been restricted from want of sufficient funds, and unless the members of the Church came forward and subscribed much more liberally than hitherto, missionary labor would have to be given up in many places where it had been begun, and would have to be indefinitely postponed in others which presented a fine field and in which the society had long been anxious to spread the light of truth. The actual receipts of the society for carrying on both home and foreign missions amounted, for the year ending December, 1869, to about $650,000, while the expenditures during the same time will be about $5,000 over that sum. But then, if the work of the Gospel is to be carried on vigorously and the operations of the missionaries extended, the society ought to be in receipt of a sum considerably over the mere working expenses of its present condition. There are, said Bishop Thompson, twelve hundred thousand members in communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, contributing to the funds of the missionary society. The average amount paid by each is a little over fifty cents per annum. Now, if the work is to be prosecuted during the coming year so that the missionaries may even be enabled to hold the ground they have gained, it will be incumbent on the members of the Church to raise a sum for the missionary society at least twenty-five per cent in advance of last year. There are at present fourteen missionaries of the American Methodist Episcopal Church in China, five in Japan and about eighteen in India. These missionaries are carrying on the work of the Gospel in spite of every obstacle, and it is the duty of the members of the Church at home to aid in an especial degree the work of the foreign missions.

After Bishop Thompson had concluded his remarks several members of the church spoke on the importance of doing, and their willingness to do, all in their power to aid by contributions the work of the missionaries. A large number stood up and signified their intention of paying double the amount of subscription they paid last year.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Confirmation and Sermon by the Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C.

The Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, D. D., of Charleston, S. C., was called on yesterday afternoon to confer the sacrament of confirmation upon 770 candidates at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East Fourteenth street. The candidates were nearly all children belonging to the parochial school of this church, only fifty adults being included in the number confirmed.

At three o'clock precisely the ceremonies began by the entrance of the procession of children from their adjoining school room. They entered by the vestry door, the crowd outside being too great to admit them by the street entrance. Nearly the whole body of the church was reserved for the candidates, only a few spectators and relatives being admitted. The scene as viewed from the gallery was very beautiful and effective, from the first entrance of the 300 white robed girls to the close of the ceremony. The Sisters of Charity, six in number, who are the teachers in the girls' department of this school, accompanied their pupils, their black habits giving effect by contrast to the long line of white-veiled candidates. The pure white of the dresses of these young children was beautifully relieved by their sodality badges of red and blue worn as scarfs over their shoulders. With slow and reverential movement they filed in, two by two, and streaming through the aisles filled the vacant pews on one side of the church. The boys, conducted by their lay teachers, followed, a silver medal on the breast of each distinguishing his sodality. They almost filled the other side of the church. Scarcely were they seated when from the opposite vestry door the altar procession entered, twenty-four acolytes in clerical dress, followed by Father Maguire, Dr. Morrogh and Bishop Lynch. The venerable prelate was attired in full canonicals with mitre and crozier.

During the entrance and seating of the processions the orchestra performed the *Veni Creator* and *Veni Sancte Spiritus* with much fervor and devotion, and appropriate music, from time to time during the ceremony was rendered.

As soon as the Bishop was seated he removed his mitre and addressed the candidates in a brief discourse upon the nature of the sacrament they were about to receive. Then, after an exordium in Latin, the chrism or holy oil was applied to the forehead of each candidate by the Bishop, using his thumb and making the sign of the cross. The boys and men in receiving this rite advanced within the altar rail, kneeling before the Bishop, but the girls knelt around outside the rail, the Bishop and his assistants advancing to administer the rite.

After all had received the sacrament the baptismal vows were read for all the candidates by a young girl kneeling upon the steps of the altar. She read in a clear and distinct voice and was listened to with breathless attention by the candidates and spectators.

In conclusion the papal benediction was pronounced by Bishop Lynch, the whole audience devoutly kneeling.

The services were quite lengthy, occupying about three hours from first to last, and the order preserved during this long time reflected the highest credit upon the teachers, children and officiating clergymen.

COLLEGE POINT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Coming Ecumenical Council—Lecture by Dr. Farley.

Last evening an audience of about 200 people assembled in St. Fidelli's Catholic church, College Point, to hear the Rev. Dr. Farley, of Jamaica, discourse upon the coming Ecumenical Council. Dr. Farley is noted as an able preacher of some forty years' experience, and has travelled through all Europe, preaching eloquent sermons in the mother tongue of each country. As the coming Council is at present engaging the attention of all denominations the audience felt a deep interest in the discourse, and the reverend speaker held them in rapt attention for more than an hour. He began by describing the miracles worked by Almighty God to prove to the world His divinity as the God-man. The Catholic Church on earth, continued the speaker, symbolizes Christ Himself. He gave to His Apostles all power in heaven and on earth, telling them that whatever they should loose on earth should be loosed in heaven, and whatever they should bind on earth should also be bound in heaven. God, in His divine providence, had decreed the mistress of nations to become the centre and foundation of his faith, and had commissioned Peter to carry out His divine intentions.

The speaker brought tears into the eyes of many of his hearers by his vivid description of the persecutions the Christians were subjected to by the pagan Powers, telling them that piety, meekness and patience had characterized the very outpouring of their heart's blood for the revelations of the God-man for man's salvation. He reviewed the progress of Christianity as laid down in traditional history for centuries, and was confident in the belief that Protestantism, like the schisms and heresies of the darker ages, might be looked upon as a signal failure—yes, numbered among the things that were. The enemies of the Catholic Church imagine that to take away the powers of the Pope he is destroyed and Catholicity perishes. There never was a more grave mistake in the science of human nature. Take it away, if you please, and he is as much Pope as when concealed in the catacombs from the wrath of the Cæsars. The same God that existed then exists to-day. The power that established the true Christian Church did not establish a rock and foundation to be destroyed by the pernicious winds of schisms and heritics. We were told years ago that the Pope was Anti-Chirst, but we have had many Popes, and Anti-Christ has not been pointed out. Without the Pope there is no real Christianity, and no mortal man, separate from his authority, can place his hand on his heart and sign a clear definition of faith. He who is not with St. Peter is not with Christ. He was commanded by Christ to feed His lambs and sheep, and to keep them in his custody. The Pope, therefore, as the acknowledged head of the true Church, espouses the principles of St. Peter, and watches with an ever careful eye over the flock. When any difficulty arises as regards the faith, he convokes a council of the bishops from the four quarters of the globe to determine the faith as established by the fathers. The object of the Ecumenical Council is not what has been previously stated. It has not the power to frame new articles of faith, or to take from the established law. The faith was through Jesus Christ, and being sufficient for man's redemption for eighteen centuries, could not consistently be abrogated or despised at the present age. The reverend gentleman held that all history declared the infallibility of the Pope. Even in the time of the pagan persecutions councils were held, and no sooner had one Pope been martyred than another was consecrated. St. Peter held his councils and received the inspired word of the Holy Ghost, according to God's promise, in commanding him to go and teach all nations. It was a singular fact that none of the Popes had erred in declaring matters of faith. The enemies of the Church single out two—Liberious and Demascus—but by violence the most barbarons they were forced to proclaim what their very minds and hearts abhorred. In the fourth century Arius denied the divinity of the God-Man, and in the fifteenth century Nestorious denied the maternity of the Mother of God. Both were excommunicated by an Ecumenical church. The See of Peter is invulnerable, and whoever approaches it contumaciously will split in fragments. Protestantism was reviewed by the speaker and Peré Hyacinthe was bitterly rebuked.

CALVARY CHURCH.

Anniversary Services of the Ladies' Domestic Relief Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Last evening the first anniversary services of the Ladies' Domestic Missionary Relief Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church were held in Calvary church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue. The attendance was not large, but what it lacked in matter of numbers was more than compensated by the decided interest evinced in the year's work of the benevolent society. There were present in the pulpit the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York; E. A. Washburn, D. D., rector of Calvary church; H. C. Potter, D. D., rector of Grace church; A. M. Littlejohn, D. D., rector of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; C. H. Hall, D. D., and A. T. Twing, D. D., who took part in the services. After the usual im[illegible]sive introductory lesson and prayer of the Epi[illegible]copal Church had been read, Bishop Potter in[illegible]roduced Dr. Twing, who proceeded to read the [illegible]eports of the secretaries. From that of Mi[illegible]y E. Hamilton, recording secretary, it was learned that the association was organized [illegible]ember 3, 1868, at Grace church. Mrs. H[illegible]ratio Potter was elected president, and still re[illegible] the office. The object of the body was to [illegible] supply clothing and other necessary articles [illegible] to the one hundred and fifty or more mis[illegible]aries and families employed in the domestic field of this church. The co-operation of all parishes was earnestly solicited, and the necessitous condition of many of the missionaries was impressively portrayed, vigorous effort being urged toward a liberal and considerate relief of their wants. Subsequent meetings were held, with great success, and now twenty-six societies have reported as branches. The work of the season accomplished by the ladies of the different parishes representing them is noted in the following number of boxes of clothing furnished:—Grace church, New York, 12; Transfiguration, New York, 4; St. Paul's, New York, 10; Trinity Chapel, New York, 6; St. George's, Astoria, 2; St. Thomas', New York, 2; St. Thomas', Taunton, Mass., 2; St. Paul's, Staten Island, 2; St. Peter's, Milford, Conn., 1; Calvary church, New York, 2; St. John the Evangelist's, 1; St. Paul's, New Haven, 1; St. John's Guild, New Haven, 3; Chapel of the Holy Saviour, New York, 4; St. Paul's, Rahway, N. J., 1; Christ church, Stratford, Conn., 2; St. John's, Delhi, N. Y., 1; Vermont Episcopal Institute, 2; Trinity church, Jacksonville, Ill., 1; St. Paul's, Syracuse, N. Y., 2; St. Stephen's, Philadelphia, Pa., 2; Christ church, Newton, N. J., 1; St. Paul's church, Burlington, Vt., 1; anonymous, 1; boxes of books from Grace parish, 2—making a total of 68 boxes of handsome outfits for those intended to aid with their families, together with house linen and blankets, in all amounting in value to about $8,000. The letters of acknowledgment received from the recipients of this noble charity are full of gratitude, attesting the beneficence and labors of the society. Relief has been extended from one end of the Union to the other. The report closes with an earnest exhortation to the women of the parishes of the Church to come forward and join in the great work, as the demand is urgent and increasing. Miss Maria H. Bulfinch, corresponding secretary, reported that in reply to her letters of the year she had received applications for aid from 105 missionaries, and she also attests their great joy in being thus provided for, reproducing extracts from letters brim full of praise.

The reverend gentlemen above noted each made short and telling addresses upon the necessity and utility of the work. They referred to the burdens of the missionaries, so universally underpaid; to the delicacy of the charity, to the glorious results that would accrue to the Church by aiding and making comfortable its laborers, and eloquently pointed to the work as a common duty as those who need so much mercy seek their reward from the same Master who said, "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones, a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you he shall in no wise lose his reward."

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Laying the Corner Stone of St. Bridget's Church, in Jersey City.

Yesterday afternoon the corner stone of a Catholic church was laid at the corner of Gilbert and Mercer streets, Jersey City, by the Very Rev. Dr. Corrigan, Vicar General of the diocese of Newark. This will be the fifth Catholic church within the limits of the city. The occasion brought out the Catholic element in large numbers; and at the very time when the wind was cold and bitter the streets were lined with crowds of spectators, who surveyed the procession of Catholic societies. Women and children might be seen shivering in the bleak neighborhood of the new structure; yet they watched and waited. It was a remarkable proof of the unswerving devotion of these poor people, and the tenacity with which they cling to their faith. Their generosity was also tested, for when the box went around it soon became filled. Whatever be the faults of Irishmen, they are the best of Catholics, and no matter how poor they may be, they are ever ready to contribute to the support of their Church. The new edifice is situated in that part of the Sixth ward inhabited chiefly by the laboring class, who were compelled in the severe winter to travel to an inconvenient distance in order to reach any of the other Catholic churches. The Rev. P. Corrigan, pastor of St. Peter's, took the matter in hand, and six lots were purchased. It was intended to give the church the title of St. Patrick, but since the consolidation of the cities places St. Patrick's church, of Bergen Corner, within the new city, the title of St. Bridget was substituted. It is worthy of note that this is the only church bearing that name in the State of New Jersey. It will be a plain structure, but will afford ample accommodations to the parishioners in that quarter.

The following societies composed the procession, which started from Pavonia avenue at two o'clock:—Laborers' Society, Workingmen's Union, St. Patrick's, St. Peter's and St. Michael's Temperance societies; Father Matthew, Parent Society, St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Temperance societies of Hudson City and Hoboken, Workingmen's Association of Jersey City, Shamrock Benevolent Society, Hibernian Society and St. Boniface (German) Benevolent Society. The procession moved through Grove street, South First, Jersey avenue, Newark avenue, Washington street and Grand street, and extended fully half a mile in length. When the societies reached the grounds the concourse around the building numbered about 15,000 persons. The ceremony of laying the stone then took place, the officiating clergyman being attended by the following priests:—Fathers Corrigan, Graham and Da Concillo, of Jersey City; Father Aanuta, of Hudson City; Father Cody, of Hackensack; Father Killeen, of Newark, and Bather Byrne, of Camden. The box which was deposited in the stone contained a copy of the New York HERALD, the coins of the United States and a scroll of parchment containing the following inscription:—"This corner stone was laid by the Very Rev. M. A. Carrigan, Administrator of the diocese of Newark, on the fourteenth day of November, 1869 (in Roman characters), Pius the Ninth being Supreme Pontiff; James Roosevelt Bayley, Bishop of Newark; Patrick Corrigan, pastor; Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States; Theodore F. Randolph, Governor of the State of New Jersey, and William Clarke, Mayor of Jersey City." At the close of the ceremony a sermon was preached by Father Byrne, who delivered an eloquent discourse on the trials and sufferings of the Catholics of Ireland, the labors of her missionaries and the virtues of her saints, especially Saints Patrick and Bridget. He exhorted his hearers to cling fast to their faith, and reproached those Irishmen who become so vain and weak that they are ashamed to acknowledge the names Patrick and Bridget in their families because with a certain class these names are unfashionable. These names, he argued, were disliked by those only who hate Irishmen because they are Catholics.

ST. PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Devotion to the Blessed Virgin—Sermon by the Rev. Father J. J. Kane, of Virginia.

There was a very numerous attendance at the late morning service of St. Paul's Roman Catholic church yesterday. The mass sung, which was admirably rendered, is a new composition by St. Clair, an American author, and is of the Italian style, being rather florid. The mass, which is in "C," was sung by Madame Clarke, soprano; Miss Estelle A. Murtagh, contralto; Charles John, tenor, and Mr. Becker, bass. A beautiful sermon on devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary was preached by Rev. John J. Kane, of Harper's Ferry, Va., one of the youngest and most eloquent priests within the jurisdiction of the diocese of Richmond. The reverend gentleman dwelt with much pathos, replete with cogent argument and spiritual illustration, upon the purity and sanctity of the custom of veneration to the mother of God. The greatest saints of the Church, those whose learning and piety have made them to shine forth in the pages of history, were all most noticeable for their great love and devotion to her, whom of all his creatures, our divine Lord has honored most. The relationship which exists between Mary and her children of the Church was of the closest and most sanctified kind. She was the great medium and dispenser of the treasures of her Son, our Saviour. Those who sought to scoff and revile her were those to whom ignorance of mind, more than malice, should be attributed, as her position had been clearly defined by our divine Creator himself, who, while He was hanging on the cross on Mount Calvary, shedding His last drop of blood for our redemption, said to her, who knelt at the foot with her heart pierced by the sword of grief, "Mother, behold thy son!" "Son, behold thy mother!"

The genius and sanctity of all ages had done her honor, and language had been exhausted almost in finding words sufficient to depict what the heart of the true child of Mary felt for her who was ever interceding for us at the throne of divine grace.

In concluding his discourse, which was listened to with earapt attention by the congregation, Father Kane urged all good Catholics to say their rosary regularly, in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and reminded them that no one who ever sought her mediation was lost.

MORNING STAR SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Monthly Concert—Addresses by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith and Others.

The monthly concert of this very interesting mission school was held yesterday afternoon in the large lecture room of Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. The services attending this religious reunion were full of instruc[illegible]tion, and marked with sufficient variety and inte[illegible]ligibility as to be productive of good results t[illegible] the young minds, for whose education and en[illegible]tertainment the school was founded. Nearly 30[illegible] bright-eyed boys and girls, well dressed a[illegible] charmingly well behaved, took part in the [illegible]eeting. It was a company of little folks that lo[illegible]ked well cared for, and this was expressively wr[illegible]tten on every feature, that their elders prese[illegible] were fully enlisted in the good work, and p[illegible]ticipated with much fervor in the various exe[illegible]rcises. Since the date of organization, October 4, 1868, the officers of the Morning Star Sunday School have given similar periodical concerts, when, with pleasant music and short, pithy addresses, well adapted to the juniors for whom the religious food is prepared, and in this manner the school has been more closely bound together with the silver cords of love and kindness. Although in the matter of a local habitation by force of circumstances the school has been unsettled, wandering from place to place during the past year, it is now in a flourishing condition, as upon its record book there are the names of 600 scholars, while the average attendance morning and afternoon of each Sunday is about 150. Its officers are as follows:—Superintendent, Dr. R. P. Perry; Secretary, George B. Coble; Treasurer, S. C. Jordan; Librarian, W. L. Heath.

The exercises were appropriately opened with prayer and the reading of the second chapter of Proverbs, when, after the singing of the hymn

Blessed are the people that know the joyful sound,

Dr. Lincoln, of Boston, was introduced by the Superintendent, and pertinently told his young hearers much that amused and instructed them. The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith then came forward and preached or rather told them his "snowball sermon." His text was from the great outdoor bible, he said, and graphically told his audience how they could be good boys and girls; how sin could be kept from their hearts, and how love was the great agent that melted the badness within every soul. Mr. Smith's sermon was full of appropriate illustrative matter, and so eloquent and interesting was he at times, and so thoroughly had he his audience riveted to him, that he seemed to command at will their laughter or their tears. Not alone to them did his "snowball" and "sinball" sermon apply, as the oldest in the hall also derived much instruction from it. When he concluded, all present exhibited the greatest satisfaction, and voted him a unanimous "thank you." It was a sufficient reward for such an effort in such a noble cause.

THE HERALD'S RELIGIOUS REPORTS.

Letter from the Pastor of the Church of the Messiah.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have read your reports of my sermons from Sunday to Sunday, and want to thank you for their general accuracy. In these days, when one is so often reported as saying what he has taken great pains not to say, it is refreshing to see an account which is truthful. You get the gism of the sermon every week, and I hope you will not think me intrusive in thanking you for it. Yours, sincerely,

GEORGE. H. HEPWORTH.

Letter from the Pastor of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Let me thank you for the report of my sermon in this morning's HERALD. I have sometimes, and indeed so frequently, been made to suffer by the reporters that it is refreshing to fall into the hands of one at once intelligent and appreciative. Will it be too much trouble for you to give my thankful acknowledgments to the gentlemanly reporter who was in my church yesterday? Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM AIKMAN.

BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

Grand Musical Ceremonies to Take Place in 1870—Magnitude of the Undertaking—The Philharmonic Society and the Park.

Not long since Boston created a tremendous excitement in musical circles by her Gilmore and her Jubilee—an excitement which proved a veritable nine days' wonder and in its results considerably diminished the pride of the Hubbites, as it proved a grand fizzle. New York city is to have her turn and is to hold a monster concert, which will surpass anything of the kind ever known in the annals of music. The occasion of this concert is the centennial anniversary of the birth of Beethoven which will take place in the spring of 1870, under the auspices of the Philharmonic Society of this city. Unlike its sister society of Brooklyn, which is composed of a few gentlemen who engage the orchestra, the Philharmonic, the oldest orchestral society of New York, is composed of musicians, who must undergo a thorough musical examination in their several lines and be proficient therein before being admitted to membership, and, as a consequence, is the first society and the largest of its kind on this continent or in Europe. For more than a quarter of a century it has almost given away its music to the city. In proof of this the records of the society show that at the end of many seasons no money was left in the treasury, and there was none to put in. After fifteen years the average receipts of each member at the end of each season was but a fraction over thirty-one dollars—a small recompense for the labor bestowed in furnishing the citizens with classical music. In such a condition of affairs it was found that the society would go to pieces, and after earnest solicitations Dr. Doremus was called in to take charge as president, which he did after securing the following conditions, namely, that the orchestra should be considerably enlarged, the best talent engaged, a larger building secured for its rehearsals and concerts, and liberal and extensive advertising adopted, all of which, in addition to the strenuous efforts of the president, have brought the society to its present high standard.

Not many evenings since a meeting of some of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of the metropolis was held at the residence of Dr. Doremus, for the purpose of celebrating the centennial anniversary of the birth of Beethoven by appropriate musical observances. Various discussions were held on the subject, among which were the vast resources of this city to hold a monster musical festival. No city in the world, it was confidently and knowingly asserted, can gather from its own elements so many orchestral musicians as New York, as fully 1,200 performers can be secured. Not only is the fact patent in itself, but another advantage would be secured—the facility of rehearsals—which must be frequent, as the magnitude of the undertaking will require. The Boston fizzle was adduced to the want of sufficient rehearsals, as most of the musicians and others engaged were gathered from other cities, whereas, all the elements necessary to the successful undertaking being a part of New York, there could be no plea for want of sufficient rehearsal. It was also determined to secure all the church societies in the city, which, with the children from the public schools, would make the largest chorus ever assembled at one time; in addition to Parepa Rosa, Ole Bull and other distinguished talent of this continent, no expense would be spared to secure the greatest talent from Europe for the solo parts, thus adding an international aspect to the affair.

To carry out this design properly, it was determined that the Philharmonic Society would unite with prominent citizens to confer with the Park Commissioners for a place in the Park for the erection of a suitable building, wherein to hold the concerts; the society to be responsible for the music and the acoustic properties of the building, and the citizens to furnish the means necessary to secure the desired end. It was ascertained that the Park Commissioners would not be opposed to giving the ground, and hence the location could be made sure of; the society only hoped that the Commissioners would take charge of erecting the building, since then there would be a certainty of the duty being faithfully performed, and from the well known character of the citizens having the matter in charge no fears would be entertained of the grand success of the undertaking. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to take charge of the matter for the present:—John R. Brady, Clarence A. Seward, R. Ogden Doremus, Andrew H. Green, Frank E. Howe, Henry G. Stebbins, Edward Cooper, John A. Stewart, John Bryan, S. N. Pike, Horace Frye, Henry Clews, Alex. T. Stewart, Townsend Cox, S. B. Chittenden, Moses H. Grinnell, Joseph H. Choate, E. D. Morgan, Charles C. Dodge, Jas. M. McLean, C. F. Loosey, Morris K. Kesup.

The first performance, where choruses will be sung, is announced to take place on Monday, May 30, 1870, from three to five o'clock in the afternoon, and will be continued every afternoon at the same time for over a week in addition to the orchestral performances which will take place in the evenings. The proceeds from the concert will go towards the erection of a suitable music hall, which has been the dream of the Philharmonic for years past; and, if the public tender that recognition of the society which their efforts for the past twenty-eight years have deserved, a new era will dawn upon the musical world in 1870, and New York will have its appropriate hall, in keeping with the grandeur of the enterprise which will have erected it.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before Judges Clerke, Cardozo and Sutherland. Court opens at half-past ten A. M. Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Judge Barnard. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 106, 109, 110, 132, 230, [illegible], 91, 242, 252, 256, 263, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham. Third Monday. Calendar called at twelve M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge McCunn. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. [illegible], 1189, 725, 1085, 1077, 1003, 1207, 1049, 1015, 1237, 1227, 127, 843, 599. Part 2.—Before Judge Jones. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 1296, 1062, 1142, 1004, 1010, 1036, 1236, 1346, 1178, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1466, 1472, 1474.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Daly.—Nos. 159, 677, 470, 1693, 1202, 446, 1334, 587, 208, 113, 715, 601, 660, 582, 81, 482.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Alker. Call of calendar at ten A. M.—Nos. 4140, 4192, 3680, 3935, 3970, 4090, 4114, 4137, 4213, 4209, 4210, 4211, 4214, 4215, 4216. Part 2.—Before Judge Gross. Call of calendar at 10 A. M.—Nos. 3911, 3912, 3913, 4203, 3998, 4022, 4120, 4217, 4218, 4219, 4220, 4221, 4222, 4223, 4225.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Before Hon. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—The People vs. John Walsh, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. William Higgins, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. David Jones, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Thomas O'Brien, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Alfred Mellen, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. William Lyons, robbery; Same vs. James Gibbons, robbery; Same vs. James Morrison, grand larceny; Same vs. Samuel Strauss and Magnus Leary, grand larceny; Same vs. Peter Thompson and Charles Hughes, grand larceny; Same vs. John Nolan and Patrick Haley, grand larceny; Same vs. Reuben Miller, grand larceny; Same vs. James Wills, burglary; Same vs. John W. Harris, grand larceny; Same vs. Dennis Leary and James Martin, larceny from the person; Same vs. Owen Fitzpatrick, burglary; Same vs. Ernst Bergman, burglary; Same vs. Richard McGarigan and Frank Burns, burglary; Same vs. John Haggerty, robbery; Same vs. Alexander Le Gourdon, forgery; Same vs. James Connell, grand larceny; Same vs. Louis Voss, receiving stolen goods.

EUROPE.

An English View of the Ecumenical Council and Papal Preparations for the Assemblage.

American Celebrities in the Eternal City.

GERMAN POLITICS AND FINANCE.

The Paris Newspaper Press and Every Day Life in the French Capital.

By mail from Europe, at this port, we have our special foreign correspondence, as follows, in varied and elaborate detail of our cable telegrams to the 2d of November—additional to the ample résumé published in the HERALD yesterday:—

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* says that none of the Russian journals attribute importance to the reports of a *rapprochement* between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna. "The Moscow *Gazette*," he continues, "has even declared in pretty plain language that mere good will on the part of leading statesmen is insufficient to compose differences which have their foundation in the conflicting interests of nations." The *Golos* is of opinion that if Austria really desired a good understanding with Russia she would prove it by changing her internal policy and doing justice to the demands of the Czechs, Ruthenians and the other Slave populations in the empire.

The Landtag of Stiria passed a resolution demanding the complete repeal of the Austrian concordat with Rome. The preamble sums up arguments to prove such a treaty incompatible with the sovereign rights of a nation.

The North German Minister of Commerce issued a circular inviting Germans engaged in trade to attend the International Congress of Merchants at Cairo, at their own expense. The sittings were to "commence on the 1st November, and the principal subject of discussion will be the best means of rendering the Suez Canal generally beneficial."

A Conference of the Free Religious societies of Northern Germany was held at Brunswick on the 19th ult., which was attended by the representatives of twenty-six congregations. The assembly declared their assent to the proposition that body and soul, force and matter, God and will cannot exist separate from each other. A new petition to the Prussian Landtag for the separation of Church and State was proposed, and Mr. Uhlich was requested to attend the Council of Freethinkers at Naples as delegate of the Conference. The assembly resolved that in consideration of the "backward condition of the great mass of the people the progress of religious reform must be moderated."

ROME.

The Council Hall Enclosed and Inscribed—The Commemoration Monument—Gathering to the Fold—Financial Relations to Italy—American Celebrities in the Holy City—Ex-Governor Fenton and the Pope.

ROME, Oct. 26, 1869.

The enclosure of the Council Hall at St. Peter's is now completed, and bears the following quotation from the Gospel in large letters of gold:—"Docete omnes gentes ecce vobiscum sum omnibus diebus usque ad consummationem seculi." Latin epigraphists have a good deal to do just now in furnishing appropriate inscriptions for all the temporary as well as permanent constructions in course of erection in Rome, and connected more or less immediately with the approaching Council.

The pavilion raised on the Janiculum for the ceremony of placing the foundation stone of the commemorative monument in front of the church of St. Pietro, in Montorio, bore these inscriptions:—"Pie IX. Te Deus Foveat Tueatur Sospitet—In Memoriam Concilii Œcumenici." Cardinal Berardi, who performed the function in pontifical garb, having duly blessed the stone, the following record on parchment was enclosed in a cavity prepared for the purpose:—"An. MDCCCLXIX., Pridie Ides Octobris, Ego Joseph tituli SS. Marcellini et Petri, S. R. E., Prebyter Cardinalis Berardi, de mandato Ssmi. Domini nostri Pii Papæ IX. hunc lapidem auspicalem benedixi memoraræ columnæ B. Petro Apostolorum Principi dicatæ erigendæ in memoriam Concilii Œcumenici pro die octava decembris ejusdem anni indicti. This act was signed by the royal princess and princesses of Parma, Caserta, Girgenti, Bari and Naples, as well as a certain number of bishops and diplomatists who were present, and a box full of pontificial coins and medals was sealed up with it in the hollow of the foundation stone. The King and Queen of Naples were not present, as they only arrived here on the 20th, having disembarked at Civita Vecchia from the Austrian steamer Greif, and come up to Rome by a special train, which also conveyed to the Eternal City the Ninety-sixth Canadian volunteers mentioned in my last, who were received at the station by the colonel and officers of their chosen regiment, and escorted with bands and banners to the Zouaves' club rooms.

Most of the absent Ambassadors are expected back this week. The Marquis de Banneville is to come on Friday; but he will not be accompanied, as was reported, by the Archbishop of Paris, who is not in "good standing" at the Court of Rome; nor Monseigneur Maret, who is equally obnoxious on account of his Gallican opinions and his recent pamphlet against the Pope's infallibility. These two prelates will live together in the Buonaccorsi palace, which they have taken for six months, and the French Ambassador will lodge with the Bishop of Bayeux, instead of in his official residence at the Palazzo, Colonna.

Signor Mancardi, the Italian envoy for the definitive regulation of financial differences still existing between the Rome and Italian governments, is waiting here for the arrival of the French Ambassador and the French Envoy, M. L'Heureux, to wind up these troublous accounts. He resides at the *Palazzo di Girenza*, which is now the official palace of the Italian government in Rome. It was visited a few days ago by Signor Bongni, professor of early Italian history, with fifteen or sixteen students whom he has been conducting about Italy for the purpose of observing the most renowned historic localities *in situ*. As he came from Naples, and his pupils were dressed in pedestrian guise, brown linen jackets and trowsers and iron shod sticks, the Papal police at Ceprano took them for Garibaldians, no doubt, and detained them at that frontier station until instructions could be obtained from Rome. The Professor wrote at once to the Minister of Police, Monsignor Randi, explaining his position and the scientific, or rather literary, object of his visit to Rome, and expressing his surprise at being subjected to such inconvenience and delay before entering the dominions of his Holiness at the very moment when the celebrated Roman astronomer, the Jesuit Father Secchi, was received with such honorable distinction at Florence. The Minister was ashamed of the contrast and allowed Professor Bongni and his pupils to come to Rome, where they made most interesting researches as well as in the environs.

These inconveniences must be gradually overcome between two such nearly neighboring States as Italy and St. Peter's Patrimony. We have had an Italian Deputy, Signor Berzezio, of Turin superintending the production of his drama, the "Perdono," at the Valle theatre, in Rome, without any hindrance from the police, although he was enthusiastically called on to the stage and applauded by the public.

The Protestant Bishop of Buffalo may be interested to know the exact terms in which his letter to Pius IX. is criticised by the Jesuits' review, *La Civiltà Cattolica*, in the last number (October 16) of that journal, which is the official organ of the Council, and which alludes to it as "A protestation in the form of a letter to the Pope, printed by a certain Cleveland Coxe, a member of we know not what Protestant sect in America, who entitles himself Bishop of Buffalo, in the State of New York. This man, treating on terms of equality with the Pope, whom he recognizes only as Bishop of Rome, makes a strange hodge podge of things ecclesiastical and political, in a plebeian, low style, bundling up together sacred canons and Papal Zouaves, the opinions of the Holy Father and Galileo Galilee, the *Te Deum* and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and stringing up the coarsest insults with certain principles of political economy of his own, to demonstrate that the Pope has no right to convoke a Council."

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, passed through Rome last week, stopping only a few days, to visit the wonders of the capital. Governor Fenton, Senator from New York, is now here, with his daughter. They are to have an audience of his Holiness this week. There are already a large number of American travellers in Rome, but chiefly birds of passage, who take flight after a few days' stay. Among the recent arrivals are the Rev. Mr. Osgood and Dr. Vermilye, of New York, and the sculptress, Miss Virginia Ream, who has taken a studio for the winter, and will add her name to the already existing list of ten or a dozen American female artists in Rome.

Miss Cushman is still in Edinburg, but she is already so far recovered as to be able to drive out, and is expected to resume possession of her elegant Roman home about the end of November. Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Cushman's successor as American Consul in this city, has been detained in Florence with his lady by the interesting circumstance of an addition to his family, but he is expected to arrive soon in Rome to assume the duties of the Consulate, which have been discharged since May last by the Vice Consul, Signor Calvi.

GERMANY.

Cabinet Changes in Prussia—Resignation of the Minister of Finance—His Successor—Further Resignations Expected—Budget Propositions—Interesting Interpellation—Military Arrogance—No Lotteries—No Cloisters.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, 1869.

As shadowed forth in our former communications the pertinacious Minister Baron von der Heydt, of the Finance Department, has at length sent in his resignation, which has been accepted by the King in the following terms.—

BERLIN, Oct. 26, 1869.

In consequence of your wish, decidedly and repeatedly expressed, I will dispense with your services, leaving you the rank and title of State Minister. I will never forget the devotion with which at different times you have applied your energies to the State and the fidelity with which you have served me. As a sign of my gratitude and permanent favor I confer upon you the decoration of the Black Eagle. I have named as your successor President Camphausen, the chief the government Lombard Bank, and have announced the appointment to the Cabinet. WILLIAM.

Countersigned VON ROON.

The reason of this order being countersigned as it is lies in the fact that General von Roon is acting temporarily as Premier during the absence of Count Bismarck. The *exposé* of Prussian finance which Baron Vonderheydt presented last year in the Reichstag, and his being left in the lurch by Count Bismarck, had the effect of undermining his position, which on account of his vacillating conduct—one day showing a deficit, another talking of a surplus—has ever since been rather precarious. Having come before the Diet at the present session with a demand of twenty-five per cent increase of taxes he encountered opposition on all sides, even on the part of the conservatives, who met in caucus and unanimously resolved to apply the surplus of 1868 to the year 1870, thus swamping him completely. To this may be added the government defeat respecting the premium lottery loan in which he prematurely beat a retreat, thereby knocking the ground from under Count Itzenplitz, of the Commercial Department. These difficulties on all sides staring him in the face have, after a service of nearly twenty years, brought about a resignation which would have occurred long ago with a minister of sound constitutional principles. The choice of his successor was attended by some difficulties, as three or four names of distinguished individuals were mentioned, at their head Count Koenigsmark, who had been summoned by wire from Posen, and whose impending appointment, urged by Count Eulenberg, had been telegraphed to Varzin. Count Bismarck, however, not wishing to have another ultra-feudal element in the Cabinet gave his voice for Herr Camphausen, and, much to the astonishment of President von Forkenbeck, of the lower chamber, a note from General Roon, delivered late in the night, announced to him the unexpected appointment. As to the antecedents of this new minister but little is known. He is no politician, but some believe him of liberal tendencies, though his opponents describe him as much more disposed toward indirect than direct taxation. The family of Camphausen hails originally from Cologne, and a brother of his was Premier of the liberal government in 1848.

The hunting season having commenced King William has accepted an invitation from the Prince of Pless for the early part the coming month, but declined one from the Duke of Brunswick, which has commenced to-day, and is attended by a number of the princes and noble sportsmen. It may be that the plentiful fall of snow, which set in to-day and which gladdens the heart of younger sportsmen, has had a contrary effect on the aged monarch, or there may be a coldness of another kind which prevented his accepting the cousin of Brunswick's kind hospitality. The King's adjutant, Count Lehndorf, is said to have been appointed to the Court of St. Petersburg as Military Chargé d'Affaires in place of General Schweinitz *en route* for Vienna.

The proceedings of the Diet will be naturally disturbed by the change in the Cabinet, and the budget debate must necessarily be adjourned, as the new Minister will have to give a different shape to the accounts to be laid before it. There has been but one sitting since our last report; but this was quite interesting, as Deputy Miguel, of Hanover, brought forward an interpellation addressed to General von Roon, the cause of which showed that the narrow-mindedness and petty chicanery practised throughout towards the annexed provinces had not yet come to an end. It appears that citizens of the Hanoverian town of Celle had erected a monument commemorating the death of soldiers slain in the battle of Langensalza. The public plaza on which it stood was afterwards claimed as the property of the military, and the citizens were ordered either to remove the monument or it would be removed for them. The question of ownership being a matter in dispute, a writ of inhibition was procured from a civil court and served upon the commanding officer several hours previous to the forcible removal and partial destruction of the monument in question. Now, inquired Deputy Miguel, how could the military administration be permitted to overrule a writ duly issued from a civil court? Was not the commanding officer at Celle, in view of such writ, bound to take the instructions of his superior officer at Hanover? Ought not measures to be taken to give satisfaction for this outrage, and thereby remove the general disapprobation, which is a cause of rejoicing to the enemies of Prussia?

General von Roon, having expressed his readiness to reply, regretted the occurrence in mild terms, followed by an attempt to justify his department. If the ground belonged to the military, he said, it was no matter of surprise that they should exercise their right of possession. If the commander at Celle had received an order from his superior at Hanover he was bound to carry it out at all risks. The question was whether the writ of inhibition had been served in time. Deputy Miguel had stated the hour of eleven A. M.; according to his information it was past noon, and as the monument was removed at half-past two P. M., he did not know if the officer had knowledge of the writ. He again expressed his regrets at the occurrence, but said that no steps could be taken until more positive information had been received.

Several speakers then stated what had come to their knowledge. In the removal of the monument even Hanoverian soldiers had to lend a hand, thus violating their piety towards their slain comrades. The commander at Celle actually telegraphed to Hanover, and was told to proceed at all hazards, and Deputy Schulze-Delitzsch expressed his utmost surprise that the Minister of Justice was absent when so flagrant a disregard of Prussian courts was in question. General von Roon, warming up, again replied that whether or not a line was paid to the court for violation of its order, the lieutenant colonel at Celle had no alternative but to follow instructions, which brought to his feet Count Schwerin, a national liberal, who gave it as his opinion that the mandamus of the court should have been obeyed. The matter then dropped.

The premium lottery loan was next discussed, and a considerable majority voted in favor of the motion which declares this financial operation incompatible with the welfare of the State.

The cloister agitation has not subsided yet. Meetings have lately been held by workingmen, and the resolutions drafted declared that no animosity existed against the Catholic Church; that every man should be judged by his deeds and not by his religion, but that cloisters and monasteries impeded education and mental development, and are therefore institutions injurious to the people, and, moreover, illegal in Prussia. The city magistrates, believing in the city's liability to pay for the damage lately done by the mob at Morabit, have asked the aldermen to vote the money, and so save a lawsuit.

ENGLAND.

The Ecumenical Council in a Popular Catholic Point of View—What the Assembled Prelates Will Accomplish—A Simple Substantial British Definition of the Result.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1869.

Whatever may be the case in America in Europe the interest shown in the Council that will five weeks hence assemble in Rome increases rather than diminishes as the time for its meeting draws near. Englishmen, as a rule, regard it with the same suspicious eye as they do everything that is not of Great Britain—British. An English and an American Protestant, although possessing the same faith and even worshipping, perhaps, with the self same forms, are two quite different beings in the matter of religious toleration and religious liberty. The latter is consistent, the former is not. The American Protestant accords to all men the same liberty of conscience and right of private interpretation which he claims for himself. He does not, for instance, believe in the dogmas of the Catholic Church, but he allows and admits that Catholics have the same right to believe in transubstantiation, in purgatory or in the power of the "keys," that he has to interpret Scripture according to his own view and to reject that the Catholic Church teaches. Not so the English Protestant. What he does not credit he is unwilling others should believe in, and would, if he could, prevent every form of worship and specialty of creed of which he does not see the reason or the wisdom. He is, in fact, like Cromwell, who, after a siege in Ireland, proclaimed that the inhabitants of the city should have the most perfect freedom of worship; but who, when asked by the Catholics of the place for leave to erect a chapel, flew out in a rage and declared that he "could never permit the mass to be celebrated!" "But," said the Catholics of the city, "did you not promise us full liberty of worship?" "So I did," was the reply; "so I did; but not the mass; I can't abide the mass." And so it is with a vast number of Englishmen, who really believe themselves to be liberal. They are quite willing to tolerate, and even to admire, any religious denomination of which they understand the tenets; but they hate Catholicism because it is something "foreign;" something which has never, in all its ecclesiastical polity, submitted to be meddled with by the State; something which has its chief head out of England, and in whose eyes all men and women, including even her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, are, when in the Church, equal.

Now in giving you first a few of the reasons for which this Ecumenical Council of the Catholic Church is convoked by the chief pastor of that Church, as also in noting for the information of your hundreds of thousands of readers what we may expect as the results of that Council, and, lastly, when I give a concise historical account of the eighteen councils of the Catholic Church that have preceded the one which is to assemble upon the 8th of December—on all these particulars I intend to treat my subject from a Catholic point of view, and to look at the various reasons and opinions which clash so much upon all that belongs to theology as foreign to the matter that is before me. You want (as I once heard Mr. Weir, who was a long time editor of the London *News*, and who died just as the great American civil war broke out), you "want facts, not opinions," from your correspondents; more particularly upon a subject which is fraught with so much interest to a very large number of American citizens, and it is with facts, and with facts only, that I propose to deal.

And first, then, as to reasons why the Ecumenical Council, which is to assemble about five weeks hence, and which has been, or rather will be, called the "First Council of the Vatican" has been convoked. Looking at this question, as I said before, from a Catholic point of view, it was impossible or next to impossible to avoid, sooner or later, calling together the bishops of the Church to decide upon many points which require settling between the civil and the ecclesiastical governments of this world. For instance, when the edicts of the last General Council, that of Trent, were promulgated in Europe, the civil Powers of Europe were all Catholic, and not only had a large participation in the Council itself, but received and accepted all that the Council had enacted. All this is now changed. Not only have England, Scotland, Germany (that is, the northern parts and provinces), Denmark, Norway and Sweden ceased to belong to the Catholic Church, but many of the civil laws and ordinary legal practices of these countries are at direct variance with the canon law of the Church. Then, again, a vast republican empire—if I may use together two antagonistic words—has arisen on the other side of the Atlantic, and in that immense country there are many thousands of Catholics whose present position as belonging to that Church ought to be more defined, and the canon law that binds them ought to be much modified from what it is at present. Nor must we omit to mention the great hatred not only to everything Catholic, but to all that is Christian, which of late has so greatly prevailed in Italy, where the people are all either the most devout followers of Catholicism or else the most bitter enemies of the very name of the Church. Then again, since the last Ecumenical Council of the Church, there have arisen in Europe, and also in America, what are known as the "principles of 1789," the fundamental law by which the source of all power is acknowledged to be the people, and that no emperor, or king, or priest, or president has any right whatever to rule unless he is accepted of by the people who are his subjects. Of course this principle, which is utterly at variance with the principles of the old canon law and with that of the divine right of kings, is in theory antagonistic to the spirit of the Catholic Church. I say "in theory" advisedly, for I firmly believe it is not so in practice, and in a pastoral letter upon the subject of the Council addressed by Archbishop Manning, the Archbishop of Westminster (who is a great personal friend of the Pope), to the clergy of his diocese, I find these very remarkable words, showing as plainly as can be how the wind will blow, or is likely to blow, in that quarter. He says:—

> In a moment of haste and precipitation some French writers and politicians have interpreted the condemnations in the Syllabus as a condemnation of the principles of 1789. This is enough to raise a great turmoil. But is it well to take for granted and to make us who are at a distance believe that the principles of 1789 are such as the theology and the morality of the Christian world must condemn. We would desire to believe, if we can, that those principles were, if they bear the marks of a period of excitement rather than of calm and of measured thought, were, nevertheless, in some way reconcilable with the great laws of political morality, which lie at the foundations of human society, and are consecrated by the sanction of the Christian world.

I copy this from "The Ecumenical Council and the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff, a pastoral letter to the Clergy. By Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster."

Remember that these are not the words of a so-called "liberal" prelate, but of a very zealous ultramontane, who is a personal friend of the Pope.

Here then, for to-day, I must close my letter, merely asserting that I believe one of the chief works of the Ecumenical Council will be to reconcile liberty of government (not revolt or revolution) with canon law, and that, therefore, every American, like every Englishman, ought to feel greatly interested in its proceedings.

FRANCE.

Paris and the Empire—The Situation in the Capital—Imperialism, Democracy, Mobocracy, Love, Murder, Duels and the Opera—What is Being Accomplished and Talked About.

PARIS, Oct. 30, 1869.

The 26th of October, the day on which, according to the reports circulated during the past month by the stormy petrels of the Parisian press, the empire of France was to be shaken to the foundation, has passed and gone like its predecessors—in tranquillity. From morn to night I wended my way through the various quarters of the French metropolis in search of an *émeute*, without success. The fact is that the inhabitants of this good city are weary of revolutions and senseless destruction of property. The nightly repetitions of window, *kiosque* and lamp smashing during the month of June last disgusted everybody, and the shopkeepers were inclined to take the law into their own hands if the brawlers had not been quieted by the authorities. Public opinion suppressed the celebrated white blouses, notwithstanding the belief that the ten franc pieces in their pockets were placed therein by Monsieur le Prefet de Police. Common sense put down that which in all probability in former days would have ended in barricades and bloodshed. On Monday last the walls of the town were placarded with a police proclamation which informed the public that every precaution had been taken to insure the maintenance of public order. As it was known that Marshal Bazaine, of African notoriety, had been appointed to the command of the troops, the disaffected experienced an uncomfortable feeling that the Chief of the State had no intention to "mince" matters with those who might be disposed to argue points physically with the government. The Haussmanization of Paris has effected much towards the preservation of public order in this city. The long lines of new streets and boulevards are peculiarly adapted for Chassepot and cannon practice, and should, unfortunately, an outbreak of a serious nature ever occur the slaughter will be dreadful. The *Figaro* has on this occasion deserved well from the government; for the whole journal on the 25th was devoted to turning the affair into ridicule. The first page, headed "*Journal Officiel de Dernain*," attracted universal attention. One hundred and twenty copies were sold, and on the following morning the journal was selling at fifty centimes. Column after column of ridicule amused the purchasers until the last page was reached. It consisted of a large advertisement of an association, of which the *Directeurs Gerants* were Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and son, and the travelling agent to all parts of the world, Le Prince Napoleon (Jerome). People laughed and read and read and laughed. Even Monsieur le Prefet de Police must have been inoculated with the joke; for the police notice cautioning the public against disturbance quoted extracts from the law against public gatherings, signed by Ledru Rollin, Lamartine, Arago and other members of the provisional government in 1848.

We have been so Pantinized and Traupmannized during the past few weeks that an excitement of a different nature would have been most refreshing. Everything on the 26th was, however, distressingly calm. It was a wet morning and the streets were muddy; those who were out of doors looked and felt uncomfortable, and neither absinthe nor cognac could get up any excitement, notwithstanding the well known curiosity of Parisians to post themselves anywhere where others are expected to congregate. Drop a sou in a gutter and a crowd will collect; should an unfortunate rat take an afternoon stroll he is immediately chased by a multitude. In Paris there exists a class of politic mongers composed of people who constantly insist that there is "something under the surface." These political wiseacres have for weeks shaken their heads most ominously, and last Tuesday was the day fixed on to confirm their prophecies of evil. As a faithful correspondent I am bound to confess that these "something under the surface" people have flattened out most marvellously. Except on a Sunday afternoon in summer, when everybody is out of town, I never saw the streets more tranquil. The only event which attracted attention was at the Barracks Prince Eugène, of which the windows were filled with soldiers, quietly smoking their pipes, their faces wearing a peculiarly perplexed expression; they were evidently puzzled at being confined to barracks, and afforded much amusement to the civilians in the streets. With regard to the precautions taken by the authorities, they are easily recounted—the police stations were occupied by troops, the theatres by police. Two battalions of the Voltigeurs of the Guard at an early hour took possession of the Corps Legislatif, with orders to admit none but deputies and the journalists accustomed to attend the sittings of the chamber. The Palais de l'Industrie was also filled with troops. M. Raspail, the man of the day, took the train for Belgium at about half-past one o'clock. M. Gagne, faithful to his engagements, appeared at the foot of the obelisk, on the Place de la Concorde, and attempted an address, which was summarily terminated by the disrespectful cries of his hearers, some of whom threw sous to him, as they would have done to any other itinerant mountebank. The police officers requested him to move on, and he did so at a rapid rate, without the sous which he had earned, amid the jeers of the crowd. The French are beginning to understand that the public vote is more powerful than the arms of rioters, and that in future neither barricades nor street fighting will make revolutions.

It will naturally be asked where the Emperor, who had been doomed to destruction, had located himself—what provision he had made for his personal safety. On the previous day he arrived by ordinary passenger train from Compiègne; went to the opera in the evening, enjoyed "Il Trovatore;" was well received by the public, to the great surprise of Garnier Pagès, who, with several friends, was in the stalls; returned to the Tuileries, where he slept soundly, and on the morrow was strolling quietly on the terrace des Feuillants, which overlooks the Place de la Concorde, at the very moment that the *émeute* was supposed to be at its height. At night his Majesty visited the Théâtre Français, and returned to Compiègne on the following day.

The opening of the Chambers will take place on the 29th of November.

I referred above to the manner in which we have been Pantinized. The Pantin crime still causes great excitement; in every street you are reminded of the dreadful dead. Views of the field of blood, photographs of the Kinck family alive and photographs of the family dead are in close proximity and adorn the shop windows in all quarters of the town, giving an uncomfortable reminder that "in the midst of life we are in death." The police still make arrests of supposed accomplices, but the country has been searched in vain for the eighth victim; ponds have been drained, forests ransacked and railway embankments torn down, without success. If the arrests of suspected persons continue as at present the outskirts of Paris will ere long be free from roughs.

The strike of the calicots continues, but the large dry goods establishments are rapidly filling up their staffs with fresh hands, among whom the female element predominates. Honest employment for the fair daughters of Eve is much wanted in Paris, for God alone can tell the amount of human suffering and degradation to which they are subjected in this city of vice.

What between trade strikes, murders, suicides and anticipated revolution, we have, for the time, forgotten duelling. M. de Beaumont has seven legal attempts at homicide on hand; he has got through two; the other five will come off in due course. The recent duel in which the Prince de Metternich was a principal may unfortunately prove of a more serious character than was at first expected. The state of the Prince has assumed such alarming symptoms that the Princess has been summoned to his bedside. M. Paul de Cassagnac and his seconds, with those of his adversary, have appeared before the tribunal of Versailles. They were fined 100 francs each. On the 27th Paris awoke to find snow falling in heavy flakes. For fourteen years a similar event has not been known in October. The roasted chestnut sellers, those *hirondelles d'hiver*, are in high glee, as are also the wood merchants; the poor, however, look forward with painful anxiety to a long and dreary winter. Large flocks of birds are already on the wing, seeking refuge in the south of Europe. It is seldom that snow falls in Paris before the month of December, when the trees are entirely denuded of leaves. On the 27th the branches were still covered with foliage, which, covered with snow, presented a most unusual and picturesque effect. Mufflers, top coats and winter clothing have emerged from their summer resting places, and nasal organs of roseate hue and chattering teeth are the order of the day.

All strangers are struck on arriving in Paris with the innumerable cafés. The number of persons employed in these establishments is about 10,000, and the amount of money expended by Parisians annually for refreshments taken between the hours for their regular meals shows the respectable sum of 720,000,000 francs per annum. There are 4,780 cafés in this city, and the money given to the waiters, which is known by the name *pourborie*, is calculated at 5,000,000 francs per year. The above statistics will afford some idea of the money wasted and the quantities of coffee and exciting liquids we manage to consume during the year; but who can calculate the value of the time lost by the café loungers. In addition to the above there are sixty-four café-concerts, and we are promised an Alhambra which will totally eclipse in brilliancy the establishment in Leicester square, which foreigners consider to be one of the few places worthy of being visited in smoke-begrimed London.

All connected with the public press will be glad to hear that M. Aylic Langie has been nominated Prefet de la Meuse. During his tenure of office as Chef de la Division de la Presse at the Ministry of the Interior he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact by his natural kindness of manner and untiring courtesy.

Some short time since the apartment of an actress, living in the rue Auber, was consumed by fire, and it was determined by her friends and admirers to give her a benefit. The programme is splendid, and the result will, in all probability, greatly console the lady in question for the loss of her furniture. The most celebrated artists have offered their services—Faure, Capoul, la Comédie Française and last, not least, dear Patti, the dazzling Marquise de Caux. That the house and Mlle. Bernhart's purse will be well filled on the 5th November no one can doubt, for there is no lack of talent in the programme, and that the promoters of the benefit are of opinion that the public will pay for a good thing is certain, as the following prices of admission will attest:—Boxes opposite the stage, containg six places, 1,000 francs; side boxes, four places, 500 francs; single seats, 100 francs. Speaking of theatres reminds me of a curious coincidence which occurred last Sunday; exactly the same receipts, 3,300 francs, were taken in three theatres—the Variétés, the Vaudeville and the Palais Royal.

The nomination of mayors is a question which may cause considerable discussion. It is proposed to limit to the municipal councils the circle from which the government can exercise the right of selection. The Minister of the Interior will continue to nominate for the communes of which the population exceeds 2,000 souls; the préfets will select for those of less importance. This modification is so insignificant it can hardly be considered a reform and without doubt will be unfavorably received. The people consider that the choice of municipal magistrates should belong to those most interested in having good local administrators. The direct election of mayors by the municipal electors, as was the case prior to the year 1789, would, if readopted, be a practical reform and prove acceptable to the nation. Another question which at present occupies the serious attention of the imperial government, and which is of importance to the world at large, is whether unlimited freedom of the press should be continued. The majority of the Ministry is inclined to the adoption of measures of repression. The country desires that the liberty of the press should exist and that the journals may criticise without hindrance the acts of the government. The government does not desire to make any opposition to the freedom of legitimate criticism, but simply to prevent writing calculated to excite disorder and revolution and to put a stop to the abuse and calumnies which are launched by certain journals at the Emperor and his family. As, however, these offences are provided for in the code, there is no necessity for the law of 1868, which considers excesses of the press as *delits speciaux*, and therefore it would be judicious on the part of government to renounce its application.

Important changes will be made in the Ministry before the opening of the Chambers. Without seeking to give preponderance to the liberal element in the Cabinet of the 19th July, the parliamentary situation of the Ministry will be strengthened by the selection of men fitted to face the difficulty anticipated at the opening of the session.

The Emperor has definitively arranged the list of persons to be invited to Compiègne. The first party will consist of a handful of Deputies, a squad of marshals and generals to the number of twenty-six, with the Duchesse de Mouchy and a sprinkling of imperial princesses, to enliven the old gentlemen who have been summoned to enjoy for five days the festivities of Compiègne.

The theatres suffered severely on the night of the 26th October, in consequence of the expected outbreak. The receipts at one theatre amount on an average to 5,000 francs per night; on the evening in question the receipts amounted to 1,100 francs. These political "flashes in the pan" do much harm, and people of all classes congratulate themselves on having escaped from the tender mercies of mobocracy. None but those who have witnessed it can understand the fiendish deviltry of Parisians during an outbreak. Maddened by excitement and drink they stop at nothing, their faces presenting a hideous kaleidoscopic view of human depravity for which a search through the most savage districts of the world would fail to find a parallel.

M. de Leaven has at last authorized the performance of the "Fille du Regiment" at the Theatre Italien.

Patti will sing in the opera after her return from Russia.

According to the proposed law in reference to the Garde Nationale, the nomination of officers, up to the rank of captain included, will be left to election. The superior officers will be named by the government.

We have had during the past week the usual number of suicides. This mode of putting an end to worldly suffering has become fashionable. The turtle-loving alderman, who declared on the bench of magisterial stupidity in the city of London, that he was determined to put down suicides, would find it a difficult matter here to carry his threat into execution. I forgot to mention in my reference to duelling that a captain on the staff of the National Guard contrived to let daylight into the right breast of a gentleman intent on obtaining satisfaction a few days since in the Bois de Vincennes. There are several other duels on the tapis. For peaceably disposed people we are mightily pugnacious. Yesterday a gentleman told me in confidence, "You'll see I'll kill that man." The man in question is a lord of creation, whose ears had been made to tingle some days since by the hand of my friend. They are going out, and probably in my next I may have to recount whether boxer or boxee (if not both) has departed for a better world.

The Newspaper Press of Paris—Its "Freedom" Under Napoleon and Management Under the Editors—The Political Advocacy, Logic and Argument—The Entire Group Slow, "Old Fogy" and Rickety.

PARIS, Oct. 27, 1869.

For three months after the Emperor's message of July 12, the French press has been free on tolerance, preliminary to the opening of the new *régime* of the liberal empire. At this outset, then, of the new order of thing, a glance at the principal Paris journals, their editors and writers, is not without interest.

Paris journalism is a peculiar institution, which gives tone to the rest of the press on the Continent. The majority of its sheets are far behind the age, but there a few which pretend to be "live" papers and well up to the requirements of steam and electricity—claim to administer news to the public instead of catering merely to the delicate palates of the fortunate few who have all the time to split hairs while sipping Toqnay or smoking pure Havanas. These independent papers claim, moreover, to furnish only instructive information to the public, always desirous of knowledge, but unable and indisposed to wade through a puddle of words at the breakfast table. According to them the duty of the modern press is to please the public, and to follow along with the world, instead of preaching special homilies to each little group of readers. The idea of the old fogy press being to ventilate nothing but what sleep had matured and the tongue had talked over seventy-seven times before publication, for fear of sining both in substance and style! Progress was at a stand-still. Well, the hue and cry is now raised to abandon the said old fogy press, together with that class of publications called "reviews"—those monster collections of conscientious *ennui*, whose bare titles suffice to scare the modern steam man—to the handful of *dilettanti* who devote themselves to theories and empty dreams. Among the adepts of modern journalism, as understood by the new comers and reformers, the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois* claim to stand first, and to be fair models of what the press will be in the future. However this may be, it is undeniable that these two papers have met with success in their notable transformation of journalistic ways. They have abolished the two main captains, rendering all European journals so leaden, not to say annoying, to the reader—viz., "Bulletin" and "Varieties"—and have filled their first, second and third pages with lively matter and topics of actuality collected "at our own expense," and by a free use of "reporters"—pure French, this last word! Under the head of "Bulletin" or *Résumé*, it has long been the custom of all European journalists to recount verbosely the most trifling, insipid details of the day; and under that of "Varieties" to indulge the reader (the general reader) with a treatise on Timbuctoo, or on the composition of lights and livers in the animal known as the rat! Day after day these two captions concerning such like intelligence have been served up to the reading community from time immemorial; hence it is not astonishing that the new method of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* has speedily drawn over the bulk of newspaper readers to their subscription lists. The principal writers of the *Figaro* are all sprightly penmen, engaged in writing up each other and the attractions of the Boulevards, just as we might suppose Garroche would write if he had the honor of driving a pen in the daily newspapers. Garroche would never omit to give his matutinal portrait to the readers; just so, the *Figaro* writers, genuine *gamins*, never fail to keep the world agog with their important doings, private and public. Of course this makes the paper very readable to the lovers of gossip and scandal, and Paris is the queen city of scandalmongers. The *Gaulois* is of the same character. As a general thing the Paris papers never dream of paying for extra news or contributions, the stock writers being expected to know everything and to write everything, specialties and generalities.

Before entering upon the details of "the great press," or political papers, it may be better to refer to "the little press," or the organs of "the people"—that is, hereabouts, to say, the populace, composed of porters, hackmen, cooks, domestics in livery, stableboys, draymen, &c. The little press is the legitimate offspring of the great press. Its principal organs are *La Petite Presse*, *Le Petit Moniteur*, *Le Petit Journal* and *Le Soir*, which are all sold in the streets for one sou. Timothée Trimm is the divinity of the little press. Tony Revellion and Ponson de Terrail coming next for a share of the "popular" adoration. Trimm is celebrated as a spicy *chroniqueur*, and his lucubrations are daily swallowed by thousands upon thousands of readers of cheap literary taste and culture. Tony passes for an editorial writer. Penson du Terrail is specially employed to turn out the blood and thunder periods, *à la* Rocomboile. Other names of a similar weight might be cited as the coiners of that very unhealthy literature which, in the little press as well as on the stage in France, tends to anything else rather than to the promotion of family happiness, good morals and social tranquillity. Verily it may be said that this school of writers and authors preach concubinage and adultery as of common right. According to their utterances, the marriage tie is a fit subject for mockery and the parental relation is *bouffed* along with fool kings and idiot princes. In the literary school of the little press, no more than in the first class *féeries*, is it the custom to gauze; a cat is called a cat until people are astonished at nothing now which should offend civilized beings; nor need the result of all this be long sought, for it is apparent on all sides in the vitiated taste and intellect of both readers and spectators in their absolute need of brutalization and in their incurable *ennui*. Even the mob-songs of Theresa begin to fall flat on the popular palate—something lower still, if possible, is aimed after—thanks to this same steady indoctrination of the coarse writers. The "little press" is nothing if not sensational; but, occasionally, its pages are very sprightly written. As little circulating bulletins of gossip, they are unrivalled in chronicling the odds and ends of social doings and the small talk of the theatrical coulisses. Rochefort made his début in the "little press." Although exiling himself for political capital, at Brussels, his place is here, where he is regarded as a first class *boulevardier*, or a chronicler to direct the peppered throats of our distinguished crowd, which never for a moment quits the *boulevard des Italiens*. The world never heard of Rochefort until he commenced to shine with his *Lanterne*, but the *gamins* of the boulevard knew of him long previously, at the very moment he won his spurs in the *Figaro*—then belonging to the "little press"—where his talent caused him to be regarded from the first as a trump. Now, the world knows that Rochefort is a cutter and slasher; a jeerer by nature; that he has cast all his powers of sarcasm and ridicule against the empire and the dynasty; and for this end he has been obliged to embrace the cause of republicanism and socialism, as to-day the reds and the socialists form one and the same party under the direction of Victor Hugo, Garibaldi and Mazzini. Their profession of faith is no secret, and the entire troupe propose, according to programme, to play out the play on the very first favorable occasion. "Article first," says Rochefort, of whom the boulevards are proud, "there is no longer any goverment!" Society is to exist without any law, order or authority, and there is to be no distinction between *meum* and *tuum*. Such a performance as that is a play put into the hands of a strong government, under Napoleon III. or any other man.

The people here, as well as in the provinces, are not so blinded as not to see things in that light; and, what is more, they seem to be taking their precautions by according their faith to imperialism rather than to anarchy and chaos under a socialistic republic.

As the great press boasts the heavy dignity of discussing State affairs, it is due that fuller details be given in regard to the part it plays in the political arena.

Le Journal Officiel.—This sheet was created by Minister Rouher, January 1, 1869, to replace the *Moniteur* as the government organ. It is merely a receptacle of official announcements and documents, registers the court ceremonies, records the arrival and reception of ambassadors, the births and deaths at foreign courts, contains only literary articles, and gives occasionally correspondence from the government agents in foreign countries. An uninteresting and badly printed sheet, it has few readers, fewer subscribers, lives on the government "pap," and is the type of your own "government organ."

Le Moniteur has lost its prestige, after having been the government oracle since first established in the stormy days of 1789. It has become a semi-opposition paper, but is regarded as half horse, half alligator, incapable of nibbling at either bundle of hay. No writers of note.

Journal des Débats is the organ of the old Bourbon pretenders to the crown of France. Daily sermons in behalf of parliamentary government as represented by that amiable family are preached in its columns by M. Prevost Paradol. M. Paradol is the "star" of French journalism; he writes letters in English to the London *Times*. Its other writers are very elegant scholars, in fact too elegant, for they spend so much time on their words that their ideas, when spread before the public, suffer in the reading, being formed to partake largely of a dulness visible. It excels in literary criticisms. Jules Janin, the feuilletoniste, is its musical and dramatic critic, and his weekly budget of chit-chat is frequently attractive.

Le Siècle—the organ of modern republicanism, and opposed by system not only to the imperial, but to all monarchial government—has several able one-sided writers, among whom the principal are Louis Jourdan, Taxile Delord, Eugène Terrot; is very sparing of reading matter; gives daily one long article on one only topic and in one style, like most of the other papers which are opposed to variety in the shape of short comments upon the various important facts and events of the day. Is always behind in news. Has the largest subscription list of any political journal in the empire.

L'Univers, an offset to the *Siècle*, is the famous sheet of Louis Veuillot, "Defender of the Faith," in and out of Rome. A most violent and talented writer is this editor on one side, which he confesses is the only good one, since it is the side of God. Believes in miracles, the seven thousand virgins of Cologne, and not in Brother Hyacinthe. Veuillot is a terrible matador among the press fraternity here, whom he fights single pen-ded, and, it must be said as far as skilful writing goes, he has always borne off the palm of victory. His cause may not always be the best in the world, but his sharp pen and his bold hand carry the day. His antagonists all fight shy of him, evidently. Indeed, Veuillot's pen and Paul de Cassagnac's sword are now the only two things left under the empire which the "free" press respects. Veuillot is a true Parisian *voyou*, and no Parisian can beat him in keen thrusts. He has, moreover, the advantageous standpoint of knowing well his own game, which never varies a hair's breadth, while his antagonists have no fixed creed or ground to stand upon. The combats of the *Univers* are really amusing, and draw the faithful, who throw up their caps in the most lively style at each and every time that the unfortunate journalists receive the branding of the defender's red hot iron. After all, Veuillot is a combative soldier of the cross, because in such a *rôle* his cynical intellect has a fair field, and which pays him well. To fight with a single talented pen against a world in goosequills is quite an ambition to one who foresaw only mediocrity in any other alternative.

Le Monde.—A disciple of the *Univers*. A dilution or reproduction.

La Presse.—Founded by Emile de Girardin. Since he sold out it has been nothing but the shadow of a name. In fact, it has no news, no writers, no readers; has an account in bank, stocks, &c., being owned by the wealthy Jew banker, Mires.

Le Constitutionnel is a semi-official sheet, receiving orders and pay from the Ministers; has no other importance. Robert Mitchel figureheads as editor; never has any news except what it contradicts the next day, by order, and hence its subscription list has never been large; changes its hue at each shuffle of the government cards.

L'Union.—Is the organ of the legitimist party. Very quietly it continues to exist in the condition of a mummy.

La Gazette de France.—Belongs to the same party, and manifests a little more life than the *Union*. Is the oldest newspaper of France, having been established in 1630.

La Liberté.—The new paper started by Emile de Girardin a few years ago, and of which he is the editor-in-chief and sole writer, as his assistant, M. Odysse Barot, is a mere paragraphist. Girardin and his organ are too widely known to require extended notice. His extreme views seem to please his compatriots, who accord the *Liberté* a liberal support. Girardin is old in years and constantly recalls his experience of thirty years in the press, but is still vigorous in health and dresses like a young *gandin* of the times; attends the theatres, operas and balls with his wife, a young and pretty English woman. Constantly predicts that the car of State will run off the track if the Emperor does not listen to him—for has he not seen many revolutions in his day?

La Patrie is a semi-official sheet, and as such enjoys the privilege of being well informed in regard to home and foreign matters. Its paragraphic announcements are sent by telegraph all over Europe and America. The Ministry edit it.

La France.—Started not long ago as the organ of the Empress. It is now regarded as neither imperialist nor liberal in its politics, apparently of the most uncertain order. No writers of note, and not in a flourishing condition.

Le Pays is the organ of the Simon pure adorers of imperialism and the special champion of the Emperor. The notorious Paul de Cassagnac, the duellist, is its editor. Has only the personal character given to it by the editor; gives only the most gross and insipid flattery to the powers that be. In short, it is more imperial than the Emperor—of the out-Herod kind.

Le Réveil—The most violent and republican sheet. Edited by Delascluze and Raspail. Read by the populace; large circulation.

Le Rappel.—This is a sheet similar in creed to the *Réveil*, but conducted with far more ability. It is the republican journal started at Paris by Victor Hugo, under the editorship of his son François Victor Hugo. The latter signs his name to the chief articles, but they are the production of the poet. Rochefort writes for its columns. It is very widely read and is very amusing. The police do not allow either it or the *Réveil* to be sold in the kiosques, or newspaper stands, on the streets. They can only be had at their offices or at the literary stores.

Le Public—Is inspired by the Ministry, under the nominal editorship of Ernest Dréolle. Has no other importance than what is conferred by its announcements according to order.

Le Peuple Français.—This is the Emperor's own private organ. Clement Duvernois is the nominal editor, and possesses talent of a high order. The paper is sold for only one sou—that is, for nearly two sous less than cost—a fact which clearly indicates that it stands well at Court. Hence where the money comes from to uphold such a losing business must be no secret to Napoleon's private treasurer. Does not make much headway in gathering subscribers among the public; is read by a few employés.

Le Journal de Paris has some good articles now and then from the pen of its editor, J. J. Weiss, of the liberal order.

L'Opinion Nationale, the organ of Prince Napoleon, edited by Adolph Guéroult, who has been advocating quite unsuccessfully the Regency of the Prince in case of the Emperor's death.

La Réforme, a violent republican organ, edited by A. Malestine, assisted by M. de Lissagaray, the antagonist of Paul de Cassagnac in the well known duel; evinces no special ability.

Le Temps belongs to the liberal party; has several clever virtues. Is edited by a. Neftzer; has Tarcey as theatrical critic, and Louis Blanc as correspondent from London.

L'Avenir National belongs to the parliamentary and moderate party and is without special merit.

On the whole the press here is a slow, rickety coach. It needs improvements. If anything occurs in the world of France the details are invariably put off for the morrow's publication. Even the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois* say, *à demain les détails*. There are undoubtedly some few first class journalists among the preceding names, but as a general thing the press writers seem to be superficial, in my judgment; they contradict themselves from one day to another; they seem to lack that foresight which comes of common sense, and which foreign journalists writing even at a distance bring to bear in summing up the situation of affairs in the empire. They never seem to arrive at any conclusion or view by calm reflection; but, on the contrary, write only on the spur of the moment. The grave defect of them all is that they will stop short upon the most serious topic in order to make a sterile play upon words or to gambol like children. One might as well attempt to drive a Broadway omnibus through the eye of a needle as to arrest a French journalist from making a pun, however wretched, or at least attempting to make one. Strained wit. They all aim at it, until French wit is no longer what it was under the pen of Voltaire. There should be some Talleyrand to say constantly to them, *Pas trop d'esprit!* A newspaper must complain or attack the government in this country for the simple reason that the government, owing to the centralization of all public affairs, necessarily controls private affairs and transactions; this fact goes a great way in influencing the characteristics and proclivities of the journals.

HUNGARY.

Political Uncertainty and Uneasiness—The School Question—Judicial and Legal Reform—Work for the Legislature—The Eastern Question—Austrian Opinion of French Influence in Egypt.

PESTH, Oct. 24, 1869.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna contains a letter which begins as follows:—"A strange feeling has come upon the Hungarian people, painful doubt as to the future, a feeling as void of form as an autumnal fog, and at the same time as sad and cheerless. No one knows what he is afraid of; no one sees clearly an approaching danger. There are merely uncertain forebodings which oppress the heart and which are betrayed by the cry of anguish raised by a journal or a politician. The torment, however, is in the uncertainty. An enemy whom one may look in the face can cause no indecision, but against this intangible something which is gnawing at the vitals of the State there is neither aid nor advice."

Such is the picture of Hungarian affairs which the most influential paper of Vienna gives to the world. Though this description may be strongly conceived, it cannot be denied that there is much more in Hungary at the present time to cause serious reflection than rejoicing and confidence. Since the attempted revolution of 1848 nothing has been done in the country. The policy was one of passive resistance. The result is that there is an endless number of reforms to be carried out in every department. There is yet no national system of schools. Up to the present time schools are under the control of religious societies. They are Catholic, Calvinist, or Jewish, as the case may be. But there are no schools except those under religious or, more properly, sectarian influence. Justice is not yet separated from the administrative power. Corporal punishment still exists. Judges are not yet responsible. The other day I asked the Minister of Justice for information concerning the judicial system of the country. I received as answer that the project of a new system of practice was to be presented to the Diet during the next few days; that at present everything was in a transition state, and that he could not hope to have anything to show for two or three months.

The first work of the present Diet is to pass bills reforming the judicial system, abolishing corporal punishment, to make a beginning, at least, in organizing some rational system of schools, and to improve the banking system of the country. At present Pesth is in complete dependence on Vienna in all money matters. The opposition party is pushing the question of banks and will not rest till something has been done. This is especially urgent since the Vienna exchange has, of late, been very fluctuating, and it is both unprofitable and disagreeable to the merchants of Hungary to be so dependent on the other half of the monarchy. A gentleman stated to me the other day that with regard to the most important institutions and measures Hungary was a "tabula rasa"—that everything remains to be done. That for twenty years the politics of Hungary consisted in a passive and sullen opposition.

The Hungarian Diet has real and serious work on hand. On its success will depend to a very great degree the future of the country. If the necessary reforms are enacted and afterwards really carried out the government may get a fair start and hope for prosperity. There is, however, much to be struggled against, and so far as I have been able to observe there is a tendency among some of the ablest men of the country, if not to despond, at least to consider affairs in other than a rosy light. A couple of months of legislation will show what may be expected. I think, however, that the Vienna papers might find plenty of food for reflection at home, though they may think that Hungary has yet to show whether she is mistress of the position in this part of the monarchy. No one can doubt that the Vienna ministry has failed to conquer the difficulties

which surround the government in the German part of Austria. They are, in fact, increasing every day. The majority of the people of Bohemia are as one man against the present government. In Galicia the election of a few supplementary members of the Diet has also been on the side of the opposition. Dalmatia is up in arms. The Diet of Carinthia has been closed on account of its opposition. The last people in the world to criticise Pesth should be the Viennese. So general is the feeling of trouble that the adjournment of the Emperor's journey for a few hours was supposed to be caused by the present uncertain state of affairs.

There has been no time for the last three years in which uncertainty and anxiety is greater than at present—that is, if one is to judge by the newspapers and by the expressed opinions of men who are in a position to know the true state of affairs. The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* states that a mortal struggle is going on between France and England in the question of Egypt and Turkey. That had it not been for England the Sultan would never have dared to take his present position, and that Napoleon's illness has been the cause of the Viceroy's weakness in the negotiations, and seems to consider the Empress Eugénie's journey as undertaken to counteract British influence in Egypt. However one may look at political questions it may be truly said that Eastern Europe is in a very troubled state. Repression on one side and resistance either open, or sullen and passive, on the other is the order of the day in all this part of the world. One of the most unpleasant, and in its real nature one of the most dangerous revolts is that of Dalmatia. The apparent reason, or at least that which is given to the world, is resistance to recruiting, but there is a more serious cause; it is a Slavonic movement and connected with Montenegro. Of this in my next.

AUSTRIA.

The Catholic Church Episcopate and the Roman Council—Politics, Theology and Science.

By mail we have the following remarks of the Vienna *Presse* on the present condition of the Austrian episcopate:—

First we heard the action of our bishops with respect to the Council would be determined by a conference, and we long vainly expected it to be summoned. Then it was said the Archbishop of Salzburg would attend the assembly at Fulda, by virtue of his office as Primate of Germany, and there announce the adhesion of the Austrian clergy to its resolutions, as his predecessor Prince Schwarzenberg did in 1848. This report proved equally unfounded. Both plans were mooted and discussed, and both were alike abandoned on account of political and theological differences among the Austrian clergy. Cardinal Rauscher, the Archbishop of Vienna, is in favor of centralization, and since dualism has been established in the empire he has had no political programme. He drifts from party to party, without being able to find a sphere of action suited to his opinions and powers. The Bishops of Brixen, Trent, Salzburg, Linz, St. Pölten, Gratz, Lavant, Laibach and Gurk follow him in his uncertain course. Though it may be difficult to say who are their friends, their enemies are obvious enough, as they are still considered the opponents of the federal party, at whose head stands Cardinal Schwarzenberg, supported by the clergy of Bohemia, Moravia and Poland, and the Bishops of Görz and Parenzo. The disputes of the *Vaterland* and *Volksfreund* furnish an amusing illustration of the friendship of the two Cardinals. The whole theological world is likewise divided by the line that separates German from Latin theology. The German theologians wish to found their science on strict research and independent investigation. The philosophic followers of Günther belong to this party, as they are desirous of applying the principles of the Church to the lives of nations and individuals. Cardinal Schwarzenberg, the Archbishop of Salzburg, and the Bishops Levant and Gurk are the most distinguished patrons of this system. The Latin theologians are bitterly opposed to them. They desire merely to state as simply as possible the dogmas of the Church, after the manner of the mediæval schools of divinity and to exclude all independent investigation. This new scholastic method, which is patronized by the Jesuits, has caused the existing decay of scientific theology. The Polish bishops and those of St. Pölten, Trient, Brixen, Seckau, Brunn, Olmütz, Leitmeritz, Laibach and Görz are its supporters. These two parties are engaged in a continual strife, but there are some clergymen who, as they belong to neither, make war on both. Thus Bishop Rüdiger, of Linz, is a foe to all the learning of the schools. He takes opinion for knowledge, and turns with a holy horror from every theological conviction. The breviary and only the breviary is the sum of his divinity. The Bishop of Budweis holds peculiar views, his system—if system it can be called—being formed of heterogeneous elements, gathered in almost equal measure from the schoolmen and the Hussites, and strongly flavored with the religious sentimentalism of Bolzanosche. Cardinal Rauscher is well versed in the theology both of the German and the Latin schools; but his dislike of Günther divides him from the one, and his opposition to the Jesuits separates him from the other. In fact, he disapproves of all scientific theology, and only tolerates it as a part of the education of the clergy, which, though necessary, is still an evil. He is a man of high general culture, a perfect master of the German language and deeply read in history, statistics and politics; indeed, he is ignorant of no branch of science, and cherishes an aversion to divinity alone.

SCOTLAND.

Royal Compliment From the King of Prussia—Marshal Keith's Memorial Statue.

His Majesty the King of Prussia lately presented a statue of Field Marshal Keith to the town of Peterhead, England, and the English press has given an account of the ceremony of inauguration. We are now in a position to lay before our reader the address of the Town Council to his Majesty.

TO HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA, THE MEMORIAL OF THE PROVOST, MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF THE BURGH OF PETERHEAD, IN THE COUNTY OF ABERDEEN, NORTH BRITAIN:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, your memorialists have delayed approaching your Majesty with an expression of their gratitude for having so very graciously complied with their request to present to the town of Peterhead a statue of Field Marshal Keith until they should be enabled to inform your Majesty of its erection and unveiling.

In pursuance of your Majesty's order, the statue arrived at Peterhead on October 6, 1868, and, on August 16, 1869, was formally inaugurated by the Right Honorable the Earl of Kintore, her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant of this county, and a descendant of the ancient and noble family of Keith. It may please your Majesty to know that the ceremony was performed in presence of the largest concourse of people ever assembled in the town of Peterhead, and that the warmest thanks of the community were enthusiastically accorded to your Majesty, accompanied by a request that the magistrates and Town Council would notice the fact in their memorial acknowledging the gift. Your memorialists now beg most sincerely, and with becoming respect, to thank your Majesty for the more than gracious manner in which your Majesty was pleased to accede to their wishes, thus endearing your Majesty, not only to the inhabitants of this district, but also to all her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

That your Majesty may be long spared to reign over an enlightened and united people, and that you Majesty's gift may tend to incite to increased sympathies two nations already so closely allied, is the earnest hope of your memorialists.

Signed in the name and by appointment of the magistrates and Council of the burgh of Peterhead, in Council assembled, and the common seal of the burgh affixed hereunto, this twenty-third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
Provost and Chief Magistrate of Peterhead.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The old citadel of Antwerp has been sold to a Prusso-Belgian company for the sum of $2,000,000.

The chemist and druggists' assistants in Paris are about to strike. A committee has submitted an offer to the employers.

The *Imparcial* of Madrid, of October 30, strongly advocates the election of the young Duke of Genoa to the throne of Spain.

Two new journals have started as advocates of the cause of Cuba—*La Patria*, of Madrid, and *La Convention Americaine*, of Geneva.

A sad accident occurred recently in the mine Jesus Maria, situated in the district of Guanajuato, Mexico, by the falling of a rock weighing some fifty tons. Seven miners were instantly killed and seven severely injured.

Official returns published in Berlin show that the German universities number 550 American students, besides upwards of 1,000 American boys and girls who attend schools and educational institutions in various parts of Germany.

The Diet of Lower Austria has decided that in the public schools only two hours per week shall be devoted, in the lower classes, to religious instruction. In the upper classes natural science will take the place of religion.

In expectation of the announced visit of the King and Queen of Belgium to London, a committee of gentlemen has been formed, with the Lord Mayor at the head, for the purpose of tendering them the hospitality of the city.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE MOON.

During the late meeting of astronomers in Vienna eight leaves of J. E. Schmidt's new atlas of the moon were submitted to their inspection and highly approved of. They are the result of nearly thirty years' study, commenced at Hamburg, Bonn and Olmutz, and completed at Athens, after the astronomer, whose work they are, had accepted the position of director of the Observatory at that city. The atlas is to consist of twenty-five plates, which are six Paris feet in diameter, twice the size of Lohrmann's and Madler's lunar maps. Nor is their size the only point in which they excel the earlier work. While only 5,000 craters are marked on the latter, from 20,000 to 30,000 are to be found on the Athenian map, and a proportionate number of mountains, hills, &c., have been exactly determined. Since the disappearance of the crater, Linnæus, which was confirmed in 1866, has proved that changes take place on the moon's surface of dimensions great enough to be observed on our earth, the want of a large and exact lunar map has been keenly felt, and this want M. Schmidt has now supplied.

ASIA.

Livingstone's Safety and Discoveries Reported in India.

Finance, Famine, Insect Visitations and Crime in the Anglo-Indian Empire.

By way of Europe we have the following highly interesting and valuable special correspondence from India, embracing the latest complete written reports from the great empire and Persia.

Large Deficits in the Indian Revenue—Progress of the Famine in Ajmeer—Northern Gujerat Desolated by Locusts—Among the Hindoos—The Widow Remarriage Reform—Horrible Crime by a British Officer.

BOMBAY, Oct. 9, 1869.

The news to the effect that Dr. Livingstone had arrived at Ujiji, a town in the Unyamwezi's territories, only some 300 miles from the Zanzibar coast, has been followed by a further letter from Dr. Kirk, the British political agent at Zanzibar, containing additional and yet more interesting items. Since the despatch of Dr. Kirk's hurried letter of the 30th August he has conversed at length with the Arab traders, who brought the verbal request for some brandy to be forwarded to Ujiji, and has also received a short letter from the intrepid explorer himself. This letter is dated 8th July, 1868, from near Lake Bangweloo, but only reached Zanzibar the 7th September last. Dr. Kirk states that it is very brief and he has only transmitted an extract of a few lines from it. But this extract, as will be seen, contains the most important information. It reads as follows:—

> I may say that I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile, between ten and twelve degrees south, or nearly the position assigned to them by Ptolemy.

Dr. Kirk further writes that "Dr. Livingstone appears to have discovered a number of lakes of considerable size." They are about ten days' march in length and like the Nyassa, Tanganyika and the Albert Nyanza, are overhung by high mountain slopes, which open out into bays and valleys and gullies. Dr. Livingstone, however, has not sent on any details of these discoveries, and the latter facts have been gathered by interrogating the Arab traders.

All the savans of Bombay have naturally been employed, since the receipt of the first letter, in eager speculation as to the probable course which has been traversed by the great traveller. All the conjectures hitherto made by Sir R. Murchison and the geographical societies are now known to be wrong, and as there is no accurate map in existence, even of the country near the Zanzibar coast which has been already travelled over by white men, the basis upon which the latest theories of "the route," &c., are formed, is extremely narrow. In fact, not one has yet been brought forward which adjusts itself easily to the few facts of Dr. Livingstone's last and greatest journey, which are already in our possession. We must patiently wait a little longer, until the arrival of the Doctor himself shall clear up all our doubts.

It is certain, however, that this last "journey of exploration" will be richer in the "fruits of discovery" than either of the other expeditions. Dr. Livingstone has not probably heard of Speke and Grant's so-called discovery of the sources of the Nile, and it will be noticed that the lakes, which he himself supposes to be the true sources, are some three or four hundred miles further south than the Albert and Victoria Nyanza lakes. It will probably be now shown that all these vast interior lakes, like the great northern lakes of the United States, communicate with each other and form a connected chain. It is only natural also to suppose that the country in the vicinity of these new lakes discovered by Dr. Livingstone will be found to be as fertile and as well adapted for European colonization as that round the lakes of Speke and Grant. A flood of light will soon be shed upon the "possibilities" of this wonderful land, which not very many years ago was generally believed to be a barren desert. Who can say that even the present generation will not see it develop into a civilized Anglo-Saxon community, with a grand future of unlimited freedom and abundant material prosperity?

The dangers of the Doctor's journey are now comparatively over. Ujiji is only some 300 miles from the coast, and a road, frequented by regular caravans and at present, luckily, also quite safe, exists between it and the sea. The territories through which the Doctor has now to pass are under the rule of a friendly Power, and it is not improbable that he will accompany the caravan which was to set out a month after the departure of the last. Communication between Europe and Zanzibar is somewhat irregular, and it is uncertain whether the Doctor will have to come to Bombay or whether he will have an opportunity of proceeding direct to Aden. But this is simply a matter of a few weeks; in a couple of months at the furthest the great traveller will be again among his own people, and on some beaten track of communication with the civilized world.

Local Indian affairs are pretty quiet. The annual telegram has just arrived from the Governor General's retreat at Simla announcing that there will be a deficit for the year 1868–9 of £2,500,000; and, what is even worse, the estimates for the year 1869–70 contemplate also a deficit of nearly £2,000,000. This latter deficit will probably prove to be actually much higher, although the customary promise is made of rigorous retrenchment in every branch of expenditure. A deficit is now a regular thing and excites but little surprise. Heavily taxed as the country is the government is carried on with such a reckless disregard of economy that nothing better can be anticipated. It is true that large public works, some of which will perhaps ultimately be indirectly productive are being constructed, but the disbursements on this head ought easily to be borne by so rich a country as India without running heavily into debt. The real truth of the case is that the land is eaten up by officials. Everybody knows that India is used by Great Britain as a sort of asylum for the younger branches of great families, who are too stupid to make any money in England. The salaries paid to these office-holders are ridiculously large—so large, indeed, that in many districts the magistrates and collectors, drawing salaries of from two to three thousand rupees ($1,000 to $1,500) a month, not only absorb all the money that can be squeezed from the people whom they locally govern, but are an actual charge upon the general revenue. The heavy taxes necessitated by this system of things of course come chiefly out of the pockets of the natives, who till the soil, but the mercantile European population of all the commercial cities also suffers severely.

There has been rain in Rajpootana, but the harvest will be utterly unequal to the requirements of the inhabitants, and even the crop that will be sown in another month's time will not be nearly large enough to supply food for the ensuing season. All the cattle in the country have been carried off by murrain and the ploughs have to be drawn by coolies. In Ajmeer we are almost daily receiving the same dreadful stories of deaths from starvation. At last the central government has determined to send 8,000 maunds (a maund is eighty-four pounds) for distribution among the abjectly poor, but this will be but a drop in the bucket. Bombay has subscribed and transmitted 28,000 rupees and several other places are following her example. But this is also a mere bagatelle and nothing can remove the scandal to the government of the thousands of deaths during the past three months from famine. Year after year the same hideous programme in one or other of the Indian provinces is repeated. Famine is one of the regular annual elements of the bills of mortality. And it is surely but a poor excuse to be urged by a Christian government that worse famines took place under native rulers.

Nearly all the northern portion of Gujerat, the richest province in India, has been devastated by locusts. Although one of the most frequent sources of famine in India and the East generally, it is only recently that their habits, &c., have been carefully observed. The natives have long believed that they come at intervals of twelve years, and appear for three successive seasons. Where they come from the first year it is hard to determine, but after that we now know their history pretty thoroughly. The female deposits her eggs in sandy, moist soil, pushing her abdomen about one inch and a half in the sand, and leaving behind a sheath containing the spawn, which looks like spittle, and invariably consists of 108 eggs. These eggs are hatched in about two weeks, and where the soil is favorable (that is, loose and moist) neither rain nor ploughing destroys their vitality. As the locusts are in dense masses when they lay their eggs, the young issue from the soil in yet denser numbers, frequently covering the ground for a depth of three or four inches, with regular phalanxes, twenty miles long and four or five miles broad. At first they have no wings, and crawl along the ground. A range of hills will turn their course, and so will a crowd of villagers beating tom-toms, but nothing will prevent their advancing in some direction or another. If they come to a pond of water, or a river, they swim over it; if a wall lies in their path, they climb over it; if they are met by a well, they fall into it until it is choked up. Myriads perish by falling into wells and ditches and from heavy rains, but these agencies produce no sensible effect upon the grand total. They change their skins seven times, being first black, then brown, then brown with green, then green, then green with red and then green with yellow. They get their wings after all these changes, an interval of seven days interposing between each change. When they get their wings they are blown about by the wind during the day and rest during the night. They travel in this way about twenty miles a day, in appearance like a dense thunder cloud, and completely stripping the country of every green thing. At last, of course, they reach the sea, and as soon as they taste the salt they die. The people on the coast then collect their bodies, pound them into a sort of flour and eat them. Such is the locust of India.

Progress and civilization appear at length to be making some inroad upon the prejudices and customs of the natives. The Hindoo religion is by no means the hideous faith that missionaries represent it, but it must be confessed that some of its rites and inculcated customs are cruel and barbarous. Among these, undoubtedly the worst, is the treatment of widows. Until the government stopped it all widows were required to "perform suttee," or voluntarily allow themselves to be burnt on the same funeral pile with the body of their deceased husband. The reason of this custom is generally believed to have been the prevention of the poisoning of husbands by wives, a crime which Hindoo traditions state to have been very common prior to its institution. Of late years, since the abolition of suttee, the rule has been simply to deny to a widow the privilege of remarriage. All men were warned that they would lose their caste if they married a widow, and the latter have been consequently almost compelled to resort to prostitution for their sustenance. Several wealthy, high caste people, however, have lately risked excommunication, and have openly married relicts of members of their own caste. These gentlemen have been duly "outcasted," but have succeeded by persistent agitation in opening the eyes of their countrymen to the cruelty and absurdity of the old custom. At last the matter has reached the point of a struggle between the old orthodox party, headed by a man named Ganesh Bapuji, and the men who have yielded to the arguments of the reformers, even though they may not themselves need or wish to avail themselves of the liberty proposed to be granted. Eleven persons who took part in a recent stormy meeting upon this question were declared in a circular put forth by the orthodox party to be excommunicated and to be no longer members of the caste. In reply to this a counter circular was published by four gentlemen, who, though not outcasted by the circular, disapproved of it. These four were also excommunicated, whereupon eighty-three members of the caste protested against the whole proceedings. These have also been outcasted by the orthodox party, but the excommunicated are now in a majority, and there can be no doubt that this particular high caste will either be altogether broken up or else will yield its assent to the legality of the remarriage of widows. A very wealthy and influential caste (the daivadnya, or goldsmiths) have as a body given in their adhesion to the reform movement, so far as this question is involved.

Major Glasse, the British officer who has been charged with [illegible] the death of a little native girl by a criminal outrage, [illegible] be tried on the 15th instant at the chief criminal court [illegible]. The general impression is that he purchased the girl for immoral purposes from her parents, and that but for her death nothing would have been heard of the affair. Such bargains are not uncommon between rich and poor natives; but it is felt to be a great scandal that a white man, especially one wearing her Majesty's uniform, should have descended to so horrible a crime.

From the Persian Gulf we have but scanty news here in Bombay. The Arabs at Bagdad have been vigorously repressed, and at last accounts were surrounded in a morass. The supposition that they had cut the cable was correct. The line, however, has again been repaired.

MILITARY NOTES.

It is very gratifying to know that the members of the Seventy-first regiment who have the welfare of the National Guard at heart—and they are the majority of the regiment—have determined to bring to punishment those members who, after the inspection on Thursday evening last, conducted themselves in such an outrageous manner in the public streets. Attention was on Saturday called to the conduct of the men alluded to in these columns, not because such things have not been done by members of other regiments, but simply because the Seventy-first is a regiment which has a reputation that should not be lost by the action of a few men. There are commands in the militia, sad to say, who do not care a pin's point whether they conduct themselves properly or not when in uniform on the street, and scores of the members of which are met with after drills or entertainments in uniform in places that disgrace the uniform and conducting themselves as gentlemen should not. Exposure to such regiments would be nothing. But, to a regiment like the Seventy-first, denunciation of their bad members serves but to rouse the good members to the work of getting rid of them. The adjutant of the command, it is pleasing to note, has already signified his intention of having the conduct of the men who acted so improperly sifted to the bottom. In this connection it might be suggested that if commandants of regiments should give their men to understand that for any one of them to be discovered in uniform in a liquor store, or in the street under the influence of liquor, dismissal would be the inevitable result, there would be less of the disgraceful scenes in the streets after drills or military balls, which have of late become altogether too frequent.

The First division will parade on the 25th inst., in celebration of the evacuation of the city by the British. The Eleventh brigade of the Second division will come over to New York to join in the line. The parade will be up town.

Colonel Dakin, of the Thirteenth Brooklyn regiment, has been elected Brigadier General of the Fifth brigade, Second division.

The State Examining Board will meet at the State Arsenal on the 29th inst. Several officers have already been ordered before it.

In a circular addressed to his regiment Colonel Wilcox says:—

> The history of your regiment is gloriously interwoven with that of the First army corps, and the memory of comrades fallen in defence of their country will inspire you to perpetuate the noble record, the spotless and brilliant escutcheon of the Ninth. It was among the first to repair to the field at the call of our government; it was one of the last to return. Important as parades of ceremony are, this acquirement alone does not constitute the whole duty the Commander-in-Chief expects of the citizen soldier; no, he demands activity and attention to duty, hard and earnest labor in the drill room, that you may be prepared at all times to protect the citizens against violence and preserve domestic tranquillity. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder, officers, rank and file, pledging ourselves anew to perpetuate the honorable fame of the Ninth, and win for it new honors by devoted, conscientious performance of every military duty.

The following named persons have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the two weeks commencing October 25, 1869, and ending November 6, 1869:—

Eleventh Brigade.—Theodore Livingston, captain and aide-de-camp, with rank from October 25, vice F. M. Rhodes, resigned.

First Regiment Cavalry.—William E. Vries, second lieutenant, with rank from September 20, vice George Acry, promoted.

First Regiment Artillery.—Henry C. A. Kausschau, first lieutenant, with rank from September 30, vice John H. Bauer, resigned; Fabian July, second lieutenant, with rank from September 30, vice H. C. A. Kausschau, promoted.

Fifth Regiment Infantry.—Gustavus W. Rader, second lieutenant, with rank from September 24, vice Bernhard Hufnagel, promoted; F. W. Ludwig Geisler, captain, with rank from October 1, vice Henry Scharch, resigned; Henry Otto, first lieutenant, with rank from October 1, vice Anthony Fischer, resigned.

Eighth Regiment Infantry.—George D. Scott, colonel, with rank from October 13, vice William S. Carr, resigned.

Twenty-second Regiment Infantry.—Josiah Porter, colonel, with rank from October 11, vice W. W. Remmey, resigned; John T. Camp, lieutenant colonel, with rank from October 11, vice Josiah Porter, promoted; David S. Brown, major, with rank from October 11, vice John T. Camp, promoted.

Twenty-eighth Regiment Infantry.—Philip Brenner, captain, with rank from October 20, vice F. W. Obernier, promoted; John Schweizer, second lieutenant, with rank from October 20, vice Philip Brenner, promoted; Ferdinand Schnopp, second lieutenant, with rank from October 20, vice George Schilling, moved; Joseph H. Prendergast, first lieutenant, with rank from January 7, vice George A. Sakhell, moved; Charles S. H. Zillinsky, second lieutenant, with rank from January 7, vice Joseph H. Prendergast, promoted; Samuel Hawthorn, Jr., first lieutenant, with rank from February 15, vice Philip Brenner, promoted.

Fifty-fifth Regiment Infantry.—Edward B. Neumaster, first lieutenant, with rank from September 24, vice Jacob Muller, resigned; Jacob Hay, first lieutenant, with rank from October 1, vice Paul Walter, promoted.

Seventy-first Regiment Infantry.—William S. Stanly, Jr., first lieutenant, with rank from October 20, vice H. H. Parkin, resigned.

Ninety-sixth Regiment Infantry.—Andrew Stauf, lieutenant colonel, with rank from October 15, vice E. E. Eubkhart, resigned.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the same period:—

First Brigade Cavalry.—Quartermaster Henry T. Allen, November 5.

Third Brigade.—Commissary Abner Mellen, Jr., November 5; First Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp Samuel B. Hall, November 6.

First Regiment Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Balthasar Euler, November 6.

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry.—Second Lieutenant John H. Fisher, November 4; Captain William F. Turbelle, November 4; Captain Lewis Nichols, November 4.

Ninety-sixth Regiment Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Stauf, November 6; Adjutant Hermann Geritzen, November 6; Second Lieutenant Hermann Hausmann, November 6; Commissary John Koch, November 6; Captain Henry Knife, November 6.

CUBA.

The steamship City of Mexico arrived at this port yesterday from Havana. She brings the latest mail advices detailing the progress of the revolution.

Excitement Over the Political Situation in Spain—The Resignation of Serrano—Prim Dictator—Talk of Independence—The Expedition Against the Cienega de Zapata—Its Failure Predicted—Movements of the Captain General—The Insurrection—Municipal Elections—Rumored Action of the British Government Concerning Cuban Vessels.

HAVANA, Nov. 9, 1869.

There is much excitement here concerning the political situation in Spain. Though the usual care is taken to keep matters secret, it is understood that a telegram was received here on Sunday evening announcing that Serrano had left the regency and Prim been made dictator. Only the *Voz de Cuba* of the papers here makes any mention of the news. In its issue of the 8th it says:—"Among the rumors circulated since yesterday to which we cannot give credence is one that the Regent of the kingdom has renounced his elevated charge. This adds to the general anxiety, and the attention of the public is for the moment distracted from the affairs of the island and fixed on the Peninsula." Following this, *La Voz* strongly deprecates the mystery thrown around the political situation, and insists that in times like these publicity is much less deleterious than silence. Following upon this are other rumors concerning the establishment of a republic in Spain, the antagonisms of the officials in the island here growing out of the convulsions at home, the probable attempts of the Spanish element here to get up an independent government, all tending to throw the public mind into a state of chaos and create the greatest anxiety and alarm. The telegram referred to purports to come from Señor Don Manuel Calvo, a long time resident of this island, where he acquired a large fortune. He has been for many months in Spain, and seems to have devoted most of his attention to affairs here. At a meeting of the Casino Español (Spanish Club) held last evening, the many services of this individual were under consideration and much praise and obligation were awarded him. He was spoken of as one who had made a large fortune in the island "by favor of Providence," which would seem to indicate that the Great Ruler looks favorably upon the slave trade, a thing not generally believed. By the way, it is more than intimated that the proceedings among the patriotic sons of Spain who comprise this club are not all of the rose-water order, that many of the members despair of seeing good emerge from the existing [illegible] in Spain and are in favor of striking out for themselves, while others regard such sentiments as treasonable to the [illegible] and in response cry out *Insurrectos!* which is not complimentary to a son of the Cid.

Touching the insurrection *La Prensa* is not sanguine of the success of the expedition against the Cienega de Zapata mentioned in my last. In its issue of the 6th, it says:—

> Considering the month of the year in which we are and the character of the Cienega, we believe that the first exploration will demonstrate the necessity of confining operations to watching the roads out of it and the better policy of leaving to February or March and to chiefs and troops more fitted for it the entrance into this swamp. It adds, we consider it right to make these remarks, for in case of failure we know what interpretation the Laporantes will put upon it.

La Prensa is entirely sensible in these remarks, and they are significant moreover as among the first, if not the only attempt that has been made by the press here, to criticise military operations. Though the Cienega de Zapata proper is the low marshy section comprising the western end of the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos, yet this name is given to a large extent of country extending to the north and western coasts of the island. While for miles the only means of passage is by laying boards from bog to bog, taking them up and replacing them as the condition of the ground requires, there are within its boundaries lofty mountains in which are found extensive caves, having various outlets miles apart, extensive valleys and deep ravines within which are hidden recesses penetrable only to the natives. Here, too, may be found open spaces of large extent where the soil is most fertile, where vegetables are grown with little or no labor and the fruits of the tropics grow spontaneously and in never ceasing profusion. Small stock was formerly to be found in great quantities, but this has been considerably decreased by the insurgent bands during the past twelve months. Of cattle, however, there is the greatest plenty, too much, with the natural increase, ever to be exhausted. It will be seen, therefore, at a glance how hopeless is the task at any season of the year or with any class of troops to root out the insurgents from this locality. It may, perhaps, be safely stated that a band of 500 men could for years even defy all the power of Spain, though they might be rendered useless for good in securing the independence of the island.

Dates from Cienfuegos announce the arrival and enthusiastic reception of the Captain General, with his staff. He had visited Santa Clara and returned again. It is stated here that he has relieved several officers in the Cinco Villas for incompetency or want of energy.

The steamer Nuevo Almendares arrived yesterday morning from Sagua and Caibarien. General de Rodas was expected in the former place and great preparations were in progress for his reception. On the Friday previous a column, composed of volunteers and the Guardia Civil, went out in search of cattle for consumption. About a league from the city they encountered a large party of insurgents, headed by Miguel Ramon. A fight followed which resulted in the death of six volunteers. The insurgents suffered considerable loss and were compelled to abandon their encampment. In Trinidad have been broken up the four encampments known as Las Lomas de Sipiabo; 180 horses were captured and a large quantity of provisions, the insurgents and the number of families which had collected there being entirely dispersed.

There is a report in circulation that in the Cinco Villas a considerable number of Spanish troops have deserted to the insurgents, one statement placing it at 400 and another much higher.

The municipal elections took place here on Sunday. The following, constituting the ticket nominated by the City Governor, were elected, there being no opposition:—Excelencia Señor Conde de Cañongo, Señors Dons Mamerto Pulido, José Olano, Antonio Alvarez y Galan, Joaquin Demestre, Ignacio Maria Zangroniz, Nicolas Troncoso, Manuel Martinez Rico, José Maria Avendaño, Emilio Montelis, Augustin Saavedra, Vincente Hernandez, Juan Conil, Juan A. Colome, Ignacio Sandoval, Francisco F. Ibañez, Señor Conde de Lagunillas, Señors Dons Julian Alvarez, Pedro Montalvo, Nicolás Martinez Valdivieso, Francesco Calderon y Kessel, Segundo Rigal, José Sarra, José Baro, Gabriel de Almenabar, Bonifacio B. Jiminez, Juan Francisco Tabernilla, Señor Marquéz de Almendares, Señors Dons Domingo Saludo, Ramon Diaz, Joaquin Guayabens and Dionisio Ochoa.

These are elected by the 300 voters of Havana, and of the thirty-two the Captain General, under the law, selects any sixteen to comprise the Ayuntamiento for the ensuing year.

The following named prisoners were recently brought into Sagua:—Don Miguel Padron, Don Miguel Labrada, Don Pedro Ulet y Delgado, Don Andres Moreira, Don Estevan Moreira, Don Ponciano Moreira, Don Cornelio Ulet, Don Sebastian Diaz, Don Tomás Menendez and ten Asiatics.

It is said that official information has been received here that the British government has given directions that all vessels flying the Cuban flag shall be permitted to enter any ports of its colonies and remain twenty-four hours without being molested.

The mail steamer Puerto Rico arrived on Sunday evening the 7th, with Colonel D. Miguel Moreno, commandante, twenty officers and 580 troops of the battalion of marine infantry. They disembarked on Monday morning and were received by the Seventh volunteers, with the usual honors.

LYNCH LAW IN KENTUCKY.

A Double Tragedy—The Bullet and the Halter.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Nov. 11.]

Our correspondent at Richmond, Ky., writes the particulars of the Searcy-Burgin tragedy, the closing scene in which was enacted by a party of Lynchers on Monday morning in the Court House yard.

On Monday, the 1st inst. (County Court day), about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, an altercation took place between Frank Searcy and Elias Burgin, both of whom were under the influence of ardent spirits, resulting in the death of the later. Searcy is about fifty years of age, is said to have been a desperate man, and had a very unenviable reputation. It is alleged that he has killed eight men, and in most of the cases the act was not justifiable, though the law in every instance cleared him. Most of the men whose lives he has taken were very drunk, and not in a condition to fight.

This was, according to the evidence adduced before the court, strictly true in the case of Burgin. It was shown that Searcy was the aggressor; that Burgin was very drunk, sitting on a chair in a barroom, and that Searcy entered the room, took a seat near Burgin and annoyed him in various ways; that Burgin several times requested Searcy to desist, and told Searcy that if the annoyance should not be stopped he would shoot. Searcy persisted in this ungentlemanly conduct, and Burgin finally arose, drew a small four-barrelled pistol, which went off accidentally in his hand, and Burgin being too drunk to know whether he had fired or whether some one had shot at him, became alarmed and hastily left the room. In a few seconds Searcy followed in hot pursuit, offering twenty dollars to any one who would show him Burgin.

Several gentlemen who knew young Burgin well told Searcy that Burgin was very drunk and harmless, and that no attention should be paid to him. Searcy then remarked that Burgin was a "sorry man and not worthy of a load out of my pistol." The two at length met, and Searcy addressed himself to Burgin saying, "Elias, you shot at me." Burgin replied, "No, Frank; no, I didn't," and at this juncture some gentlemen interposed and prevented bloodshed. Burgin then went his way, drunk and staggering, and wandered into a store. He asked for cartridges, but the merchant said there were none in the store that would fit his little pistol, and that he had better go home or go somewhere and go to sleep. Burgin then went out, seemingly unconscious of what he was doing, and some say his pistol was in his hand; others say his hands were in his pockets. In this condition he went reeling obliquely across the street. He was soon within fifteen or eighteen feet of Searcy, who, though standing in a crowd, saw him, drew a navy pistol, called out, "Clear the way!" and fired twice, the first ball taking effect in Burgin's left breast, the second missing him. Burgin ran in the direction whence he came, evidently intending to go into a store, but struck the door-facing and fell lifeless, the blood pouring from his nose and mouth.

Searcy gave himself up and was allowed to go home and stay there under guard. On Friday he was brought to town and assigned for trial. The case was tried before Police Judge William C. Miller. Major Turner appeared for the defence and C. H. Breek, Esq., the County Attorney, prosecuted the case. The court was of opinion that an offense against the law had been committed and held the prisoner in default of $500 bail.

On the night previous, a party of about fifty armed men had gone to the house of Frank Searcy and demanded him. He told them he would come out as soon as he could dress himself. The party, becoming impatient, broke the door down and rushed in; Searcy fired twice, rushed out, under a heavy fire, and made his escape. It is reported he killed one of the men and wounded one. Notwithstanding this difficulty he was brought to town on Friday, and stood an examining trial for the killing of Burgin.

About one o'clock on Monday morning a party of about fifty well dressed and apparently very orderly men entered the town and proceeded to the jail, took Frank Searcy out and hung him to a limb of a locust tree in the court house yard. When life was extinct the party fastened a note on Searcy's back, which reads:—"This man must not be taken down until seven o'clock on Monday evening." Two hours past noon on Monday the body of Searcy was still swinging from the locust limb.

Burgin is represented as having been a peaceable man. Searcy seems to have been a terror to his neighbors, and little or no regret was expressed at his terrible fate.

PANSLAVISM.

The Question of Race in Europe, Russian-Asia and Turkey—The Latins' and Slaves' Decline and Progress—The German Element—To the East.

PESTH, Oct. 28, 1869.

There is a term in the journalism of Europe which is becoming more and more frequently heard and which is destined to be the rallying cry of half of the Eastern world before the present generation has passed away. This term is Panslavism. The Slavonic race, which is by far the most numerous in Europe, occupies the greater part of European-Turkey, forms the majority of the population of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and all the population of the empire of Russia with the exception of some tribes of Central Asia, Caucasas and Siberia, all of which are becoming rapidly assimilated. There are at present in Europe nearly, if not quite, 100,000,000 [illegible]onians. Of this immense number about three-fourths [illegible] Russia. In considering the present condition and [illegible] future of Europe the Slavonians must be consid[illegible] as one of the main factors.

The Latin race has become greatly de[illegible] on account of having been so long the victim of re[illegible] less despotisms, so that it is very doubtful whether the nations belonging to that race will succeed even in arranging their own internal affairs, not to speak of influencing the destinies of other peoples. Napoleon III. found to his grief what the results are of trying to set up a Latin barrier against the irresistible march of the Anglo-Saxon race in America. Taught by that lesson, he will not try to stand in the way of the legitimate aspirations of the Germans in Central Europe. If he should, the results may be still more disastrous for his dynasty, as well for the French people. The Latin race has no internal harmony, no great field for future action, and is in possession of no ideas which might give it a preponderance over the other races at the present time. The Latin race can point to the following as the main facts of its contemporary history:—In Spain the last hope for liberty seems to be extinguished, and the ill-fated nation is drifting on to a chaos even more confused than that which existed under the reign of Isabella of the "golden rose." In France the position is not such as to satisfy any patriotic Frenchman, for it gives little hope for even a beginning of real constitutional government. At Rome every nerve is strained to prevent the union of Italy and destroy the future of the nation. In Rome a council is about to be assembled which fills the mind of every serious and enlightened Catholic with dread and anxiety, for the majority of men believe that its decrees will place the Catholic world under the necessity of either blindly obeying or openly or openly revolting, thus placing itself in open hostility with everything which is dear to the civilization of modern times. On whatever side we examine the question we cannot avoid feeling that the Latin race has seen its best days and that it is not the race of the future.

Excluding the Latin race we have but two more great members of the human family who are now, and may hope to be in future, the representatives of development on the Eastern and Western continents. These two are the Germanic and the Slavonic races. Dividing the Germanic race into two parts—namely, the Anglo Saxon, which occupies England in Europe with her colonies in different parts of the world and, most important of all, the United States in America and the Germans proper in Central Europe—we find that it is only the Anglo Saxon branch which has room for great extension. It is the fate of England to be overshadowed in importance by the colonies she sent out, and, in proportion as the industry and commerce of the rest of the world becomes developed, to decrease in power and wealth, until at last she will have to be satisfied with the position which properly belongs to the islands of the kingdom at home. The United States, from its peculiarly favorable position between Europe and Asia and from the favorable climatic conditions of the country, is destined to be the first and principal nation among all who speak the English language, and by virtue of its liberal institutions to exercise a commanding moral influence on every nation of the earth. The Germans, hitherto divided into innumerable little States, might be said to form a race, but to have no nationality. The successful policy of Count Bismarck has united a great portion of Germany and has prepared the way for a political future which was not to be thought of under the rule of the numberless petty princes and the House of Hapsburg. The union of the German States will detach from the Hapsburg monarchy the German part of Austria, and that for the reason that the Germans in Austria are not numerous enough to make head against the opposition of the Slavonic element, which is greatly in the majority. Constitutionalism at the present time does not exist, and cannot exist in Austria, for the simple reason that it is inconsistent with German rule, and the Germans here will have no government that does not secure to them the preponderance. We see that the Latin race has no future field of action outside of the territory which it now occupies. Has the German any? The Germans propose to themselves the East as a future ground for extension. Their idea is formulated in the phrase "*Drang nach Osten*"—pressure to the East. The Germans have the upper Danube. They will endeavor in time to gain command of the entire extent of this noble river.

This striving toward the East will bring the Germans into direct conflict with the great Slavonic race. Antagonism between the Germans and Slavonians is not a new thing in Europe, but hitherto it has existed only between the Germans and portions of the Slavonic world. The position of Hungary is most dangerous in this unavoidable conflict—a small people—with Germany on one side and Russia on the other, a grain of wheat between the upper and the nether millstone. A united Germany [illegible] and movement to the East has, of course, many powerful elements of success. What is the position of Russia with regard to this movement?

The Russian empire contains within its boundaries some of the finest lands in the world and has a population remarkable for its homogeneity and number. With a territory extending from Finland to the Pacific Ocean, and from Archangel to Mount Ararat, it may be truly said that Russia needs no more land. The Caucasus gives her the command of both Asia Minor and Central Asia. Satisfied with this immense territory, the government of Russia has wisely abstained as much as possible from interfering in foreign politics for many years past and devoted all its energies to the internal development of the country. Russia's position, however, is a peculiar one. She is both a European and an Asiatic Power. Not by detached possessions, as England, but by a continuous and uninterrupted extent of territory in both continents.

Russia's position as a great Power in Asia depends upon her commanding position in Europe, and her position in Europe is strengthened by her power in Asia. It is evident, therefore, that she cannot look with indifference upon the struggles of men who are her kindred by blood and who are drawn towards her by the ties of a common religion. It is easily understood that Russia cannot look on the subjection and political degradation of 80,000,000 of men, who, though animated by the best intentions toward her, are, for the time being, subjected to hostile Powers. This is the reason why the Russian people sympathize with the Slavonians of Turkey and Austria, and this sympathy will draw Russia into the future struggles of the Western Slavonians as they try to gain that independence which is the inalienable right of every people. The so-called Eastern question is more properly a Slavonic question. Three-fourths of the inhabitants of European Turkey are Slavonians. A large majority of the inhabitants of both parts of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy are Slavonians. Among these people the political and literary agitation, though carried on under great difficulty, is increasing every day. And it cannot be that at length, in spite of the efforts of certain European Powers, they will not gain the ordinary rights of man, which are now denied them.

MEXICO.

The Labors of Congress—Bustamente and His Exertions—Seward's Arrival at Manzanillo—Reception—Public Tranquillity.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 11, 1869.

The new Congress is gradually accommodating itself to the labor before it, and gives promise of accomplishing more than its predecessor. Its committees on Industry have special responsibilities, and, thus far, seem disposed to meet them boldly. Various propositions tending to invite the introduction of foreign capital into this country, and so develop hidden resources and enrich the treasury are destined to be brought before those committees. The committees on War and Finance contain some of the first men of the country, and also have great responsibilities resting upon them. The revolution in the State of San Luis Potosi has not been suffocated up to the hour of writing. The Governor of the State has been clothed with extraordinary faculties by the Legislature, at least for the space of fifteen days, at the end of which period he is required to give an account of the use which he shall have made thereof. His faculties include, of course, the authority to levy money, raise troops and adopt all other measures necessary to put down this formidable revolution. It will be interesting to learn how active a part ex-Governor Bustamente is taking in this movement, and what will be the final course pursued by the Governors of Nueva Leon and Coahuila, who, according to the last news, still declined to permit the State troops of San Luis Potosi to cross over into their territory to capture Macias and his revolutionary forces.

The following telegrams have lately passed over the wires:—

MEXICO, Oct. 6, 1869.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF COLIMA, MANZANILLO:—

I beg of you that on the arrival of the Hon. Mr. William H. Seward at Manzanillo you will be pleased to welcome him, in the name of the President, expressing his desire that he may be pleased in his visit to the republic.

SR. LERDO DE TEJADA.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 7, 1869.

TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS:—

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Hon. Mr. William H. Seward arrived to-day at three o'clock in the morning, and that I had the honor to welcome him in the name of the President, expressing his desire that the visit of Mr. Seward to the republic should be an agreeable one.

FRANCISCO JAVIER CUERVA.

Rooms have been set aside for Mr. Seward and his friends in the National Palace, which he will occupy during his stay in Mexico, if it suits his pleasure. Should it not, and should he prefer private quarters, he will be accommodated, as such suits have also been prepared, and await his choice. The President has sent a gentleman of position from this capital to meet him on the road and escort him here. Preparations are being made upon a grand scale for his most complete comfort and enjoyment. During the last three days the opposition has avoided publishing further uncomplimentary articles upon the subject of Mr. Seward's visit. They may, however, be only waiting for information and capital upon which to base more criticisms. This government has never before entertained any individual from abroad as its guest.

A paper has the following in its issue of yesterday, showing the difference of opinion as to the condition of the country between its editor and the author of the article of the *Diario Oficial*:—

"Received from Pachuca October 9, 1869, by telegraph.—Yesterday, at six o'clock in the afternoon, Joaquin Montaño, the kidnapper of Mr. Rivera, was shot in the cemetery of San Juan de Dios." "The kidnapper of San Luis, guarded by a force of cavalry, arrived at this city yesterday afternoon at two the p.m." "In Guadalajara a band of forty robbed Agua. [illegible] broker establishment situated in La Caya de the proprie robbers killed a workman and wounded rella a courie." "Yesterday there arrived from Mo- sent information by whom the Governor of the State mora. It appears the of a pronunciamento in Za. Juan Cerwin de la Md Gen. Eugenio Renda and Col. ment. It is not known are at the head of the move a general one or affecting t their plan is, whether Michoacan. We observe, notly the authorities of that State peace has been disturbstanding that in the use of the greatest prudence in twe recommend for in every case the inhabitanestablishment, ones who suffer most from the calamare the war." Mere pronunciamentos have been started; one in Ciudad Guerra, by the revolt of the troops called "Luibres de Mexico," and another in Guanajuato. With regard to the last the *Paz* of Guadalajara says:—"Rumors are current with regard to the discovery of revolutionary efforts in Guanajuato, and the particulars are terrifying, although as yet we do not concede to them entire credit, &c. The revolutionists, who, as we said in a late number, had fallen upon the haciendas of Ayones and San Andres, are now in Ocote, a place included in the canton over which Lozada rules," &c. Peace is consolidated—without doubt.

On the contrary, the *Diario Oficial* of the 8th, has the following editorial:—

THE UNCHANGEABLE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

All opinions and interests offer the homage of their vows to the preservation of order and public tranquillity as one of the innate necessities of our situation. This idea is daily growing stronger in the spirit and aspirations of the people, even making the latter a most fearful adversary of revolutions and insurrections. Observing with some impartiality this healthful transformation in our society, it is seen that we have left forever the fatal school of sedition and of force, and that we have taken the path of law and legal order. This is a progressive step which evidently announces the reorganization of the country and the consolidation of our institutions.

Since the installation of the constitutional government revolutionary tempests have threatened to disturb public repose and the constitutional order of things. Such attempts have been destroyed by the good sense of the people and the unchangeable determination of the government with those rebelling, and to be present whenever force is required to establish the right. There has been actually agitated in the State of San Luis a question which has reached a perilous extreme. This has affected order in that part of the republic. While it did not go beyond legal limits, the government, following the line of conduct which it has proposed as its policy, abstained from taking any part; but from the moment that social interests appeared to be affected it hastened to sustain the legitimate authorities, because public order and public peace could not be considered as questions of purely local interest. We understand that the disturbances in San Luis will soon be terminated and that they do not present a character alarming to the pacification of the republic. To the insurrection which took place in Tlacotalpam it has been attempted to give proportions of some importance, and yet it was suffocated at its birth, destroying instantaneously the hopes which may have been conceived.

The situation of Tepic is a question which legally belongs to Congress. The hostile elements which have been indicated do not exist in that district and the government is convinced that there will be found no echo to the revolutionary cry indulged in by the enemies of public repose.

The versions are frequent and varied with regard to the situation in Tepic, all tending to forewarn the country that the revolutionary current was there about to inundate everything, because the government had permitted or tolerated the condensation of elements prepared there. In treating of a matter so interesting as that of the preservation of order, the government, firm in its unchangeable purpose, does not lose sight of how much that good intention might compromise.

Under this aspect we are able to tranquilize the [illegible] assuring it that all the versions in regard to revol[illegible] movements in Tepic are without foundation. The [illegible] the government relative to the preservation of public [illegible] known and unchangeable. It is possible that dist[illegible] may occur, as just now in San Luis, but undoubtedly peace will be soon re-established, for the people are opposed to revolutions, and the Cabinet records this sentiment, sustained everywhere by the representatives of the law and of right. This programme, which will be a savior for the future, will bring us the repose longed for and the prestige and respectability of the institutions of the country.

Three nights since 100 armed men attempted to take possession of Chalco, but they were driven off by the police and the rural guard. Chalco is in plain sight from this city and across the lake of the same name.

From a telegram received yesterday from Guadalajara we learn that Pantaleon Morett, with over a hundred men, attacked Mascota, but was driven off by the citizens, who armed themselves and united with the police.

TRIAL OF INDIANS FOR MURDER.

A Singular Case—Difficulties in Obtaining a Jury.

In Nebraska, on the 8th of May last, Edward McMurty was murdered by a person or persons unknown, on an island in the Platte river, about thirty miles from the Pawnee reservation of Indians. Suspicion fell upon members of the tribe, and efforts of the United States authorities have been directed to ferreting out the perpetrators, in which the Chiefs of the Pawnees and Superintendent Janney afforded every facility in their power, having no wish to screen the authors of the crime. It is but justice to say that a close and thorough preliminary examination did not produce a great deal that was satisfactory—certainly nothing conclusive enough to cause the retention of [illegible] to be [illegible] United States District Court at Omaha.

The names of the [illegible] with the murder are Sa-cov-cot, [illegible] kah-dix-te-pah-rah, alias Horse Driver, [illegible] coots-ov-ted-e-vosr, alias Blue Hawk, and [illegible] ketty-buts. The prosecution is conducted by S. A. Strickland, United States Attorney, assisted by C. A. Baldwin. Colonel C. S. Chase for the defence. The prejudice of some of those examined for jurors is evidently very strong against the red men, and many little incidents occurred during the examination, which plainly shows that anything but a friendly feeling is entertained towards them. An alderman, on being asked by Colonel Chase if he had any prejudice for or against the prisoners at the bar, as Indians or otherwise, that would prevent his giving an impartial verdict in the case according to the law and evidence, replied, "No, only that he had been chased by them, and had been in several battles with them, and that he would hang every devil of them at sight." The Court excused him. Another juryman being asked the same question, said that he had prejudices against the prisoners, and the entire Indian nation. The Court asked, if he was sworn in that case, to sit as a juror, a true verdict to give, according to law and evidence, whether, as he expected to appear before his Maker, he would not consider himself responsible to obey that oath? He replied that he did not consider himself responsible for anything he could do to an Indian. The Court excused him also. Many other replies were given by jurors that left no doubt in the minds of those present that they were, to say the least, disqualified. Out of the thirty jurors called fifteen were excused for cause. The defence has exercised as yet only two peremptory challenges of the twenty to which he has the right. We learn that this is the first trial of the kind that has ever occurred in the United States, and excites great interest in the people of Nebraska and the Indian Department at Washington.

NEW YORK HERALD

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THE DAILY HERALD, *published every day in the year.* Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price $12.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE LOST SHILLING—IDIOT JACK—THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—HOME.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—LONDON; OR, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HANLON BROTHERS, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—ENGLISH OPERA—MARITANA.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—THE DOMESTIC DRAMA OF MARY WARNER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DOMESTIC DRAMA OF TOOL HUMANITY—A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA—NORMA.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and 24th st.—CASTE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE MARINER'S COMPASS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE THANKSGIVING TURKEY, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and [illegible] street.—EXHIBITION OF THE NINE MUSES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 [illegible] Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART ..NATOMY, 618½ Broadway.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM GYMNASIUM, Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, November 15, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.

We are again constrained to ask advertisers to hand in their advertisements at as early an hour as possible.

Our immense and constantly increasing editions compel us, notwithstanding our presses are capable of printing seventy thousand copies an hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to stop the classifications of advertisements at nine o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated November 14.

The Bishop of London delivered a funeral sermon over the remains of the late George Peabody in Westminster Abbey.

Our special European correspondence is in ample detail of our cable telegrams to the 2d inst.

Mexico.

Extensive preparations have been made in the city of Mexico for the reception of Mr. Seward. Rooms have been assigned for his service at the National Palace; but in case he should prefer private quarters, suits have been prepared for him in one of the many elegant private residences in the capital. A gentleman of distinction has been despatched by President Juarez to meet Mr. Seward and escort him to the city. This is the only instance in which a foreigner has been made the guest of the Mexican republic. In Tepic, Lozada's district, the aspect of affairs looks unpromising for the government. Vigorous efforts have been put forth to quell the disturbances in San Luis and on the northern frontier. A number of minor pronunciamentos have been reported in different sections of the country, but have made no headway, and the government claims the ability to consolidate peace throughout the republic.

Cuba.

Our Havana letter intimates that many members of the Spanish Club of that city despair of the condition of affairs in Spain and are in favor of Cuba looking after her own matters. The expedition against the Conera de Zapara it is feared will prove anything but a success, owing to the nature of the country, which it is asserted 500 insurgents could hold against the entire Spanish army. The Captain General has relieved the officers in command of Cinco Villas for incompetency and want of energy. It is reported that 400 Spanish troops at Cinco Villas have joined the insurgents. On the 7th instant the mail steamer arrived at Havana from Porto Rico, bringing 300 troops.

Miscellaneous.

In accordance with a resolution of the Louisville Convention ex-President Fillmore has appointed Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, and Robert T. Sanders, of Tennessee, delegates to attend the Russian Exposition in 1870. Other delegates will be appointed by President Grant. It is expected that the United States will be largely represented at this exposition, and a hundred thousand specimens of American products are called for, in order to show the vastness and diversity of our manufactures and agriculture. Articles for exhibition can be sent to 36½ Broadway, New York, or to either of the commissioners at Louisville Ky.

It is understood that the President considers the present condition of our finances most favorable to a speedy return to specie payments, and in his forthcoming message will urge such a measure upon Congress. He is opposed to all tinkering with the currency and believes if the present internal revenue law be suffered to remain intact another year such a tangible reduction of the public debt will then have been effected as will enable government to safely materially modify taxes of all kinds. The resumption of specie payments, the President argues, will prevent fluctuations in gold, break up the influence of gold gamblers and save the people from the ruinous effects of an irredeemable currency.

In the case of ex-Mayor Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kansas, claiming $20,000 damages of General Ewing for arrest during the war, while Ewing was commander of the district, the jury on Saturday returned a verdict for the defendant.

The Wigwam in Chicago, in which was held the Republican Presidential Convention, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

John Foxley, an escaped convict from Sing Sing, with a four years' unexpired term to serve, has been arrested in Boston, having a complete set of burglars' tools in his possession.

The administration has taken the initiative towards settling our undetermined commercial relations with Canada and reviving the reciprocity treaty with that Dominion. The matter has already received the careful attention of the State and Treasury departments.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General H. J. Hunt, of Newport, and A. W. Chrystie, of Paris, are at the Brevoort House.

Colonel W. S. Fish, of Camden; D. K. Leitch, of Syracuse; A. W. Meyers, of Oil City, and W. A. Hovey, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel L. B. Putnam, of Saratoga; John Wilkinson, of Penn Yan, and Major Cal Sawyer, of Boston, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Samuel B. Keyes, of Cincinnati; E. S. Winans, of Dunkirk, and George M. Colburn, of Niagara Falls, are at the Hoffman House.

W. Prescott Smith, of Baltimore, and R. W. McCormick, of Pennsylvania, are at the Coleman House.

W. S. Thorburn, of Cincinnati; A. G. Darwin, of Madison, Wis.; E. A. Tucker and A. R. Dunning, of Boston, are at the Grand Hotel.

Captain F. R. Meyer, of Germany; Captain S. A. Day, of the United States Army, and Captain E. Parker, of Bangor, Me., are at the Astor House.

Samuel Archibald, of Pennsylvania, and J. S. Klappenbergh, of the Royal Danish Army, are at the Glenham Hotel.

Colonel J. H. Bretton, of St. Louis; Colonel J. C. Harrison, of Buffalo, and General W. W. Averill, of Canada, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Governor Burnside, for Providence, R. I.; General Baird, for Philadelphia; Ch. Berenger, of the French Legation, for Paris; R. H. Goddard, for Rhode Island, and General Geo. L. Beal, for Washington.

The Spanish Throne and Conflicting Spanish Factions.

Our latest news from Europe regarding Spanish affairs seems to imply that the situation is more hopeful, that Cabinet dissensions have ceased, and that the young Duke of Genoa is to be the successful candidate for the Spanish throne. Some two days ago the announcement was made that the Duke's mother, remembering, no doubt, the fate of the late Emperor Maximilian, was utterly opposed to her son's candidature. In this she was but imitating the example of her royal brother, Victor Emanuel, who would not give his consent to the candidature of his son [illegible] Duke of Aosta. It appears [illegible]ver, that the Italian Cabinet has [illegible]ved to present no obstacles to the ele[illegible]n of the Duke of Genoa to the th[illegible] of Spain, and that information to that effect has been sent matic[illegible] the Spanish government. Another and not less important announcement is to the effect that Admiral Topete, who recently retired from the Cabinet and ceased to be Minister of Marine, in consequence of the disfavor shown to his candidate, the Duke of Montpensier, has been elected Vice President of the Constituent Cortes. It is really difficult to say what is the exact import of this election.

How the throne question will be settled is not yet clear. It is undeniable that it is for the interest of Spain that it be settled without delay. The Spaniards, and especially those in power, are much to blame for the vacillation—the want of a fixed and steady purpose—which in this matter they have displayed throughout. They have no doubt had difficulties to contend with; but it was not necessary that they should drag the crown of Charles V. in the dust. Had there been a little more dignity the crown would have been regarded as a prize and would have been coveted by many. The delay in filling the vacant throne is no doubt largely due to the influence of Napoleon. It is not our opinion that Napoleon has interposed in the throne question in any very emphatic manner. His wishes have no doubt been made known. But his last experience in king making was too painful to allow him again in circumstances so similar to repeat the experiment. The Spanish government would have consulted its own interests and the interests of the people at large had it been less obsequious to the imperial ruler of France. If it had proceeded at once, after the passing into law of the new constitution, to the election of a king, the decision of the Spanish people would have been respected by Europe and the world, and Napoleon would not have dared to interfere. As matters now stand Napoleon has quite as much cause to regret the delay as has the Spanish government, or, indeed, any section of the Spanish people; for the delicate state of his health, the increasing strength of the opposition and his strong desire to make certain and secure his son's succession render the settlement of outside questions as speedily as possible an absolute necessity.

As Spain seems bent on having a king we have no reason to object to the Duke of Genoa. He will, to be sure, be a helpless boy, but his very helplessness may be in his favor. It cannot be said, however, that his success is yet at all certain. Of all the candidates his chances are, perhaps, the best; but his rivals have numerous and powerful partisans. The Duke of Montpensier is still in the field. Serrano, Topete and the Unionist party generally, which is far and away the most respectable party in Spain, are pledged to him. We have seen already that Topete's attachment to Montpensier made it a necessity for him, on the ground of honor, to retire from the Cabinet. The fact that Serrano still remains at his post encourages the belief that the cause of Montpensier is not yet desperate. Dom Ferdinand of Portugal is the only other candidate whose name is now mentioned. But Dom Ferdinand is spoken of now only as a compromise. The domestic relations of Ferdinand, even if his chances otherwise were better than they are, prevent us from believing that in the event of the Cortes not being able to agree upon either of the other two the Spanish people would have him for king. A wife by a morganatic marriage, with a stage reputation, could not at this stage with much grace be substituted for Isabella. If under stress of circumstances such a state of things should be brought about the revolution will certainly have a very illogical conclusion. It is plain to our mind that Prim has made up his mind that Montpensier shall not be elected. Prim knows well that under Montpensier he could find no place. It is this which, more than the known opposition of the Emperor Napoleon, explains Prim's conduct. It is this, too, which makes it not improbable that in the event of the Unionists proving too strong he may yet divide the progressive party, carry a section of them over to the ranks of the republicans, remain at the head of the army and thus dominate the situation. The election of Topete to the vice presidency of the Constituent Cortes, if it means anything, means this—that in the National Assembly there is large Unionist force.

Now that the ecclesiastical estimates difficulty has been got over and the Cabinet Ministers have become reconciled the election of a king can no longer be put off. Who will be nominated? The Duke of Genoa alone? or the Duke of Montpensier alone? or both? These are the great questions of the hour. On the issue depend the success of the revolution and the future welfare of Spain.

The Marriage Laws of New York—An Important Decision.

We published yesterday in full the important decision of Judge G. G. Barnard, in Chambers of the Supreme Court of this city, on Saturday last, in the case of Beatrice Bissell, an infant, by her guardian, against John B. Bissell, for a limited divorce on the ground of abandonment. The defendant admitted the abandonment, but denied the marriage. The parties had been living in Brooklyn. The plaintiff's case was that a marriage having been agreed upon between them, and the usual preparations having been made on her part, she met the defendant (1867) by appointment in New York, and that while they were riding together in a carriage in the Park defendant placed a ring upon her finger, saying, "This is your wedding ring. We are married. We are married just as much as Charles is to his wife (referring to his brother and sister-in-law). I will live with you and take care of you all the days of my life as my wife." That to this she assented, and that accordingly as man and wife they lived together till his abandonment of her in August last; and that shortly before the abandonment he induced her to sign a paper, drawn by himself, stating that no marriage ceremony had been performed between them.

The defendant, on his examination, put in the plea that he never agreed to take the plaintiff as his wife; that it was agreed [illegible]ould live with him as his [illegible]ress and that he gh[illegible]ner off as his wife; that he gave her the wedding ring so as to decieve other people and to avoid suspicion, as he feared if discovered in their boarding house that they were not married they would be turned out. There was no pretence that up to the time of the alleged marriage the plaintiff was not blameless in her conduct.

Judge Barnard, after reviewing the evidence, the law, the authorities and the precedents bearing upon this case, declared himself satisfied that an actual marriage was contracted between the parties, and that if the defendant, while endeavoring to accomplish the ruin of a virtuous girl, blundered into matrimony he has no one but himself to blame. The Judge further remarked that "if the practice is as common as the defendant alleges of men passing off their mistresses as their wives, and allowing them to bear their names without any marriage contract, it is time they should learn the risks to which they expose themselves in thus trifling with the marriage institution and the good order of society;" that there should be a decree declaring the plaintiff the lawful wife of the defendant, and adjudging a limited divorce and alimony, with costs and reasonable expenses. Judge Fithian's recent decision in the case of Durand vs. Durand is of the same character; and these examples are, at this time of general lawlessness, to be especially commended, and they will meet the endorsement of all honest men, in view of the good effect they will surely have as a warning to the whole tribe of graceless adventurers disposed to "trifle with the marriage institution and the good order of society." It is high time, indeed, that, in regard to the marriage institution, the line should be drawn between the laws of New York and the license of Chicago, and in this Bissell case we have it broadly and clearly defined.

The Charter Election—Movements of the Politicians.

The contest over the prizes to be awarded to the successful candidates in the election on the first Tuesday in December next is being waged with increasing zeal and vigor as the final moment approaches. The Tammany leaders are quietly looking on at the struggle, awaiting, before rendering their verdicts, the development of the political strength in the separate districts and wards of the various candidates. The *sine qua non* for a nomination to any office by Tammany, such nomination being tantamount to election at the polls, is political capital, or, what is the same thing, the power to control democratic votes. Individual merit and qualifications for the office sought are but secondary considerations in making up the slate, and therefore it is only on rare occasions we find men of high or respectable standing in the community enter the political arena for any but the very highest offices, and then only in submission to the pressure brought to bear upon them by their fellow citizens.

The principal contest is over the vacancies in the civil and police justiceships. The candidates therefor are very numerous, and on the whole all more or less eligible and qualified to fill the offices for which they aspire. The candidates for the coming vacancies in the civil courts especially have, by early studies, professional predilections and legal experience, qualified themselves to discharge the duties of justices. This is at the present time very fortunate for the best interests of the people, inasmuch as the Tammany Regency can hardly make a mistake in the selection of their nominees or their appointees to the civil justice courts. It is very different with the police justices. For the discharge of the duties of this latter office no legal training or attainments seem to be necessary, and therefore any ragtag and bobtail of the party who by any means acquires an ascendancy in his ward or district can press himself into the place. The complications which rendered necessary all the strategy and political finesse of the leaders to unravel in connection with the late Senatorial and Assembly elections, and the pledges then extorted from them, deprive the Regency of untrammelled action in the selection of this class of candidates. This is to some extent unfortunate, as there is little doubt the chief slatemaker, Peter Bismarck Sweeny, is most anxious to commemorate the late triumphs of the party by conceding to the citizens the long wished for but long withheld boon of having presented for their suffrages candidates in every respect worthy of their support. The struggle over the police justice vacancies is therefore almost as perplexing to the leaders as was the Senatorial contest. A few days more, however, will bring it and the whole charter election contest to an end, when peace, it is to be hoped, will once more reign in the councils of Tammany.

Our Special Foreign Correspondence.

In the pages of the HERALD to-day we present to our readers the result of the labor of our special correspondents stationed in different quarters of the world—Europe, Asia, Mexico and the Spanish Antilles—in vivid and accurate illustrated detail of our news reports and despatches, by the submarine cables and otherwise, to the 2d of November. This exhibit, which is most attractive and entertaining in its character and verbiage, supplies to the community at large a narrative of the current history of the world at these different quarters just as its material points have been evolved, besides furnishing food for the most serious reflection to churchman, statesmen, the administrators of the law, capitalists and husbandmen, as well as that very large and well-to-do portion of the community who have been classed as the "world's tired denizens," who enjoy life by the way and make merry in "marching along."

A special writer in Spain dates at San Sebastian. He has taken himself away from Madrid, its political demoralizations and dynastic intrigues and doubts, into the country, and paints rural scenes, sketching the peasantry and peasant life as he whirls by rail to the Basque Provinces, where he finds the robust and simple-minded population happy and contented and living just as Virgil represented their neighbors, the Italians, in his day, *sub tegmine fagi*, undisturbed by the "wall-battering" cannon of Prim and Topete and the others. Again, we have a complete history of the Church in Spain [illegible] original baptism, its hierarchical corporate encroachments, the sacerdotal accumulation of vast wealth, the enervation to effeteness of the clergy, the monopoly of the monastic orders, exclusivism for conscience sake and the results, religious doubt, infidelity, the loosing of the social obligations, civil war, bloodshed and demagogism, with a near approach to a one man tyranny or an attempt at redress by foreign intervention. From Pesth, in Hungary, we are told of Panslavism and the progress of that grand ethnological struggle between the Latins and Teutons, in which the representatives of each attempt to prove the indestructibility as well as assert the mastery of a race, and of the exact character of which we have some little experience already on the soil of the American Continent. Rome is perfecting the arrangements for the Ecumenical Council, while from London, strange to say, we have a simple statement of what the writer alleges will be the moderate, simple proceedings of the members of that most reverend and august assemblage. Many distinguished Americans had already arrived in the Eternal City and were cordially welcomed; an ex-Governor of the State of New York having been received by Pius the Ninth in audience, while a couple of our most celebrated city divines were sojourning near the Vatican, apparently consoled by even a personal approach to the centre of Christian unity. In Germany and France the public mind was still more and more engaged in a consideration of the Roman Council and a canvass of its probable influence and results. Paris presents itself in its peculiar character of a world of life flourishing within the ordinary world—speaking of love, murder, religion, democracy and mobocracy, with the watchful eye of imperialism over all. The King of Prussia complimented Scotland by specially presenting to the municipality and people of Peterhead a memorial monument in honor of the late Field Marshal Keith. The correspondence which took place on this interesting occasion is also given. From British India come wretchedly doleful accounts of the miseries produced by the sword of Warren Hastings, with a confirmation of the news of Doctor Livingstone's safety. So that we may, with very great justice and a very considerable amount of that honorable legitimate pride which ever results from successful enterprise, conclude our remarks by calling attention to the manner in which Europe, Asia, the Spanish West Indies and Mexico are again especially photographed in the pages of the HERALD.

NAPOLEON'S NEW POLICY.—The Emperor of the French has shown good sense in not disturbing the recent public demonstrations in Paris. He has finally seen that the people must have more liberty of action, and though he has all the necessary power at hand to crush any actual violation of the peace, he does not object to their giving vent to their feelings. In fact, he has substituted the policy of repression for that of suppression. The great object to be gained by Napoleon is to make the French nation clearly understand that his government depends upon its support. By gaining this point he will gain more than by any conquest achieved by the force of arms. And by adopting these measures he will gain the good will of the people, and may also secure the succession of his dynasty.

THE SUEZ CANAL NO FAILURE.—Captain Kiston, of the steam launch Pauline, of the British Peninsular and Oriental Company, having gone through the Suez Canal from sea to sea, taking soundings all the way, reports the least depth of water in the channel to be twenty feet, and that the other obstructions were being rapidly removed. The canal is no failure, but as a commercial enterprise and revolutionizer is destined to prove one of the very greatest wonders of the world.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.—From the agitation of this question in New York there are signs of the rising of another political party on a religious platform. The democracy at Albany will have to handle this question with great delicacy or they will be apt to make mischief.

A GOOD IDEA—That of carting off the compost on the Fifth avenue pavement as it is cut up into mud or dust by the travel over it. But it would be better still to cut it up and take it off with picks and shovels and cart it away, and then to wash the stone pavement clear of the offensive tar.

Elective Dynasties.

It is a curious fact, reflecting the spirit and progress of the present age, that the dynasties of the nations of Europe have lost to some extent their hereditary character, and have become, directly or indirectly, elective. This is a remarkable concession to the democratic principle of government by the people, and shows how rapidly the feudal ideas of the world are passing away. It shows, too, how powerfully the successful working of republican self-government in America is acting upon the thoughts and political institutions of Europe. In no country has the pure principle of democracy—that the wisest and best shall be chosen to govern—been carried out yet. We have come nearer to it in the United States than the people of any other country. In the early and purer times of the republic, when Washington, Adams and Jefferson were chosen President, the people did recognize and carry out this principle, or did even in later times, and now they have not forgotten it. That, in fact, is the theory of the government, though party caucuses, conventions and leading men have made the election of our rulers subject, in a great measure, to political management and bargains. Still the appeal in the end is to the voice of the people, and a man is never chosen President who is obnoxious to the majority. Although the elective principle in government has not reached this point in Europe it is gaining ground, and monarchs even begin to submit their claims to the national plebiscite.

The idea or monarchical dogma of governing by divine right was not generally insisted upon until the feudal ages and until the Pope of Rome gave the sanction and support of the Church to the dogma. It is true the right of monarchical inheritance had been admitted in some countries, and in others had been accepted as the most convenient mode of disposing of the crown long before the feudal ages, or even before the commencement of the Christian era. But generally the right to imperial or kingly power was that of the strongest. Right and might went together. Yet the elective principle was not entirely ignored, though in practice it had little force; for even the Roman emperors for a long time went through some form of election, either by the soldiers or a certain class of the community. After Charlemagne had made himself master of the Empire of the West, extending from the Baltic to the Mediterranean and from the Atlantic to the Sarre, the Theiss and the Oder, and was crowned by Pope Leo III. in St. Peter's church on Christmas day of the eight hundredth year of the Christian era, the foundation was laid for the divine right of kings under the sanction and support of the Church. From the time of this great emperor, too, the feudal system arose and became the ally and support of anointed monarchy. This was the nature of government over the nations of Europe for nearly a thousand years. That period has been called the Dark Ages, and dark enough they were, for the people were only the slaves of their rulers. The first really great shock this system of government received was when Cromwell and his Parliament cut off the anointed head of Charles the First of England. But feudalism and the divine rights of kings received their deathblow at the latter end of the eighteenth century, through the establishment of the American republic and the French revolution. These mighty events undermined the system that had existed a thousand years and upheaved society from its very foundation.

However, a reaction came in Europe. Another Charlemagne arose—Napoleon Bonaparte—who had the ambition to establish again the Empire of the West. Charlemagne was Napoleon's prototype. The aim of both was alike and both used the military power to accomplish their object. There is this difference, however: one was born to a kingdom and the other was the offspring of revolution. Napoleon recognized his position as the offspring of revolution, and while he carved out his own astonishing success and future with the sword he always claimed to be the choice of the people and the enemy of the old dynasties and feudal system. We all know how futile were the attempts of the Holy Alliance to undo the work of the great French revolution and to restore the divine right of kings after Napoleon fell. The monarchs and statesmen of that day did not comprehend the mighty progress the world had made in a quarter of a century. They did not understand that it had made greater progress in that brief period than during a thousand years before.

The French revolution of 1848 was another vast stride toward popular and republican government. Louis Napoleon appealed to the vote of the French people when he was a candidate for their ruler. Of course he relied greatly upon the prestige of his name and the affectionate remembrance of his uncle by the French, but he proclaimed the right of the people to choose their ruler. Though he made the *coup d'état* and himself Emperor afterwards, and has since endeavored to establish personal government, after the manner of the old divine right monarchs, he has in words and theory continued to recognize the right of the people to govern and to choose their rulers. While he is most anxious, no doubt, to secure the throne for his son and to perpetuate his dynasty, he begins to see that he must popularize his government and rely upon the will of the people. In this he has a most potent helpmate in the Empress Eugénie. While he gratifies the vanity of France by the glory he has brought and is bringing to it, and satisfies the French through the material prosperity he has stimulated, the Empress fascinates them by her charming manners, exquisite taste and surprising tact. Both are working to secure the voice of the French people in favor of the young prince, their son, when the Emperor shall close his mortal career. Perhaps the Empress is doing most both with the French and with the governments and people of other countries to bring about the result they so much desire. At least it is evident they recognize the fact that it is necessary to respect the will of the people in the matter. So far, then, the dynasty is elective even in France.

We see in Spain this principle more positively acknowledged, for at this very time the representatives of the people in the Cortes are voting for a monarch. In the case of Greece, we believe, the great Powers which exercised a sort of protectorate there submitted the question of choosing a king to the people. Though there may be in such cases a good deal of outside influence exercised, the principle is admitted even by the great dynastic Powers themselves. This of itself we regard as a vast stride towards popular or republican governments in Europe. The people are fast reaching a point when they will no longer be sold or transferred like cattle from one owner or ruler to another. The press, the telegraph and steam power are rapidly enlightening both mankind at large and governments as to their rights and duties. In this surprising progress, too, the success of elective and representative government in America is playing an important part, and is making a powerful impression upon Europe. This country is the pioneer of nations in the new age, and we may expect to see ere long all governments, dynastic as well as republican, chosen by the people.

The Churches.

Our special enterprise in collating news from all parts of the world, abroad and at home, for the use and instruction of the readers of the HERALD, has not caused us, either by its comprehensiveness of intent or careful concentration to the form of actual detail, to neglect the all-important matter of religion in our midst, being convinced, as all steady church-going persons should be, that in the absence of this grand saving essential the best work of man is merely "vanity." We consequently report the labors of the clergy in the city and suburbs yesterday, taking in their own words and on their authority as correct the duly audited balance or anointed sum total of a week's account of the daily strife as between struggling, weak humanity and the arch-enemy of the souls of men, as well as the effect of the intermediary heavenly agencies which afford strength and consolation with the means of assuring an eternal victory even to salvation to the Christian brethren.

The reflex, as given in our columns to-day, is of a very consoling and encouraging character. St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded and the congregation devout as usual. The apostolic veteran, Vicar General Starrs, preached on the subject of the spread of Catholicity in our midst after the "trials" and tribulations of the Church. Bishop Janes, assisted by the venerable Bishop Morris and a number of the reverend clergy, dedicated to Almighty God the new church which has just been completed on Washington Heights, and administered the communion according to the ritual and canon rule of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the presence of an elegant and fashionable assemblage. In the Church of the Messiah Rev. Dr. Hepworth was eloquent, as well as analytical, on the subject of "Immortality," affording great comfort to the faithful by his fine prospective of the glories of the reward and crown which endure forever and fade not. Rev. Dr. Chapin tells the people at large in our pages "What is Meant by the Kingdom of Heaven," leaving for us nothing to add in the way of additional remark except the expression of a fervent hope to the effect that the people will preserve a copy of to-day's HERALD, and thus not forget what he said before next Saturday night. The Catholics laid the foundation of a new church in Jersey City. Rev. Mr. Beecher, with other revered gentlemen, enlightened Brooklyn. The Sunday schools were crowded. Children were confirmed. Missionary services were attended to. The "Christian Young Men" were out in great force, and it is to be hoped that all our young men will soon "experience religion" and become Christian young men; so that the Church of the future may rest securely, not merely in the strength of well-filled pockets and broad shoulders, but on the much more acceptable foundation of converted hearts and honest, truthful minds, which will enable them to proclaim by their works "the faith which is in them."

The Health Board and the Fat Boilers.

We like the emphatic tone, facts, arguments and conclusions of the report of Dr. Harris, of the Health Board, published yesterday, on the garbage, bone and fat boiling nuisances. The Board at last flatly decides that the nasty, yea, the disgustingly offensive, establishment at the foot of West Thirty-eighth street "should be forthwith removed to some place which is at least one mile distant from streets and much frequented roads, unless the company can and will comply with each and every requirement in the conditions and terms of the Board's permit." We think so, too, and we think that the Board should name a day beyond which this offensive establishment aforesaid will not be permitted to remain in its present locality. There must be a limit to these indulgences or the nuisance will not be abated or removed, although it directly preys upon the health and property of a hundred thousand people. The health of every family and the value of every house and lot within a mile of that fat rendering concern are depreciated by its poisonous odors, and yet the Board of Health still deals in indulgences. The nuisance will have to be removed, and the sooner the better.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.—From the details we have published of the examination and disclosures made in the matter of the large batch of drawback frauds unearthed in the Custom House we have reason to expect that the guilty parties, principals and confederates, and their *modus operandi* and the amounts lost to the Treasury will soon be reached. Blatchford, it is said, was seen as late as Friday last in this city, though most likely it was a case of mistaken identity. We should not be surprised to learn that the gentleman had extended his leave of absence to attend the opening of the Suez Canal.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We expect that the forthcoming first annual message of President Grant to Congress will be a model in its brevity and in its practical recommendations touching our domestic and foreign affairs. Among other things, we shall be surprised if it shall fail to satisfy the country on Cuba, Hayti and Dominica, for on these subjects we expect some very interesting facts and some very decisive propositions.

THE ERIE TROUBLES.—They are evidently thickening, and there is no telling what will be the ending. Moral—Railroad managers should not give too much of their time and talents to the gold and stock gambling rings of Wall street.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Funeral Sermon on George Peabody.

ANOTHER RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Fearful Collision on the Western Pacific Railroad.

FIFTEEN OR TWENTY PERSONS KILLED.

ENGLAND.

Funeral Sermon on George Peabody.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1869.

In accordance with the announcement on Friday, the Bishop of London to-day delivered the funeral sermon on the late George Peabody at Westminster Abbey. The interior was still hung with the drapery of mourning. An immense congregation was present and listened with manifest emotion to the eloquent and pathetic words of the preacher in eulogy of the great philanthropist.

The Bishop said no untitled commoner ever drew around his grave so large a concourse of sincere mourners as George Peabody. The reason was that through a long life he had labored for others, especially for the poor. Simple in his habits, unambitious of rank or power, he found his enjoyment in beneficence. It was his business to gather wealth and his joy to give it away. His name would be the heritage of two great nations, and would form another strand of the cord binding England and America.

CUBA.

Destruction of Sugar Plantations—Capture of Taguayaben by the Insurgents—The Captain General in Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1869.

On Thursday last seven cane fields in the vicinity of Las Cruces were burned. Since that time four Chinamen were discovered in the act of firing another cane field. They were seized and immediately executed.

The settlement of Taguayaben, which was defended by thirty volunteers, has been captured by the insurgents and burnt.

The insurgents were defeated while attempting to capture a railroad train.

Troops have been sent to Taguayaben from Remedios.

The cholera still prevails in the jurisdiction of Remedios.

Captain General de Rodas returned to Havana yesterday from his tour of inspection.

PARAGUAY.

Contradictory Reports Regarding the Progress of the War—Reported Augmentation of Lopez's Army.

LISBON, Nov. 14, 1869.

Advices received by the mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, which arrived here yesterday, confirm the previous reports of the important advantages gained by the allied army in Paraguay. The Paraguayan troops were demoralized and deserting in large numbers. President Lopezroas, convinced that a plot existed against him in his own army, had shot several officers and soldiers. The allies considered the war ended, and were taking measures to increase the power of the provisional government, and to complete the tranquilization of the country.

On the other hand the Paraguayans assert that the allied forces are utterly unable to follow up their successes; that they lack provisions, munition of war and means of transportation. It is claimed that since Lopez established his new lines at San Estanislaus his forces have increased to 8,000 men and he has forty pieces of artillery.

GEORGIA.

The State Fair Excursionists.

CLEVELAND, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1869.

The Georgia State Fair excursionists have reached this point; all well. A special train of two palace cars and smoking and baggage cars met them at Lynchburg, accompanied by Colonel Halbert, General Superintendent of the Georgia Railroad, and a committee of six gentlemen sent out by the State Society to meet the guests.

KANSAS.

Suit Against General Ewing for False Arrest.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 14, 1869.

In the case of ex-Mayor Anthony, of this city, against General Thomas Ewing for false arrest, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict for the defendant. This was an action for $20,000 damages, based on the arrest of Anthony while Mayor of this city during the war by a United States detective, who took him to Missouri, where he was discharged by General Ewing, then in command of this district.

ILLINOIS.

The New Chicago Stock Board.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1869.

The new Chicago Stock Board yesterday afternoon elected the following officers:—President, C. B. Goodyear; Vice President, H. M. Thompson; Secretary, A. S. Dalzell; Caller, Colonel Charles A. Crane. Committees were appointed by the Executive on membership, on arbitration and appeal. The present membership numbers about seventy, composed mostly of bankers, brokers and real estate dealers.

TENNESSEE.

Wife Murder in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14, 1869.

Mrs. Rizzi, the wife of Frank Rizzi, a butcher, on Monroe street, was found dead this morning, with her head crushed. It is believed that her husband murdered her, as he has fled.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Arrest of an Escaped Convict.

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1869.

John Foxley, who was arrested in this city for having burglars' tools in his possession, proves to be an escaped convict from Sing Sing with a four years' unexpired term to serve. He has been sent back in charge of a New York officer.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Nov. 14.—United States bonds flat; five-twenties of 1862 are quoted at 89.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1869.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Havana and Matanzas markets at the close of business yesterday:—

Sugar—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 107,000 boxes, 2,200 hogsheads; exported during the week, 9,000 boxes and 100 hogsheads to foreign ports and 1,400 boxes to the United States. The market closed slightly animated at unchanged prices. Lard steady at 21c. a 21½c., in tierces, and 23c. a 24c., in 25 pound tins. Flour buoyant at $10 a $12 per bbl. Butter steady at 33½c. per pound. Tallow buoyant. Bacon declining; quoted at 20c. a 21c. Wax—Yellow buoyant at $7 75 a $8 25 per arrobe; white flat. Petroleum active, 4½ a 4¾ reals per gallon. Potatoes active at $3 25 a $3 50 per bbl. Hams in active demand at 23c. for common salted and 25c. a 27c. for sugar cured. Shooks—Box active at 8 a 8½ reals; hogsheads firmer. Hoops—The market is supplied; quoted at $46 a $50 per thousand for 14 ft. shaved. Freights dull and declining. Exchange—On London, 15½ a 16 per cent premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 4 a 5 per cent premium; in currency, 18 a 17 per cent discount.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Collision on the Western Pacific Railroad—Fifteen or Twenty Persons Killed and a Large Number Terribly Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14, 1869.

A few minutes past nine o'clock this morning the eastern bound train on the Western Pacific Railroad, composed of eight cars, including one sleeping car, collided with the Alameda Ferry train of four cars near San Leandro. Both trains were going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The engines are a perfect wreck and the cars [illegible] smashed and driven through one another. The Western Pacific train left on prompt time, but the morning was so foggy that the engineer had difficulty to see any distance ahead. Upon arriving at the switch, where the Western Pacific connects with the Alameda road, the train slowed, and the switch tender being questioned whether the Alameda train had passed answered, "All right; go ahead." Soon after the trains came together with a terrific crash. The first passenger car on the Western Pacific was driven through, smashing the car.

The other cars are badly damaged. The numbers of the killed and wounded are variously estimated at from ten to fifteen and from thirty to fifty. It is impossible to obtain the correct number at present. The following is a list of those known to be killed and wounded:—

THE KILLED.

Alexander W. Baldwin, United States District Judge of Nevada, Virginia City.

Edward Anderson, engineer of Western Pacific train.

Mr. McDonald, road master of the California Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Boulet, principal of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Oakland.

Charles Martin, fireman of the Alameda train.

George Thompson, fireman of the Western Pacific train.

David Ward, merchant of San Fransisco.

James Connolly, of Carroll Station.

Max Ehrman, merchant of San José.

A man supposed to be B. H. Fox, from papers found on his body.

THE WOUNDED.

J. M. Perkins, a railroad employé, badly bruised.

J. P. Lowell, of Sacramento, both legs badly jammed.

J. L. Bland, of San José, slightly.

Judge William Campbell, United States District Attorney, of Nevada, left leg broken.

B. B. Haley, of San Francisco, bruised.

Patrick Mahon, of Oakland, both legs broken.

J. C. Knapp, of Pleasanton, right leg smashed and otherwise injured. Three men were killed by the side of Mr. Knapp.

J. P. Peter, of San Francisco, badly bruised.

Noel Lambert, carpenter on the Western Pacific road, both legs broken.

M. A. Taylor, of Chicago, bruised across the stomach.

Seth Bromley, of Sacramento, one leg broken and the other badly injured.

George Cadwalader, of Sacramento, badly bruised.

Thomas McNulty, of San Francisco, right leg broken and foot badly bruised.

Mrs. Bantas, leg badly smashed and two children badly hurt.

The killed and wounded were mostly on the Western Pacific train. When the cars collided the passengers were driven together and crushed among the ruins. There was great difficulty in getting the passengers out of the ruins, and many could not be extricated. The legs of one man were amputated before being released from the cars. None of the passengers in the sleeping cars were hurt.

The badly wounded were sent to Alameda. Great excitement prevailed during the day. The catastrophe has cast a gloom over the entire city. The announcement of the accident was read from the pulpits of the churches during the morning service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14, 1869.

The California Immigrant Union has advertised for proposals for building an immigrant depot capable of accommodating from five hundred to a thousand boarders.

The California Legislature will occupy the new Capitol building in Sacramento during their next session. The people of Sacramento are arranging to celebrate the occupation of the new Capitol in a becoming manner.

A surveying party of the San Diego, El Paso and Memphis Railroad passed the summit of the range of mountains between San Diego and Fort Yuma. They report the grade to be less than a hundred feet per mile.

A number of eastern capitalists are travelling through Oregon with the view of establishing a direct line of vessels between Portland and New York.

The Washington Territory Legislature is again without a quorum. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the seceding members.

The Railroad Collision at Des Moines.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1869.

Intelligence received from a passenger who arrived here to-day is to the effect that at Des Moines, Iowa, last evening a freight train ran into the eastern bound Pacific Railroad passenger train on the side track and completely demolished the Pullman palace car Colorado and also two other passenger cars. Fifteen to twenty passengers were more or less injured, but fortunately no one was killed. The names of the wounded have not been ascertained.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Suicides at Reading.

READING, Nov. 14, 1869.

Robert W. Devine hung himself last night in the jail, where he was confined for deserting his wife. He left a letter reproaching his wife for her evil ways.

Richard Engelhart, aged sixteen years, committed suicide by throwing himself under a railroad train on the Lebanon Valley road last evening, while intoxicated.

FIRES.

Destruction of the Commonwealth Mills, at Norwich, Conn.

NORWICH, Nov. 14, 1869.

The wooden building belonging to the group known as the Commonwealth Mills, at Norwich Falls, was partially burned last night. The building was three stories in height and occupied by J. Hunt Smith for the manufacture of worsted braid, and the Hopkins & Allyne Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of pistols. Both concerns lose heavily, and are insured.

Large Fire in Gorham, Me.

PORTLAND, Nov. 14, 1869.

A despatch from Gorham, Me., says the extensive tannery of Stephen Hinkley & Brothers, was nearly destroyed by fire last night, with a large amount of manufactured stock. One or two storehouses were saved. Loss about $30,000; insured for $21,500.

Burning of a Flouring Mill in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14, 1869.

Jacob Laisy's flour mill was burned last evening. Loss, $40,000; insured for $23,000.

Burning of the Republican Wigwam at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1869.

The large frame building known as the republican wigwam, corner of Lake and Market streets, was destroyed by fire last evening. Total loss, $40,000; insurance about $31,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fires in Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14, 1869.

J. Mehringer's stable, corner of First and Market streets, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Eight horses were burned to death. Loss, $1,500; insurance, $500. The flames communicated to the shop of the Southwestern Furniture Manufacturing Company, which was also totally destroyed. Loss, $4,000; no insurance. The finishing shop of the same company was burned this morning. Loss, $1,000; insurance, $500.

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES.

AXING SATISFACTION.—Between eight and nine o'clock last evening Patrick Campbell, of No. 519 First avenue, conceived the humane idea of chastising his wife for some little indiscretion. While thus engaged his work was interrupted by the appearance of Frank Kearney, of No. 513 Tenth avenue. Frank gallantly rushed in to save Mrs. Campbell, when the foiled wife whipper seized an axe, turned upon him and inflicted a slight wound upon Kearney's cranium. Campbell spent the night in Captain Thorne's lodging house and will be introduced to the officials of the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

WASHINGTON.

Favorable Condition of National Finances.

The President Favoring a Return to Specie Payments.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN EXPOSITION IN 1870.

New Reciprocity Treaty With Canada Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1869.

The President's Financial Policy—Resumption of Specie Payment.

It is understood that one of the points of the forthcoming message of the President in relation to the finances of the country, he will suggest to Congress the desirability of adopting such measures as will insure a speedy resumption of specie payments. As has previously been stated in these despatches, the financial question will be the leading feature of the President's suggestions to Congress. His theory of dealing with the great financial burden now weighing upon the government is simple and comprehensive, and if carried out by wise legislation a year hence will witness the practical operation of the system, giving the debt a more solid basis and the industries of the country relieved from the uncertainties and fluctuations which are continually destroying value. The President, since his inauguration, without the aid of Congress, has in a masterly manner brought the debt of the nation into more successful management than ever before; and if Congress shows but a fraction of the foresight of the Executive we may expect even greater results. The three principles upon which the President begun his management of the finances of the government were the collection of all the revenues, or at least so much of it as official integrity and efficiency could collect, to reduce the expenses of the government and to liquidate the debt as rapidly as possible. Subsequent events show that in each of these cardinal rules of his financial administration he has succeeded admirably, and in some cases, as he has said himself, beyond his most sanguine expectations. The revenue daily brings in enormous returns. The expenditures have been cut down by millions, and the debt has been reduced $45,000,000 in excess of the amount authorized by Congress. What is evidently desired by the President is to allow the present tax bill to remain untouched, in order that by a continuance of the present large revenue the debt can be so disposed of as to afford a tangible modification a year hence. About a dozen crack brained Congremen, who are always ready to immortalize themselves by their financial absurdities, are understood to have so-called financial propositions with which to bore the sensible men in Congress. The President's view to discountenance all financial tinkering will doubtless meet with the hearty support of Congress, and at the proper time will suggest such a reduction of taxation as will be an actual relief to the people. It is also understood that the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest is a favorite measure with the President, and he will so express himself to Congress. The subject of specie payments he has of late been considering. He considers that the fluctuations of gold should be stopped at the earliest moment, and that the most direct and expeditious manner in which to accomplish that desirable result will be in bringing the currency up to par. This will break up the infamous operations of gold gamblers and save the industrial interests of the country from the ruinous consequences of a circulating medium, affected by combinations of unprincipled men. This will, therefore, constitute the President's next move in his financial policy. The manner of effecting this object he has not as yet determined. He may leave the entire question to Congress, suggesting merely that some action be taken giving him the necessary powers to act.

"Journalism in New York."

I must call your attention to a remarkable exhibition of newspaper enterprise. The New York *Tribune* of the 11th inst. contains the report of government receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending September 30; publishes not only one day ahead of the HERALD, but twenty-four hours in advance of Secretary Boutwell. The *Tribune's* statement of receipts is, however, $4,195,727 less than the actual receipts, and its statement of expenditures is $1,861,210 wide of the truth. Six millions fifty-six thousand nine hundre d and thirty-seven dollars out of the way. The fact is, the true statement was completed, at the Treasury Department, ten minutes before three o'clock P. M. on the 11th instant, immediately transmitted to New York by telegraph and published for the first time, correctly and full, in the next morning's HERALD.

American Products for the Great Russian Exposition in 1870.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Louisville Convention requesting Ex-President Fillmore to appoint a delegation of six persons to attend the Russian Exposition in 1870. This suggestion came from Europe. These commissioners are to take charge of all specimens that exhibitors in the United States may desire to send, and they are specially instructed to procure thousands of samples of cotton from various States. They have also the duty of preparing and presenting to the several commercial associations of Europe such reports as will show the immense advantages and inducements offered by this country to European emigrants. The resolution also provides that Ex-President Fillmore should be added as the chairman of the delegation. To provide for the necessary business arrangements Mr. Fillmore has designated only two persons, who will have charge of the actual details, Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, and Robert T. Sanders, of Tennessee. It is deemed eminently appropriate to consult the wishes of President Grant as to who will be the best selections to represent the United States, so that the commissioners appointed by the President in behalf of the government may also be designated as the representatives of the commercial interests of the nation. The selection of an appropriate commission, headed by an ex-President of the United States, it is thought will not only be calculated to advance the material interests of the country, but the attention paid to such a commission and the interchange of courtesies between them and the representatives of high rank from all European nations will be the means of extending the social interchange of Americans everywhere with Europeans. Samples of cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, hemp, &c., or any of the multiform productions and manufactures of the United States which are to be exhibited should be neatly arranged in packages with labels specifying the article, the owner's name and the city or State. They can be sent to 36½ Broadway, city of New York, or to Louisville to either of the gentlemen named, who are in active correspondence with Governor Curtin, the American Minister, and with the Russian authorities. A hundred thousand American specimens are asked for to show the importance and the diversity of production in our country.

Commercial Relations with Canada—New Reciprocity Treaty.

The following, derived from private sources, is believed to be a correct statement of the position of our government and that of Great Britain upon the subject of a rearrangement of trade relations with the Dominion of Canada. The matter comes up for adjustment not in consequence of the resolution of the House of Representatives, but because the government appreciates the importance of settling the fishery question amicably and with reference to the interests of American fishermen; and because, also, it is deemed important, in the interests of the great West, that the freedom of the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be secured and that the canals of Canada should be enlarged to the capacity of our wants free of cost to us. The Canadian authorities have notified our government that unless the trade between the two countries is so arranged as to be somewhat reciprocal they fear they will be unable to withstand the pressure from all parts of the Dominion urging them to do away with the system of fishery licenses and compelling American fishermen to remain outside of the three mile limits of the shores of Canada; to establish a duty on foreign coal, so as to give the market of Western Canada to Nova Scotia coal instead of having it supplied, as at present, from Pennsylvania and Ohio; to place an export duty on pine timber and on American breadstuffs, a large market of which is now found in Canada under their free admission by the present Canadian tariff, the returns for the last year showing value of breadstuffs, wheat, corn, rye, &c., imported from the United States into Canada of $12,282,561. It is said that there is no question as to whether the resolution of the House of Representatives asking the Executive to reopen negotiations with Great Britain for the adjustment of these matters is mandatory in its terms or not, because under our form of government no resolution of the House of Representatives can be mandatory on the Executive as regards the treaty making power. It is simply advisory, a mere expression of opinion of the same character, but naturally of greater importance, as the resolution of similar effect of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and the Boards of Trade of the various States. The Secretary of State having his attention called to the importance of the undetermined commercial questions between this country and Canada in the manner indicated, addressed the British Minister here during last summer and invited his assistance in a proper endeavor to adjust them. It is understood that Mr. Thornton communicated with the government of Canada, and the authorities there having expressed their concurrence in the importance of arranging the various questions amicably, if possible, a general understanding was arrived at to discuss the matter in detail, when the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury would be enabled to avail themselves of the assistance of leading Senators and Congressmen, so as to know how far concessions could be made in the general interchange of raw products, by way of equivalent for the concessions demanded of Canada. It is safe to say that the matter will not be determined until after a full and careful examination of the whole subject, and solely with a view to the interests of the people of the United States.

Foreign Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized Julian Alpedo Principe y Gatores as Vice Consul of Spain, at Philadelphia; Theodore Wagner, Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, at Galveston, Texas; Juan Uruela y Palomo, Consul of Guatemala, at San Francisco, Cal., and H. Claussinius, Consul of Baden, at Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Belknap-Sherman Difference—"That Herald Gets Everything"—Dyer and His Court of Inquiry—The Fees of His Counsel Not Allowed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1869.

Last week I sent you a despatch about Secretary Belknap and General Sherman, in which I alluded to certain acts of the former which showed him to be a man of decided character and firmness. For some reason or other my despatch has been regarded as an evidence of an open breach between the War Minister and the General of the Armies. It would be unfair to allow such an impression to gain ground. The truth is that no personal difficulty has occurred. It is merely one of official authority. General Belknap and General Sherman are socially friends, and good ones at that, so far as I am informed. But officially General Belknap is one of those earnest men who believe in having their positions understood, and who know how to assert authority without giving offence. This is the plainest manner in which to explain the situation. Belknap found orders issued by Sherman which he could not sanction and which he, therefore, countermanded without regard to persons or places. This he was conscientiously bound to do, or else lay himself open to the imputation of being Borie-ized.

It is curious how my despatch on the subject has been twisted and tortured into different meanings. Even people employed in the War Department have been misled into the belief that there exists an open war between Belknap and Sherman; while others declare that there has been no conflict, either personal or official.

A few days after the publication of my despatch two high officers were dining at Wormley's restaurant, and among other things got to talking about the reported difference between Belknap and Sherman.

"I say, General, did you see that article in the HERALD about Sherman getting snubbed by the Secretary?" said one.

"Yes, Major, I did," said the other.

"Well" said the Major, "what do you think of it now? Is there any truth in it?"

"To be frank with you, Major, and talking confidentially, of course, there is something in it. In the main that article is correct. The Secretary has countermanded the payment of a claim passed by Sherman while he was acting as Secretary of War. And, what is more, the claim was one which Sherman, when performing his celebrated march to the sea, promised to see made all right. The countermanding order is a sort of reflection upon Sherman as a general and also as Secretary of War."

"Is it possible?" said the Major. "Now, is not it curious how these correspondents hear of such things?"

"Yes, indeed, it is," said the General; "but I have noticed that that HERALD gets pretty much everything. I rather think the correspondent must have got that at the War Department. I don't see how it could leak out otherwise."

General Dyer, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, tumbles from one snarl into another. Recently some Washington publishers printed and circulated a pamphlet consisting of a letter of Norman Wiard and an appendix containing varied libellous matter against General Dyer, which is intended to show up the ordnance chief and his contracts in anything but a favorable light. General Dyer, more as a joke than in earnest, has resolved to bring a libel suit against the publishers to compel them to establish the truth of their charges. In his defence General Dyer employed able counsel, including David Dudley Field, of New York. Mr. Field's bill for these services amounts to $5,000. General Dyer, considering that government had a right to pay this bill, went to General Sherman, about the matter. General Sherman in his abrupt way declared the bill entirely proper, and offered to recommend its payment on the spot. Dyer, however, told the General that he would prefer to have the question referred to the President, as some important points were involved. General Sherman acquiesced, the bill was referred to the President, and in due time was laid before the Cabinet for their consideration. Attorney General Hoar opposed payment of the bill, and on his advice it was resolved that the government had no right to defray the expenses of Dyer's counsel. So the worthy Chief of Ordnance finds himself not only with a libel suit on hand, but with a responsibility for the payment of $5,000 for defending himself from charges against his conduct as an officer of the government.

IS IT A MURDER?

An Inebriated Woman Found Dead—Her Husband Arrested for Murder.

Police officials daily have very nice points to settle that not unfrequently interfere with the liberty of the citizen. Such a case came under the jurisdiction of Captain John Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, yesterday afternoon, and as he is usually very cautious in his action it is not at all unlikely that his discovery will show that another murder has been added to the long list for 1869.

From the statements made by Patrick Ward, keeper of a lodging house at No. 37 Mulberry street, it seems that he has had as tenants a man and wife, John and Mary Smith, who for many months have been habitual drunkards. So completely were both under the influence of the God Bacchus that it was difficult to tell which was the greater devotee of bad rum.

Smith, when placed outside of the Mulberry street poison, is possessed of the devil, and on such occasions invariably sinks his better nature, and would vent his malice upon the woman he had vowed to honor and protect. The woman also is represented to have been a fiend incarnate when under the influence of stimulants. On such occasions, which were of almost daily occurrence, their home was turned into a miniature hell, in which a male and female devil held high carnival. This was the case yesterday about eleven A. M. Ward heard them quarrelling in their apartments, but took no notice of the circumstance. About one o'clock in the afternoon Ward had occasion to visit the apartments of the Smith family, where he found Mary lying on the floor quite dead and the brutal husband absent. The facts were reported to Captain Jourdan, who believed that there were good grounds for suspecting that the woman's death resulted from the brutality of her husband. He despatched officer Riker in quest of Smith, who was found, arrested and locked up. Smith denies having inflicted injuries upon the woman, but it will appear on the Coroner's inquest whether or not such is the case. She bears no marks of recent violence, as far as could be seen from a cursory examination.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

A four weeks season of "grand English opera" will be inaugurated this evening at the Grand Opera House, under the experienced direction of Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard. The *personnel* of the company is comparatively [illegible] new in this city, but the majority of the [illegible] *artistes* composing it come to us highly [illegible] endorsed by our cousins in the provincial cities. "Maritana" will be given this evening, "Crown Diamonds" to-morrow evening, with a matinée on Thanksgiving Day, and other novelties during the remainder of the week.

The leading dramatic event of the week will be the reopening of the Théâtre Français this evening, for a six months dramatic season, under the management of Mr. C. W. Tayleure. The inaugural sensation will be the production of the new English sensational drama entitled "London, or Lights and Shadows of the Great City," which is to be brought out in a very elaborate style. An attractive feature of the play will be its scenery, which has been imported expressly from London, and which is said to give accurate panoramic illustrations of London street views. The cast of the piece gives promise of an excellent performance. Mrs. Clara Jennings, F. C. Bangs, C. T. Parsloe, Lewis Baker, G. F. Devere and E. Righton—a newcomer from England—personating the principal characters. A matinée performance is announced for Thanksgiving afternoon.

At the Fifth Avenue theatre Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau—formerly of the Winter Garden—makes her appearance this evening before a New York audience as Esther Eccles in Robertson's popular comedy of "Caste." Mrs. Chanfrau, who enjoys the reputation of being something above the ordinary in this particular *rôle*, will be supported upon this occasion by the full strength of Manager Daly's excellent company. On Wednesday and Saturday evenings Palgrave Simpson's relishable comedy of "Second Love" will be given with a strong cast and appropriate scenery. A matinée will be given at this house on Thanksgiving afternoon.

The reappearance of Mr. Lester Wallack upon the boards of the dramatic temple which bears his name has been the magnet of attraction which has drawn larger audiences thither during the week than were ever before assembled beneath its frescoed dome. This theatre has lately been so altered that it now seats over two hundred additional people in the parquet alone, and no stronger proof is needed of the popularity of the gentlemanly actor-manager than the large and fashionable audiences which since his reappearance have nightly filled the house to its utmost capacity. The delightful comedy of "Home" and the laughable comedietta of "A Regular Fix" are on the bills for this week, with Mr. Wallack in both pieces.

Miss Bateman, in her great and really artistic impersonation of Mary Warner, is still the attraction at Booth's. The piece continues to attract large audiences, and will doubtless do so until the termination of Miss Bateman's engagement, which, by the way, will conclude with the ending of next week. After finishing at Booth's theatre Miss Bateman will give two representations of "Mary Warner" in Brooklyn, after which she goes to Philadelphia for four weeks.

"Poor Humanity"—the new sensational drama at the Olympic—has been subjected to a judicious pruning and otherwise strengthened and improved, and is now a most enjoyable performance. The entertainment at this house has also been strengthened still further by the additional attraction of "A Bull in a China Shop," which is now nightly given as the after-piece. Like most of the other theatres in this city a grand matinée performance will be given at the Olympic on Thanksgiving Day.

The vivacious "little Lotta" as the charming "Little Nell" and the mercurial "Little Marchioness" is drawing "big audiences," in the fullest sense of the term, at Niblo's "big theatre." The house is crowded every night, and the support which Lotta receives at this establishment tends in a great measure toward making her present series of performances the most enjoyable of any she has yet given in this city. The present is the last week of Lotta as Little Nell, "Fire Fly" being announced for next Monday evening. A matinée performance will also be given at this house on Thanksgiving afternoon.

Wood's Museum, with its dramatic representations, its thousands of curiosities and wonders, and its grand menagerie, is attracting a fair share of public patronage. In the dramatic department this week "Yankee Robinson," as Darius Dutton, will be the feature at the matinées, while Miss Celia and Jerome Howson will do the artistic in the evenings in the burlesque of "Aladdin, the Wonderful Scamp." Three grand performances are announced at this house for Thanksgiving Day—one in the forenoon, one in the afternoon and one in the evening.

The Bowery theatre opens the week with three "immense" pieces, in which Blanchard and his dogs appear. They are entitled the "Lost Shilling," "Idiot Jack" and "The Country School." A Thanksgiving matinée will also be given on Thursday, in accordance with the usual custom on that day.

Tammany is as full of variety and music this week as ever. A number of novelties have been added to the bill, and many more are in course of preparation and will be produced at an early day. The Hanlons, in their great trapeze act, have created quite a furor, as have also the "lilliputian gladiators." A matinée will also be given at this house on Thanksgiving Day.

At the Waverley theatre another change of performance is announced for the current week. The bills are replete with novelty, and the performances promise to be "brimfull" of fun and enjoyment. A grand varieties matinée is announced for Thanksgiving afternoon at this house.

The Theatre Comique is still patronized by large and admiring audiences, and weekly offers a constant stream of novelties to the critical and exacting tastes of the *habitués* of this establishment. A Thanksgiving matinée will be given on Thursday in addition to the regular ones on Wednesday and Saturday.

Tony Pastor, in addition to the usual quantity of sensational acts and songs, will present an entirely new and original Irish piece from Poole's prolific pen, entitled "Cormack of the Cave," this evening, and on Thanksgiving gives an extra matinée.

The San Francisco Minstrels, ever sure of a full house and a merry audience, make but little change in their last week's programme, finding that amply sufficient to amuse their numerous audiences.

Bryant's, like "Old Times, Rocks," have been turning away people nightly, the funny song and dance of "Shoo, Fly; Don't Bodder Me!" by Dan Bryant and Dave Reed having made an immense hit. A burnt cork matinée will be given at this house on Thanksgiving Day.

The present season at the New York Circus has thus far been one of the most prosperous ever before enjoyed by a like establishment in this city. A new English *équestrienne*, Miss Pauline Hindley, makes her first appearance here this evening. A gorgeous "houp la!" matinée will be given on Thanksgiving Day.

Mme. Anna Bishop will give the second of her grand concerts at Steinway Hall this evening, when she will be assisted by a number of well known vocal and instrumental performers.

W. H. Pope, the ambitious young elocutionist, repeats his recitation of Byron's "Manfred" on Wednesday afternoon at Steinway Hall, his previous success having warranted him in reciting it again.

Olive Logan delivers her lecture on "Girls" at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening.

Rev. William H. Milburn, the blind preacher, repeats his lecture, "What a Blind Man Saw in England," at Steinway Hall on next Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Midnight Mission.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will appear on Wednesday evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, in their great specialty of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," supported by a strong company. But one performance will be given in Brooklyn, after which they depart for the South.

At the Park theatre, Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Conway will this evening appear for the first time in "The Mariner's Compass." A grand matinée performance is announced at this house for Thanksgiving afternoon.

At Hooley's Opera House, Brooklyn, the bill for the present week is one of variety as well as novelty. Sheridan and Mack, the cloggists, and Moe and Goodrich, the skatists, are among the "stars." A matinée performance will also be given at this house on Thanksgiving Day.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

W. A. Pond & Co. publish the following:—"Queen of the Sea," barcarolle; H. Millard. A most charming little melody, worthy of the high reputation of the composer.

"Only a Tress of Golden Hair," ballad; C. Kinkel. Not absolutely worthless, but too trifling to call for special comment.

"You Kiss Me in My Dreams," ballad; Kinkel. Good for the minstrels.

"The Bright and Glorious Sunshine," ballad; Kinkel. Of the same character as the first of the above melodies by this composer.

"Pensée Fugitive," four hands; H. D. Coppet. Simple and pretty.

"Dew of Andes," song; T. B. Bishop. Sprightly and good in its way.

"What is That to You?" song; A. D. Walbridge. Uninteresting.

"Thinking of Home," *morceau de salon*; C. Kinkel. Nothing in it of any account.

"A Glimpse of Love," polka; C. Kinkel. Very good, with sufficient brilliancy in it to make it palatable.

"Lord, with Glowing Heart," hymn; G. W. Warren. Not bad, but devoid of interest.

"Octave Galop;" A. W. Berg. Arranged for four hands. Dull and dreary, and with no dash or brilliancy about it.

"Day After Day," song; A. W. Berg. The melody is fair, but nothing very particular in regard to merit.

"Terence O'Moore," song; J. L. Molloy. A capital Irish comic song.

"When all the World is Young," song; Elizabeth Philp. Pretty and sparkling.

"Teacher and Pupil," duets for the piano; William Mason. For very small fingers and admirable in their line.

"Alone, Yet Not alone," ballad; Marian. A very pretty ballad.

"Smile Once Again," ballad; H. Millard. A gem of melody.

"Down in the Valley," song; A. Nish. Poor and uninteresting.

"Consolation," romance; H. Bartlett. A light, graceful and artistically wrought *morceau*, which bespeaks the true musician.

Ernst Reiking publishes the "Aniline Polka Mazourka," composed by himself. This is a *salon* piece of considerable merit, and is very elegantly gotten up.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—"Rossini's Vocal Instruction;" designed to render the voice flexible, and for the acquisition of the modern taste and style in singing. We doubt very much if Rossini ever had anything to do with these exercises. They are good enough, however.

Dodworth & Son purpose bringing out a new edition of the "Levy Waltz," by Guglielmo, in handsome style. What a singular coincidence of idea exists in the publication of the "Maud" and "Levy" waltzes; one written a short time since by the cornet player who appeared at the Central Park Garden concerts, and published here under the name of the "Maud Waltz," and the other published many years ago in London, under the name of the "Levy Waltz," written by the well known composer P. D. Guglielmo. Of course, neither of these gentlemen knew for a moment what was passing in the other's mind at the time the *afflatus divinus* seized them, but it is so strange that they should hit upon the same piece, note for note. But musical composition nowadays is an inexplicable thing at best, at least with some of our "musicians."

"Once Upon a Time Waltz," Theodore Hagen, published by Ditson & Co., is one of those artistic works which the true musician loves to dwell upon. The themes are very interesting and possess variety sufficient to commend them to every one. In every part there is the hand of the artist visible, and it would be a matter of difficulty for the veriest cynic to cavil at the charming measures of this delightful waltz.

The same house publishes "I Wandered by the Beech Tree," ballad; C. E. Pratt. There is not much in the melody, but what little there is may be depended upon as good.

"Prince Arthur's March;" A. Parlow. Very poor, and as near an approach to trash as may be imagined.

"Eva un Angelo;" Campana. There is nothing in this ballad to interest any one.

"Eva Ray," song and chorus; C. E. Pratt. Good for the minstrels. Only this and nothing more.

"Half-past Nine," song; G. A. Macdanen. A delightful, piquant little thing which, without being pretentious, possesses all the elements of popularity.

"Silvery Bells," song with chorus; W. F. Wellman, Jr. A companion to "Beautiful Bells," and better than its consort. Mr. Wellman deserves much praise for this pleasing ballad.

DISGRACING THE SABBATH.

Riot in Chatham Square—A Funeral Procession and Car Passengers On Their Muscle.

The Sabbath was yesterday disgraced by a scene in Chatham square that should bring the blush to the cheeks of all parties concerned in the outrageous transaction. From the police it is ascertained that about three o'clock in the afternoon a Hibernian society, while returning from a funeral of one of its members, were passing through the square, when the driver of car No. 178, of the Third avenue line, whipped up his team, and severed the procession. This so enraged the naturally excitable lovers of the green flag that a rush was made for the driver, who was dragged from the car and badly beaten by some of the societymen. The car at the time was crowded with male and female passengers. Witnessing the attack upon the driver the former hurried from the car, assaulted the societymen with their fists and feet, met with a vigorous resistance by the processionists, who used their sticks vigorously upon the car passengers. The fight continued nearly half an hour, the Irishmen receiving some slight scratches from well directed fists, and several of the passengers who participated coming out of the affray with severe bruises. Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, hearing of the small riot, hurried to the scene of the disturbance with a section of locust swingers, and arrived in time to quell the disturbance, which threatened to result in the demolition of the car, the tearing up of the Third avenue track and temporary suspension of travel. A large crowd collected about the square and the excitement lasted fully two hours.

Popery vs. The Bible on Marriage.—Charles B. SMYTH'S lecture, next Sunday morning, Eleventh street church, near Third avenue.

A.—Drinking Death Through the Skin.—Don't put nitrate of silver on the head to be sucked up through the pores and conveyed to the brain. If your hair is turning gray renew its natural color with an element as harmless as the moisture dropped by the clouds on the grass and flowers. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is rightly named, for it gives a fresh vitality to the withered honers of the head. Nothing can be more innocuous; nothing more opposite in its salubrious properties to the opaque, poison-charged compounds which, under various names, are offerred as "dyes" or as "not dyes."

American Waltham Watches are the best to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, 25 John street, New York.

A.—Mrs. M. G. Brown's Celebrated Poor RICHARD'S EYE WATER to be had of all druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

A.—Every Preparation for the Improvement of the Scalp or Hair sinks into insignificance compared with MRS. M. G. BROWN'S SCALP RENOVATOR. 14 ounce bottle, one dollar; smaller size fifty cents. Sold by druggists. Depot 51 Bond street.

A.—Now is the Time for CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES; they will cure colds, sore throats, &c. No more of these worthless, nauseating cubeb things.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Cancer Cured.—Bright's Disease Cured by the MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER—For sale by druggists. Depot, No. 8 College place.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

From Trustworthy Data It Has Been Estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to pulmonary complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in consumption, asthma or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT exercises its most beneficial effects and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the Expectorant allays any inflammation which may exist, and, by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold by all druggists.

In View of the Deception Practiced by Dealers in worthless Oriode and other spurious imitation watches, buyers of genuine AMERICAN WATCHES should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 13, 1869.

Stockholders of the late "The New York Central Railroad Company" and the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company" are notified, that the Books will be opened at the office of the Union Trust Company, of New York, on Tuesday, November 16, instant, for the exchange of their Stock Certificates and for the issuing of the Consolidation Certificates, in pursuance of "the agreement and act of consolidation."

Stockholders of the late "The New York Central Railroad Company" are required to present both their Stock and Interest Certificates, and at the time of the exchange a distribution in cash will be made, in pursuance of said agreement and act of consolidation, of one per cent upon the amount thereof.

The holders of Stock Certificates and of Interest Certificates for eighty per cent of the par thereof of the late "The New York Central Railroad Company" are entitled to receive Consolidation Certificates for twenty-seven per cent on the par of the stock.

Stockholders of the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company" are entitled to receive Consolidation Certificates for eighty-five per cent of the par of their stock.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	42	42	3 P. M.	53	48
6 A. M.	44	39	6 P. M.	55	45
9 A. M.	49	41	9 P. M.	52	43
12 M.	54	46	12 P. M.	51	43

Average temperature yesterday ... 43¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 50⅝
Average for week last year ... 51⅞
Average for week this year ... 42⅝
First snow of the season commenced at 6:45 A. M.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Catherine Meehan, forty years of age and a native of Ireland, died suddenly yesterday at No. 40 West Broadway. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

THE UNKNOWN STRANGER.—The unknown man found on Saturday morning, sick, corner of First avenue and Tenth street, and sent to Bellevue Hospital, is believed, from papers found on him, to be Thomas McNab, of Montreal, Canada.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday received information that Patrick McCafferty, a man sixty years of age, had died at No. 700 East Twelfth street, from the effects of injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs at the above number. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—Between five and six o'clock yesterday morning a second attempt was made by some miscreant to fire the five story tenement house No. 30 Hamilton street. A fire was started at the foot of the first flight of stairs by means of some inflamable material, but it was fortunately discovered and extinguished by tenants.

THE KNIFE.—At half-past one o'clock yesterday morning William McGune, of No. 442 Greenwich street, was attacked in Washington street, near Worth, and slightly stabbed in the face by some unknown party, who made his escape. Surgeon Kennedy dressed his wounds at the Fifth precinct station house, and he was permitted to go home.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.—The day of the year on which these grand displays take place gradually becomes later and later. In 1866, 1867 and 1868 it was the 14th; in 1833 it was the 13th; in 1799 it was 12th; in centuries further back these displays occurred in October. The display of 1833 was the most brilliant ever recorded. Many astronomers watch for these meteors from the 12th to the 15th, and even 18th of November. An old German rule was to watch from the 1st to the 18th.

FATAL EMBANKMENT CASUALTY.—Coroner Schirmer was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at the Morgue on the body of Thomas Regney, an Irish laborer, forty years of age, who, on the 7th ult., while at work corner of Ninety-fourth street and Broadway, was fatally injured by an embankment caving in upon him. After admission to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from a compound fracture of the leg, amputation was resorted to and deceased never rallied from the shock his system thus received. It is said that Regney had no friends or permanent home.

THE PARK METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.—The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending November 13, shows the following atmospheric conditions during that period:—Barometer, mean, 29.789 inches; maximum at ten A. M., November 13, 30.062 inches; minimum at twelve M., November 7, 29.420 inches; range, .642 inches. Thermometer, mean, 37.03 degrees; maximum at three P. M., November 13, 46.0 degrees; minimum at six A. M., November 8, 30.5 degrees; range, 15.5 degrees. No rain fell during the week.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The recurrence of the day annually set apart for Thanksgiving to God generally finds in the various institutions, devoted to the care and culture of those who might otherwise be abused, a special feast for which the goods things are subscribed and donated by the charitably disposed. Among those institutions is the Newsboys' Lodging House, which seems to have been forgotten last year. This year, however, it is to be hoped that the enterprising lads who patronize the house may find that the efforts of the superintendent have not been in vain and that he has succeeded in obtaining for them a good Thanksgiving feast. The trustees of the St. Barnabas Home, of the Five Points' Mission House, of the House of Industry and the Children's Aid Society are also making appeals in behalf of the frequenters and inmates of their institutions to have a good Thanksgiving dinner provided by those who have sufficient of the world's goods to spare a portion.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGED WITH POCKET PICKING.—Officer Mulvey, of the Eighteenth precinct, yesterday arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, a coachman named Cyrus Lawrence, upon complaint of Peter Farley, of Seventh avenue and Twenty-fifth street, charged with picking his pocket of a wallet on the 11th inst., containing thirty-five dollars in money. He denied the charge, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

"ORANGES, SWEET ORANGES."—Thomas Donahoe wished to lay in a supply of delicacies for Thanksgiving, but not being well supplied with stamps he could not obtain a proper variety. It occurred to him that his employer, Michael Edmonds, of 47 Mulberry street, was the most suitable person from whom to get the necessary articles. Unfortunately that gentleman was not present at the time, and Thomas took upon himself the responsibility of removing a box of oranges. He was brought up yesterday morning at the Tombs, and the above explanation not proving satisfactory to Justice Dowling, he was committed to answer at Special Sessions.

A YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMAN.—On Wednesday night last, about seven o'clock, as James Cloonan, a laborer, residing at 353 West Twenty-sixth street, was passing through Twenty-sixth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, he was assaulted by Francis Lyon, alias Lynn, a boy thirteen years of age, and two accomplices, who are still at large, knocked down and robbed of a watch and chain valued at twenty-five dollars and four dollars in money. Lyon was arrested by detective Butcher, of the Sixteenth precinct, on Saturday, and admitted the charge, stating that he had left the watch at his sister's, where it was found by the officer. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Dodge yesterday morning and remanded to the station house to enable the officer to arrest his accomplices.

ROBBED IN A BAGNIO.—Theodore Hilher, of 194 Washington street, was crossing the City Hall Park about ten o'clock on Saturday night, when he was accosted by an attractive piece of femininity named Lottie Andrews, who induced him to accompany her to the assignation house, No. 259 William street. They entered a room together, and she helped him to remove his overcoat. She also placed a chair for him, and left, remarking that she would be back in a moment. After a short absence she returned with a brawny fellow named John Marshall, who seized our verdant friend by the throat, and kicked him into the street, at the same time taking possession of his surtout, and with it a well lined pocketbook. Officer McDermott, of the Fourth precinct, was applied to, and succeeded in arresting Marshall, but the girl managed to escape. The prisoner, a repulsive looking scoundrel, was brought up at the Tombs yesterday morning and locked up in default of bail.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

The Fate of a British Frigate—She is Raised from Her Watery Bed After a Lapse of Ninety-five Years—A Sketch of Her History.

[From the Philadelphia Post, Nov. 13.]

Previous to the 20th of October, 1777, the British vessels Roebuck, of forty-four guns; Merlin, of eighteen guns, and a galley of three guns were blockading the Delaware river and gradually approaching Philadelphia. At that time the Americans had but two vessels—the Wasp and the Lexington—in that vicinity, and both were below the British ships and were of too inferior an order to make an attack upon their adversaries. To prevent the British ships reaching the city a fort was erected on the Jersey shore just above Woodbury creek and a *chevaux de frise* was so constructed that the vessels could not pass beyond it. It extended out from Hog Island and a large number of hulks were sunk as a sort of protection to this barrier.

On the 20th of October the British made an attack upon the fortifications both by land and water, the land forces being commanded by General Danupe. The commander of the colonial forces in Philadelphia let loose twelve fire ships, and by this means succeeded in driving the attacking party back down the river. On the 22d of October the British were reinforced by the arrival of the Augusta, carrying sixty-four guns. They made a second attack. They met resistance from the guns at the fort and also from the American galley Chatham, Commander Hazlewood, and twelve other galleys. After a long fight the Americans succeeded in driving off the British vessels. The Augusta, being of an unwieldy nature, grounded. No sooner had the Americans discovered this than they opened fire on her with hot shot, the result being that she was set on fire in several places. So rapidly did the flames burn that of her crew of 300 men 150 were either drowned or burned. The remainder were picked up by the tenders of the Colonial fleet. The Augusta not only carried her own armament, but had on board a number of guns and a large number of balls, which were intended for vessels fitting out on this side of the ocean. She was a new vessel, and that trip her first and last.

She has laid imbedded in the mud until within two years back, when a party of five men determined to attempt the raising of the wreck, being stimulated thereto by the supposition of there being in the hold a quantity of specie. Their names are James Powell, Joseph Moore, George Murphy, Gabriel Shapely and Charles Myers. Since that time they have labored continually, and now, after expending over $4,000 and their time, their efforts have been rewarded and the wreck has been moved up as far as Gloucester, where the greater portion can be seen any day at low tide. Within the past few days a number of relics have been recovered, among them a lot of sterling silver spoons, marked "H. W., 1748," with a coat of arms consisting of an ancient shaped cross, an old English bull's-eye watch, seven guinea pieces, bearing the vignette of George III., and with dates ranging from 1760 to 1770; some Spanish silver dollars, three guns of heavy calibre, which now lie on the beach at Red Bank; about sixty tons weight of balls and about 100 tons of Kentlidge iron, which had evidently been used as ballast. The iron is in square pigs, and bears the old English brand—an arrow head. Three human skulls have also been found, one of which is remarkable for its thickness. There has also been found a small piece or strip of copper, about three inches in length and one inch in thickness, upon which is stamped the Lord's Prayer, with the words, "David Pyeth, Delt. & Cult., Edinburg, March, 1774," the lettering being all in capitals. The vessel had been constructed of Irish oak and joined together with trunnels of the same material, not a single metal bolt being used. The timber is to-day pronounced as good as when put together.

THE FAREZ EXTRADITION CASE.

History of the Case—Nice Points of National and International Law.

This case is rapidly growing in interest and importance, and the questions now arising upon the writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Blatchford are likely to be matters of national concern, involving as they do the interpretation of the extradition clause in the general convention with Switzerland, ratified in 1855, and which now for the first time is to pass the ordeal of judicial examination.

Upon the complaint of the Swiss Consul Commissioner Newton issued his warrant for the apprehension of Farez on the 8th of October, 1869; he was arrested on the 15th of the same month on board the steamer Atalanta, and all the money in his possession secured; this amounted to very little, about 2,800 francs. On the 17th he was brought before Commissioner Newton, and the prosecution, being unable to present any evidence of his criminality, requested an adjournment until the 1st of November. A day or two after Farez's counsel moved before the Commissioner for the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that no evidence having been produced of his criminality the Commissioners had no power under the act of Congress to remand him, or, in default of his discharge, that he have an immediate hearing. The Commissioner denied this motion in a long and elaborate opinion, which was duly published in the HERALD.

On the first of November, then, Farez was brought before Commissioner Newton, but the prosecution desired another adjournment, to enable them to translate papers which they said had been received the same day. Under objection and exception by the prisoner's counsel, the case was held over to the 5th, on which day the papers in question, consisting of a warrant of arrest issued by Mr. Broussard, an examining magistrate at Berne, Switzerland, were offered in evidence, but being improperly authenticated the document was ruled out by Commissioner Newton, objections being raised by the prisoner's counsel. The prosecution having no other evidence to offer, requested a postponement of thirty days, that the document offered might be sent back to Switzerland to be duly legalized, or that other papers might be sent on. To this demand the Commissioner acceded, and the accused was remanded until the 4th of December to await the procurement of testimony. The prisoner's counsel then offered, rather than accept this delay, to withdraw all objections and allow the paper presented to be admitted, but this was not allowed by the magistrate, and Farez returned to the Ludlow street jail.

At this stage the present proceedings were instituted. Application for a writ of habeas corpus was made to Judge Blatchford, who declined to grant it without previous notice being given to the counsel for the Swiss government and argument had. This was accordingly done, and on the 6th of November, after hearing the objections urged against the jurisdiction of Mr. Newton and the insufficiency of the warrant, the Judge granted a "habeas," returnable on the 10th of November.

To appreciate the subsequent proceedings it is necessary to know that the main objections taken by the prisoner were—First, that only certain commissioners are authorized by law to institute these extradition proceedings, and Commissioner Newton not being designated on the face of the warrant as one of those so specially authorized, no jurisdiction appeared; and, second, that no such warrant could be issued without a mandate from the President directing it, and no such mandate appeared to have been issued.

On the 10th instant, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, Marshal Harlow appeared in court with the prisoner and respectfully made return that he held him by virtue of a warrant issued the 8th of October and also by virtue of a second warrant issued on the 9th of November, after the service upon him of the writ of habeas corpus aforesaid.

Prisoner's counsel objected to that part of the return setting up a warrant issued after the date of the writ and proceeded to discuss the merits of the first warrant. The Judge, however, refused to listen to any argument upon the first warrant, remarking that if the second warrant were good there was nothing further to be said. The matter was adjourned twenty-four hours to enable counsel to search for flaws, &c.

After the lapse of twenty-four hours, counsel and Marshal and prisoner appeared once more before the Court, and Farez's counsel again urged that the second warrant had nothing to do with the case. The Judge, however, again declined to hear argument upon it, and the second warrant was thereupon attacked. The first objection was that the Presidential mandate said to have been procured was merely a mandate from Hamilton Fish, attested by the seal of the Department of State, and not a mandate from Ulysses S. Grant, with the great seal of the nation, which, the attorney contended, was essential. The once famous case of Kaine, the Englishman, argued by Brady and Busteed and decided by Nelson and carried to the Supreme Court, was cited in support of this theory, but failed to impress the mind of the Court, and the point was overruled.

This being disposed of the next objection was that the warrant was improper, because the complaint on which it was made was insufficient, the foreign warrant referred to in the complaint being entirely inadequate. The Court refused to go behind the warrant on a habeas corpus, remarking that a certiorari was necessary. On this point, however, the Court stood corrected after a citation of authorities, and directing the counsel to file a traverse again adjourned the proceeding, declaring that the complaint and the basis of it must be examined, and if insufficient the prisoner should be discharged. A reply was filed and the complaint in question produced, together with the foreign warrant, which, it appears, charges the prisoner with an offence known in Switzerland as "faux en écriture de commerce," while the word in the treaty is merely "faux," which, standing alone, is equivalent to our "forgery;" but, it is contended, being qualified with the words above, is a minor offence, not intended to be comprised in the treaty. The matter is to be taken up again to-day at three P. M., when the judge will require testimony in regard to the meaning and definition of the term *faux en écriture de commerce*. The judge has declared it now a very important question, and intimated to counsel that it must be presented with care, so that a proper decision could be arrived at. If the theory of the prosecution be correct, the defence contend Switzerland could demand of the United States an offender in a minor degree, while the United States would be powerless to recall from the other side an individual who might have committed a like offence here.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

A Norfolk gentleman has presented General Lee with a cane made from one of the ribs of the Merrimac.

General William S. Tilton, of Boston, has been appointed governor of the Military Asylum at Augusta, Me.

Brigham Young returned $440 as the income of the Mormon Church last year.

Twenty-one divorce suits on the docket of the St. Louis Circuit Court on Monday. St. Louis tries hard to rival Chicago.

The surviving servants of Queen Charlotte receive nearly £600 a year, those of George II. £220 and those of Queen Caroline £170.

The freedmen's schools in Tennessee have eighty-two teachers and 15,000 pupils. Twenty-seven of the teachers are colored.

Treasurer Spinner has received forty packages of gold leaf from "A Lover of Jesus," with the remark that it belongs to the government.

The latest about Napoleon is that he lives only on rare beefsteak, oysters and chocolate, no tea or coffee, by doctor's orders. He can still exist, however, if they don't enforce the Maine law against him.

Miss Angelina Honeysuckle Thistledown is one of the belles of Providence, R. I. She is said to be beautiful, and as to the selection of her name, she is not the guilty party.

There are in Lorain county, Ohio, between the ages of five and twenty-one, unmarried, 5,205 white males and 5,061 white females; 160 colored males and 149 colored females; making 10,577 in all.

Mrs. Pettyjohn, an old lady nearly ninety years of age, arrived at Salem, Oregon, a fortnight ago, overland by stage from Colorado, intending to spend the remainder of her life in Oregon.

A butcher named Heller at Los Angelos, Cal., while attempting to take a piece of beef from a high hook in his shop on the 28th ult. missed his aim, struck the hook into the palm of his hand and was himself hung up as live butcher's meat.

Elliott, the colored lawyer of Columbia, S. C., cowhided a white attaché of the State government for writing an insulting note to his wife the other day. A committee reports that the flogging was thoroughly and handsomely done.

Senator Brownlow says in a private letter:—"Should I live to get to the Senate in December my friends and enemies alike will know how little truth there is in the statement that I have forsaken the republican party, joined the democrats or aided in seeking the election to the Senate of Andrew Johnson."

FINE ARTS.

The galleries of the Doré Art Union were opened on Saturday at 587 Broadway. During the whole day a crowd assembled in front of the windows, which were filled with illustrations of the most prolific genius of modern art. No more splendid "gifts of the season" can be selected than the photographic reproduction of these Doré illustrations. The proprietor holds the exclusive copyright of them, and they cannot be elsewhere procured. By an ingenious and legitimate combination a five dollars' purchase may obtain a ten thousand dollar lot. The enterprise is conducted on the most liberal scale, and specially commends itself to our public by the opportunity which it offers for insuring the retention in this country of those two great paintings—"Jephthah's Daughter" and "The Visit of Dante and Virgil to the Frozen Regions of Hell," which have already been seen and admired by so many of our citizens. Clubs might advantageously be formed in different cities for the encouragement of the Doré Art Union, which cannot fail to enlist the sympathies of all lovers of art throughout the United States. In addition to the celebrated works which we have mentioned two admirable studies, "Jonah Announcing the Destruction of Nineveh" and "Dante and Virgil Arriving in the Maleboge Circle," together with three complete sets of the work illustrated by Gustave Doré, are included among the prizes to be distributed between Christmas and New Years' eve.

There is now on exhibition at Covell & Co.'s, on Broadway, next to Tiffany's, a statue of a sleeping infant, executed by the Flemish sculptor Vanderwelde, a master in his art.

Natman's photographic views of Niagara Falls are remarkable for their skilful distribution of lights and shades, and show with what success photography is rapidly invading the domain of the landscapist, as it has already invaded that of the portrait painter.

Fru Jerichau, wife of the Chevalier Jerichau, the celebrated Danish sculptor, and herself a member of the Royal Academy of Copenhagen, where she enjoys a great popularity as a figure painter, is reported to have left Copenhagen for Constantinople in order to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal to portray the picturesque groups of the many nationalities who will there assemble. She is armed with letters to the Grand Vizier and other high dignitaries of the Turkish empire, and is expected to gain admission to the harem and to paint the beauties there concealed, the Koran's mandate regarding this being now systematically disregarded since the Sultan has had his portrait taken.

THE SWINDLING HACK DRIVERS—ARE THE POLICE IN LEAGUE WITH THEM?

On Saturday night last a lady arrived at the Twenty-seventh street depot of the New Haven road from Boston. The car in which she was a passenger stopped about 100 feet from the point where they turn into the depot. She got out and was immediately beset by a gang of hack drivers, who were informed that her friends would meet her at the depot with a carriage, and she did not require one. One of them informed her that she was some distance from the depot. Being a stranger in New York, she was induced to get into the swindler's hack, but it did not move. Seeing the cars turning in she called to him and stated that she wished to get to the depot. The fellow pointed across the street, remarking, "there it is," he mounted the box and drove her to the depot across the street. Meanwhile her lady friend, accompanied by her husband, who is attached to the Central Police Office, had searched the cars in vain for their guest. She was eventually found in the ladies' reception room and taken charge of. As the trio were leaving the depot the swindler came up and caught the Eastern lady by the shawl in a rough manner and said:—

"Please pay me a dollar."

"What for?" asked the gentleman of the Central Office.

"For driving her to the depot."

"How far did you ride with him?" he asked of his guest.

"A few feet."

"Don't pay him a cent." Turning to the hack driver he remarked:—

"Call upon me—Mr. ——, room No. — Central Police Office, on Monday morning, and I will pay you, sir."

The words had a magical effect.

"It is worth a dollar. I have waited some time; lost other passengers; let her pay me what is fair," said "the whip."

"As you have entered his hack I will pay him," said the gentleman, and he handed the fellow fifty cents.

"That is enough for your services. If you want more call upon me at No. — West Thirty-fourth street, or upon Marshal Tooker."

The hack "beat" left in a hurry. Subsequent inquiries showed that an officer of the Twenty-ninth precinct stood by, heard the conversation between the hackman and his victim, and failed to interfere.

This occurrence is merely an illustration of the manner in which the travelling public are daily swindled about the depots of the city by unprincipled Jehus.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT.—James Allen fell from the second story window of Robinson & Woodruff's storehouse, foot of Baltic street, on Saturday evening, and was severely injured. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

CHARGED WITH ILLEGITIMATE PIPING.—Charles Fritz was taken into custody on Saturday night at the corner of Graham avenue and Flushing, on charge of stealing a quantity of pipes and tobacco from the store of Peter Brady. Held for court.

RUN OVER—DANGER OF SKYLARKING.—About ten o'clock on Saturday night Joseph Sweet, a citizen who resides in Fulton avenue, near Yates, while riding on the front platform of car No. 131 of the Broadway line, commenced to wrestle playfully with a couple of friends of his and fell off, the wheels of the vehicle passing over his left foot and crushing it severely. He was conveyed to his home.

NOT QUITE SCOTT FREE.—A colored individual, Edward Scott, alias William Evans, who claims that he is a harness maker, was arrested yesterday for stealing a quantity of cloth, valued at forty dollars, from a store in Jamaica, L. I. He was in the act of selling the stolen property to a German Jew on Third avenue, near Twentieth street, when roundsman Leavy, of the Forty-third sub-precinct, arrested him on suspicion. The fellow subsequently confessed his guilt and was locked up for examination before Justice Delmar.

RINGING HIMSELF INTO OTHERS' POCKETS.—Hugh Cannon, alias "Fluker," a youth of eighteen years, was arrested at the instance of Mr. John Hawkins, of No. 19 Jay street, on a charge of robbery. The prisoner, while pretending to peddle rings, all of which were brass, to the complainant, robbed the latter of ten dollars in money, which he nimbly extracted from Mr. Hawkins' pocket. The theft was discovered opportunely, and officer Downing succeeded in overtaking the "Fluker" just as the crafty chap was rounding a corner away down to the leeward of where he made the piratical seizure. The money was recovered and Hugh was locked up.

THE GREAT RAILROAD WAR.

History of the Cases—The Legal Sparring—Magnitude of the Interests Involved.

[Akron, Ohio (November 12) correspondence, Cincinnati Commercial.]

A commotion of no ordinary character has prevailed here for a few days past, growing out of the magnitude of the claims, in the shape of bonds and mortgages and other indebtedness of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and for the satisfaction of which an order of court is asked for the sale of the road, and growing out of the presence of several of the distinguished parties interested in the matters involved in the proceedings, accompanied by the greatest foray of legal talent ever at one time convened in our Court House, some of them being bright stars from the New York and Cleveland bars.

Jay Gould, who is a whole show of himself, made a grand *entrée* into our city, with a large retinue, in his private car, McHenry and suite were also here, together with a number of millionnaires, one representing a foreign financial house, said to be second to none, except, perhaps, the Rothschilds.

Early last spring petitions were filed by John R. Penn and Nathaniel A. Prentiss, representing the first mortgage bonds, asking for an order of court to sell the road, and that Jay Gould and W. A. O'Doherty be appointed to act as receivers.

Pending the proceedings as to sale Gould and O'Doherty were appointed as receivers. Subsequently other bondholders and claimants filed petitions, and other proceedings were had, complicating the matter very much, so that the fight had as many as four or five distinct parties pleading and being implicated.

When it came up before Judge W. W. Boynton on Wednesday for action, first on a petition subsequently filed, asking the Court to remove Gould on the ground of incompetency, he being a stockholder in and president of the Erie road, Gould had a host of witnesses to set this right, Gould himself being prepared, as his attorneys said, to swear—what will astonish some folks—that he (Gould) was not interested either in the Erie or Atlantic and Great Western roads to the amount of one cent.

After several hours spent in sparring and making new motions the matter was laid over for Thursday evening. In the meantime Gould and his witnesses left the State, as his party claim, with the understanding that on Friday night the matter was to be heard only on legal points and not on questions of fact. So when his opponents tried to corner Jay Gould on that night there was very sharp skirmishing by the learned and honorable gentlemen, resulting in an adjournment of the whole matter until Friday next, November 19, at half-past ten o'clock, at this place.

Among other matters asked for by the petitioners is an order to compel the receivers to increase their bonds, which now are only $200,000 in the aggregate, while monthly, it is averred, they handle $50,000.

The claims involved in these several suits amount to the snug little sum of $70,000,000, including interest due.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

A SUSPECTED BURGLAR SENT TO JAIL.—Special officer Rae discovered a man of forbidding appearance, yesterday, prowling around a residence in Broad street, under circumstances of a very suspicious character. He was arrested and taken to the station, where he gave the name of John Carter. Not having any home or visible means of earning a livelihood he was sent to jail as a vagrant for three months.

THE REGISTERSHIP QUESTION SETTLED.—The dispute over the Essex county registership between Julius Stapff, the register elect, and Mr. Speer the late incumbent, has at length been officially settled, inasmuch as Mr. Stapff has received his commission, regularly signed by the Governor and Secretary of State, and dated November 6, from which date Mr Stapff is legally the incumbent, and entitled to all fees and emoluments accruing to the office. The trouble that existed arose out of the fact that Mr. Speed's commission was dated November 15, 1864, and his term being for five years he felt entitled to stay his full term. The law says, however, that the new county officers shall be sworn in and assume office the first Tuesday after election day.

Paterson.

PASTORAL ACCEPTANCE.—The Rev. Samuel Knapp, formerly of New York, has accepted the call of the Willis Street Baptist church, at the reputed salary of $3,000 per year. As this is about twice as much as the other ministers average, the dominies are discussing the propriety of a strike.

WALKING MATCH.—In accordance with the terms of a $200 bet, Peter Smith, an English pedestrian of some notoriety, will attempt to walk to-day from Paterson to Hoboken (sixteen miles), in two hours and a half. Since Smith's preliminary practice at the race course those who at first bet against him are quite anxious to "hedge." Apropos of this subject, David Cahill, of Paterson, offers, with twenty days' training, to run anybody in the State of New Jersey over the same course as that to be taken to-day by Smith.

Hackensack.

ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night the office of the Surrogate and Clerk of Bergen county, at Hackensack, was broken into. The burglars blew open a Herring safe, going to that trouble, although the safe was not locked. The same safe was broken open last November, since which time the Surrogate has left it unlocked, in order that the burglars would not again be tempted to open it with force. The safe door was destroyed, but the thieves found but little money to reward them for their trouble. About thirty dollars' worth of wearing appearal and three or four dollars in revenue stamps were taken.

LONG ISLAND.

BURNED TO DEATH.—On Saturday last a little girl, three years old, daughter of John Hart, of Jamaica, was burned to death by her clothes catching fire from some matches with which she was playing near the stove. Her person was horribly burned.

THE LOVE PERJURY CASE.—In Saturday's HERALD was given an account of a charge of perjury, as preferred by William Shaw against Horace W. Love, the editor of the *Staten Island Farmer*. The difficulty grew out of a house which Love had rented, and, refusing to pay the rent, was sued in law, when he put in a plea as owner in fee simple. The allegation was denied by Shaw, and he was arrested for perjury. He now alleges that the difficulty arose about the adjoining houses, one of which he bought and the other he rented. This is denied in toto by Shaw. To-day the matter will be tried.

A SENSATION SPOILED.—A visit to the Queens County Court House yesterday revealed the fact that the report published in the papers on Saturday relative to the novel attempt to escape from the jail was a wholesale *canard*. Burke, the condemned, felt painfully wounded by his name being used, and the Sheriff and his deputies say that he had nothing to do with it. He is not chained or shackeled, as mentioned in the report. There was another man engaged in the conspiracy, named Bernard Christopher, and before he had hardly begun work he was detected. The assertion that the prisoners were tunnelling their way beneath the building is absolutely false.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport.

BOUND OVER.—Starr Skidmore, of Newtown, was examined on Friday, before Commissioner Woodward, of this city, for illicit distilling, and the facts were found to warrant his being bound over in $4,000 to appear at the next session of the court. The case of Alonzo Beers, brought up on the same charge, was adjourned for two weeks.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—The injunction case was tried before Hon. Judge Butler on Friday, and occupied the entire day. The injunction was issued upon petition of Messrs. Wheeler & Howes, and restrained the city from proceeding to build the eastern abutment of the new bridge. Several witnesses were examined, and great interest was manifested by the citizens in the matter. Upon the conclusion of the argument for Messrs. Wheeler & Howes the counsel for the city rose to reply, but was stopped by the Judge, who informed them that it was unnecessary to proceed, as he was ready to render judgement, which he proceeded to do, and the injunction was dissolved.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. DR. COIT.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. G. S. Coit took place from Trinity Episcopal church, in this city, on Saturday forenoon, at eleven o'clock. It was very largely attended. The exercises were solemn and impressive, and were conducted by the Rev. Sylvanus Clark, Rector of Trinity church, assisted by other clergymen. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers:—Henry Sanford, J. Morford, Nathaniel Wheeler, Eli Thompson, P. C. Calhoun, Ira Gregory, W. W. Holcomb, S. S. May, George H. Hyde, William M. Ayres, James Daskam, S. Wilmot, S. Tomlinson, Clapp Spooner, John Godfrey, H. I. Beers, R. S. Nichols, George Burroughs.

ROBBERY.—A young colored lad was hanging around the store of Mr. D. Bostwick, grocer, 290 Main street, on Friday, and appeared to be quite familiar. He made his appearance again on Saturday morning, and, business being quite brisk, he offered to sweep the store and do anything to assist. Mr. Bostwick permitted him to sweep, the boy not forgetting to go behind the counter and sweep there. Mr. darky disappeared about noon, and between $100 and $200 cash in the money box disappeared about the same time. On Saturday afternoon the police succeeded in capturing the negro, who is now in custody. The greater part of the stolen money was found upon him. He is a bright, intelligent-appearing darky and proves to have been a stranger in these parts.

STOCKPORT.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The lightning express train bound south on the Hudson River road struck a horse and wagon near Stockport yesterday afternoon. Mr. Van Decarr, of Stockport, who was in the vehicle, was hurled on the platform of the locomotive and carried half a mile before he was discovered. He was badly injured about the head and breast.

FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET.

Loss About Five Thousand Dollars.

About fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock last night fire was discovered by officer Brady, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, issuing from the third floor of No. 175 Greenwich street. The alarm was at once sounded and the Fire Department turned out promptly and confined it to the floor in which it broke out. This floor is occupied by S. Harrison, cigar manufacturer. His loss is about $2,000, by fire and water; insurance not ascertained. The fourth floor, it is said, is also occupied by him. The second floor is occupied by J. G. Wood, printer and manufacturer of paper bags, whose loss cannot be closely estimated—probably $2,500. The first floor is occupied by J. Ross, as a sample room and cigar store; damage by water about $1,000. The basement is a lager beer saloon and restaurant, occupied by Frederick Klein, who sustained fully $500 damage by water. The insurance of none of the parties was ascertained, with the exception of the latter, who had a policy for $500 in a city company. The building sustained about $500 damage.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 47	Moon sets....morn	3 03
Sun sets	4 42	High water..morn	5 25

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at [illegible] please deliver all packages intended for [illegible] regularly authorized agents who [illegible] port will [illegible] Yacht fleet. The New Yo[illegible] HERALD to our collect marine repor[illegible] attached to our Steam [illegible] Associated Press do not now as will be se[illegible] nor attend to the delivery of packages, of the r[illegible] by the following extract from the proceedings [illegible] regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the HERALD steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Mexico, Deaken, Vera Cruz Nov 3, Sisal 6th, Havana 9th, 5 PM, with mdse and passengers, to F Alexandre & Sons. Had light NE winds and fine weather all the passage; Nov 12, lat 30 25, lon 79 25, signalized bark Augusta Fitch, bound N.
Steamship Victor, Gates, New Orleans Nov 7, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co.
Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Nov 11, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston Nov 11, with mdse and passengers, to Arthur Leary.
Steamship Ellen S Terry, Chapin, Newbern, 8 days, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Nov 12, 12 M, 20 miles south of Hatteras, spoke steamship Martha Washington, hence for Georgetown, SC.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Ship Chas H Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool Oct 7, with mdse and passengers, to C H Marshall & Co. Received a pilot Nov 6 off Georges Shoal, since which time have had heavy NW gales.
Bark Kensington (Br), Raymond, Plymouth, E, 43 days, in ballast, to order. Had heavy NW gales during the last 14 days, and lost and split sails.
Bark La Regina Dei (Ital), Paoletto, Newcastle, 75 days, with coal, to M Briggs & Co. Had strong W and NW gales the whole passage.
Bark Brazil (Br), Hibbert, Passages (Spain), 40 days, with old railway iron, to Boyd & Hincken. Came the southern passage and had moderate weather up to lon 60, since strong westerly gales.
Bark Magdalena, Sharron, Aspinwall, 29 days, with rubber, &c, to J F Joy. Has been 10 days north of Hatteras with strong N and NW gales; Nov 2, James Tompkins, second officer, of Brooklyn, aged 22 years, died of Chagres fever, and was buried at sea.
Brig Jesse (Aus), Bertolich, Cette, 82 days, with wine and lead, to L E Amsinck & Co. Had heavy W and NW gales since crossing the Banks.
Brig Memphis (Br), Sanford, San Juan, Nic, 34 days, with hides, &c, to C Durant. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras with strong NW gales.
Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, Pensacola, 22 days, with lumber to Wm Parke, vessel to master. Had strong NW winds all the passage.
Brig Alice Woods (Br), Doherty, Boston, 8 days, in ballast, to S L Merchant & Co. Had strong W and NW winds.
Schr Laura Pride (Br), Hassell, Baracoa, 17 days, with fruit to J & T Pearsall, vessel to Jones & Lough. Had northerly winds all the passage.
Schr Florence I Lockwood, St John, Wilmington, NC, 9 days, with naval stores, to Thomas & Holmes. Had strong northerly and westerly gales.
Schr Charles Dennis, Hodgkinson, Wilmington, NC, 8 days, with naval stores, to Jonas Smith & Co. Had strong NW gales; lost jibboom.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.
U S gunboat Pawnee, Smith, Portsmouth, NH, for New York, in tow of U S towboat Leighton.
Schr Joan White (Br), Hussey, Halifax, 20 days, for New York, with fish to Whitman & Co.
Schr Veto, Harrington, Thomaston for New York, with lime to J V Haviland.
Schr Ida Herbert, Gould, Gloucester for New York, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.
Schr J P Robinson, Harding, Gloucester for New York, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.
Schr Lucy Jones, Muncey, Boston for Norfolk.
Schr C G Cranmer, Corson, Boston for Alexandria.
Schr Isabel Alberto, Tooker, Boston for Georgetown.
Schr Jas Alderdice, ——, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr W H Tiers, Gifford, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Lizzie D Small, Tyrrell, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Princess, Lovell, Boston for New York, with mdse to S W Lewis & Co.
Schr E A Elliott, Baker, Boston for New York.
Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, Plymouth for Philadelphia.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Pharos (U S), Hawley, New Bedford for New York.
Schr T B Smith, Bowman, New Bedford for New York.
Schr W D Mangam, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Helen, Perry, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Henry Gibbs, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Niantic Reade, Taunton for Elizabethport.
Schr Messenger, Kean, Taunton for New York.
Schr M J Mead, Thrasher, Taunton for New York.
Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, Taunton for New Brunswick.
Schr Charles, Trefethen, Taunton for Jersey City.
Schr S W Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton for New York.
Schr Ann Flower, White, Fall River for Albany.
Schr Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River for Poughkeepsie
Schr N & H Gould, Crowell, Fall River for New York.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, Pawtucket for Elizabethport.
Schr M Gildersleeve, Arnold, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr Henry Hobart, Manson, Providence for Georgetown, DC.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Adelaide, McComber, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Hazelton, Bradley, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Willard Saulsbury, Handy, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Lizzie Evans, Mybam, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr G W Cummins, Wolf, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Joseph, Skidmore, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr D A Berry, Campbell, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr R P King, Bliven, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Jas M Bayles, Arnold, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Beulah E Sharp, Cole, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Tryphenia, Nickerson, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Mary Johnson, Phinney, Providence for Rondout.
Schr T P Able, Fowler, Providence for Rondout.
Schr F Merwin, Bunce, Providence for New York.
Schr Ann Eliza, Phinney, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Providence for Albany.
Schr Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Vigilant, Nickerson, Providence for New York.
Schr Empire, Mathews, Providence for New York.
Schr Jos Waters, Murray, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Kate Callahan, Tiffany, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Geo H Mills, Tilston, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr M Vassar, Christy, Bristol for New York.
Schr Palladium, Ryder, Warren for New York.
Schr Isaac Merritt, Glading, Wickford for Elizabethport.
Schr Thos Williams, Dobson, Newport for Haverstraw.
Schr M F Webb, Abbey, Newport for Greenpoint.
Schr S M Tyler, Kelley, Newport for Elizabethport.
Schr Thos Williams, Loud, Newport for Rondout.
Schr S W Blake, Blake, Rhode Island for New York.
Schr C J Erickson, Smith, Stonington for Rondout.
Schr Perine, Sheppard, Stonington for Rondout.
Schr Orion, Winters, Norwich for Elizabethport.
Schr Adele Felicia, Elliot, Norwich for Rondout.
Schr Daniel Morris, Duzen, Norwich for New York.
Schr Julia A Crawford, Young, Norwich for Rondout.
Schr E Waterman, Hinckley, Norwich for New York.
Schr Saugatuck, Davis, Norwich for New York.
Schr Dr Franklin, Scovill, New London for Rondout.
Schr Danl Webster, Packard, New London for New York.
Schr H J Raymond, Ellsworth, New London for New York.
Schr S P Hawes, Jackson, New London for New York.
Schr Jos Porter, Burrows, New London for New York.
Schr Joseph Hall, Gillum, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr J S Curtis, Fox, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Jas Buchanan, Kelley, Derby for Elizabethport.
Schr Maria Louisa, Evarts, Madison for Harlem.
Schr Cameo, Dennison, New Haven for Savannah.
Schr Henry Parker, Parker, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary Anna, Burns, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Gust, Johnson, New Haven for Trenton.
Schr L D Jarrard, Daley, New Haven for Trenton.
Schr Emigrant, Ryan, New Haven for Newark.
Schr Old Zack, Beebe, New Haven for Port Johnson.
Schr S E Nash, Nash, New Haven for New York.
Schr Franklin, Hallock, New Haven for New York.
Schr John Stockton, Bayles, New Haven for New York.
Schr Harriet & Sarah, Crowley, New Haven for New York.
Schr Mary Tice, Tice, New Haven for Port Johnson.
Schr Henrietta, Rankin, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Fashion, Ward, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Oladem, Chase, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Sarah Jane, Guptill, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr S P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford for New York.
Schr Dart, Johnson, Stamford for New York.
Schr Britannia (Br), Gleason, Bridgeport for St Kitts, WI, in ballast.
Schr Eveline Ross, Coe, Bridgeport for Jersey City.
Schr Chief, Smith, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Editor, Black, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Texas, Champlin, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Thos E Cahill, Allen, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr C S Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Thos Jefferson, Thompson, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Edwin, Baldwin, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Wm S Camp, Bailey, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Fashion, Crosby, Norwalk for Haverstraw.
Schr Mary Wallace, Henderson, Norwalk for Rondout.
Schr Hester, Davis, Portchester for New York.
Schr Joseph E Potts, Robinson, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr Highlander, Lynch, Roslyn for Albany
Schr Cinderella, Vaughn, Oyster Bay for for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr American Eagle, ——, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Vapor, Johnson, Philadelphia for Bridgeport.
Schr Silas Brainard, Buell, Amboy for Middletown.
Schr Redondo, Whitmore, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Copy, Mills, Elizabethport for Mystic.
Schr J W Hine, Lane, Elizabethport for Hartford.
Schr Silver Spray, Martin, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Gloucester, Hodgdon, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr O C Acken, Hobbie, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr Eva, Sherman, Hoboken for Norwich.
Schr N Clifford, Bullock, Rondout for Boston.
Schr G Downing, Mott, Rondout for Glenwood.
Schr E F Meany, ——, Newburg for New Bedford.
Schr Kate McLean, Hopkins, Newburg for Fall River.
Schr Bucco, Chalmers, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Wm B Knapp, ——, Greenwich for East Chester.

SAILED.

U S steamer Nantasket; steamship D C Haskin, San Francisco.

Wind at sunset NNW.

Shipping Notes.

The steamship Montgomery, reported in yesterday's issue as having been up on the mammoth balance dry dock, is 1100 35-100 tons (not 876, as stated). The steamship Huntsville was reported a short time since when she was on dock at only 800 tons, whereas she also is 1100 71-100 tons. Both these steamers were raised to three deckers a year or so ago, hence their increased tonnage.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Nov 14—The bark Regina, reported ashore at the Cape, was got off last night and lies at anchor in the Cape channel. The wind was too strong to tow her up to-day.

The schr Saxon, Cassidy, from Savannah for New York, has put in here with captain and crew sick and cargo of lumber shifted.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamship Magnolia, from Charleston, for his attentions.

QUICK SAILING.—New York, Nov 13—To the Editor of the Herald.—In your column of ship news of the 12th inst I noticed (over Observer) an article in reference to the schooners E R Kirk and J J Ward, stating that the Ward made her passage from Alexandria to Jersey City dock in 48 hours. That article reads as though the Ward was the fastest vessel of the two, when in fact, the Ward left Jersey City three hours before the Kirk. The latter vessel was loaded and bound to Washington, DC; the Ward to Alexandria. The Kirk arrived at Washington, discharged her cargo, proceeded to Alexandria, arriving there before the Ward, loaded and arrived at Jersey City some hours ahead of her. The Kirk lost her jib off Cape May, and made her home voyage without one.
ANOTHER OBSERVER.

LAUNCHED—At Calais 3d inst, from the shipyard of [illegible] Owen P Hinds, a fine schr, called the Owen P Hinds, 186 tons, carpenter's measurement, and thorough[illegible]

At same place a fine schr, called the O[illegible] She is carpenter's measurement, was launched [illegible] built. O B Rideout. [illegible] Eaton, 222 tons,

At Lubec 8th inst, schr [illegible] from the yard of Mr [illegible] measur[illegible] She was [illegible] owned by Messrs [illegible] Gillis, J Pik[illegible] sturdy, of about 200 tons, old [illegible] built by Mr Samuel Langmaid, and [illegible] A B Sumner & Co, S Staples & Son, P [illegible], Mr McFadden and others of Lubec. She will be commanded by Capt Wm Fanning.

At Sullivan 6th inst, from the yard of Messrs C J & W H Hall, a fine schr called the Eveline, 160 tons, owned by the builders, Capt Frederick A Gilmore (who will command her) and others of Belfast.

At Bath, Me, 5th inst, from the yard of Mr Samuel Hogan, a new fishing schr of 100 tons, carpenter's measurement, built for Messrs George Friend, Jr, & Co, of Gloucester.

Spoken.

Ship Wild Hunter, Howatt, from New Orleans for Havre, Nov 10, off the Capes of Delaware.

Brig Chas Albert, Hardy, from New York for Bilboa, Oct 15, lat 44, lon 19.

Foreign Ports.

BARACOA, Oct 26—No American vessel in port.
CARDENAS, Nov 4—Arrived, brigs Mary C Mariner, Mariner, Portland; 5th, Faustina, Patterson, and G H Webber, Bacon, do; L L Wadsworth, Bailey, St John, NB.
HAVANA, Nov 6—Arrivd, steamship Bremen (NG), Leist, New Orleans for Bremen, &c; schr Mary H Banks, Wyatt, NYork; 7th, bark Mary E Libby, Libby, do; brig J D Lincoln, Merryman, St John, NB; 8th, bark Gertrude, Loud, New York; 14th, steamship Bavaria (NG), Franzen, Hamburg for New Orleans.
Sailed 6th, ship Nellie (Fr), Poelbrout, New Orleans; bark Maudslie (Br), Gale, do; 8th, brig Isabel (Sp), Palomo, do.
MELBOURNE, Sept 10—Arrived, ship J P Wheeler, Hodges, NYork.
MATANZAS, Nov 5—Arrived, brig Frank E Allen, Clark, Portland; 6th, schr Valeria, Conklin, Baltimore.
SOUTHAMPTON, Nov 14—Arrived, steamship Rhein, Meyer, NYork for Bremen.
SAN JUAN, Nic, Oct 10—No vessels in port.
VERA CRUZ, Nov 3—In port schr Etta, Jackson, for Tampico same day to load for NYork.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Nov 13, AM—Arrived, brig L M Merritt, Eaton, Havana; schrs Beta, Brown, Savannah; Clara, Mulford, and M E Rankin, Fuller, Philadelphia.
Cleared—Barks Wasp, Brady, Gibraltar and a market; Venus (Br), Davis, Savannah; schr Alice B, Alley, NYork.
Sailed—Ship Tyro; bark Modena.
PM—Arrived, steamship McClellan, Baltimore; bark Hancock, Bucksport.
14th—Arrived, barks M B Stetson, Cienfuegos; Acacia, Baltimore; brig Isadora, Port au Prince; H Houston, Bahamas; schrs Hattie Ellen, Turks Islands; J M Collins, Rappahannock; D Sawyer, H Westbrook, Senator, Frank M. Freeman, and Adrian, NYork. Below, brigs Sportsman, Elmira, and Cosmos.
CHARLESTON, Nov 14—Arrived, steamship Saragossa, NYork; schr H G Hand, Albany.
EDGARTOWN, Nov 11—Arrived, bark White Cloud, Freeman, Philadelphia for Boston; schrs Orion, Osborn, NYork for do; Mary Susan, Snow, Rondout for Danvers; Gen Marion, Poland, NYork for Portsmouth; Harriet Willard, Willard, Port Johnson for Portland.
FORTRESS MONROE, Nov 14—Passed in, bark St Lawrence, from Demarara for Baltimore. Passed out, barks Yamoyden, for Rio Janeiro; Laboramus, for Bremen; Black Prince, for Liverpool; N Churchill, for do; Pembroke, for Buenos Ayres; brigs St Alexi, for Cardiff; Gauss, for Bremen.
HOLMES' HOLE, Nov 11, AM—Arrived, schrs Lucy M Collins, Rappahannock River for Boston; Lucy, Clark, and George & Albert, McDonald, Elizabethport for do; Adaline Hamlin, Lewis, do for Lynn; Jas Tilden, Davis, NYork for Ellsworth (and sailed); Raugarita (Br), Rourke, Philadelphia for St John (and sailed); Jas M Vance, Purdy, Boston for Philadelphia; James S Watson, Houck, Lynn for do; Maggie Cummins, Smith, Provincetown for do; Vapor, Newbury, do for Georgetown, DC; Olive, Reynolds, Calais for Philadelphia; F A Pike, Gove, and Northern Light, Harper, do for New Haven; B S Young, Hatch, Wellfleet for Tangier; Kate Hall, Antone, Cohasset for Norfolk; Ceres, Trefethen, Dover for Elizabethport; Damon, Johnson, Bangor for NYork; Mary Chilton, King, Plymouth for do; J S Lindsey, Crockett, Rockland for do.
Sailed—Schr Sarah Watson.
Passed by—Brig Caroline Eddy, from Bangor for New York.
PM—Arrived, brig John Welsh Jr, Gay, Portsmouth for Philadelphia; schrs Joseph Baxter, Baxter, Boston for do; Mary D Haskell, Barbour, do for do; Annie E Stevens, Montgomery, Salem for do; Samuel Wood, Wood, Hutchinson's Cove for NYork; Crown Point, Perkins, Newburyport for do; Wave, Falkenham, Jonesport for do; Lucy Hammond, Cole, Machias for do.
Sailed—Schr Chas P Stickney.
Passed by—Schrs Howard A Hunt, Peterson; Ephraim & Anna, Green, and Caroline Kienzle, Studams, Boston for Philadelphia; Mary Price, Ferguson, Plymouth for do.
12th, 9 AM—Arrived, schrs Wave, Falkenham; T R Hammond, Allen, and Mary Lee Newton, Reed, Roundout for Boston; Olive Avery, Wilson, NYork for Hingham; Susan Center, Dow, do for Thomaston; New Globe, Bray, Elizabethport for Rockland; Julia Ann, Dor, Seaconnet river for Bangor; Rising Sun, Jones, Boston for Wilmington, N C; Annie Amsden, Bangs, and James Martin, Snow, Boston for Philadelphia; Hannah Little, Godfrey, Braintree for do; Willie Martin, Noyes, St John, NB, for do; Aurora Borealis (Br), Hamm, do for Providence; Cornelia, Eldridge, Rockland for do; Emma Linwood, Turton, Provincetown for Deals Island, Va; Bucephalus, Hall, do for Baltimore; Gen Peavey, Smith, Leubec for NYork.
Sailed—Schrs Island Belle, Lucy Hammond, and Mary Lee Newton.
12th, AM—Arrived, schrs M E Gage, Falkenham, Rondout for Boston; Bonny Ives, Curtis, Elizabethport for Medford; Riverdale, Norwood, New York for Gloucester.
Sailed—Bark Philena; brig M L B (Br); schrs B S Young, Emma Linwood.
PM—Arrived, schrs Sandalphon, Little, Hoboken for Boston; Anna Gardner, Knowles, and Amanda, Lamson, Rondout for do; Sarah, Kenniston, do for Lynn; Lena Hume, Appleby, Eastport for Philadelphia.
Sailed—Schrs Lucy M Collins, Falco, (Br), Mary D Haskell.
13th—Arrived, brigs Redwood, Gardner, Havana for Boston; Endorus, Farr, Philadelphia for Portland; schrs Caroline Young, Young, Philadelphia for Boston; Adele Trudell, Hess, Boston for Philadelphia; Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Salem for do; Teaser, Henley, Bangor for do; Baltic, Parker, do for Newark; William Boardman, Millard, do for Hartford; Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Rockland for Savannah; Maggie Belle; Hall, R. Leach, Pendleton, and Richard Bullwinkle, French, do for New York; Florida, Metcalf, do for Norwich; Chase, Ingraham, do for Newport; Lucy A. Orcutt, Hart, Thomaston for York river, Va; S. C. Noyes, Bradley, Newburyport for ——.
Sailed—Schrs Northern Light, Katie Hall, Ceres, Damon, Samuel Wood, Crown Point, Bucephalus, Louler, Newton, and Chase.
NORWICH, Nov 11—Arrived, schr Sallie T Chartre, Simmons, South Amboy.
Sailed—Brig Alexander Williams (Br), NYork; schr H J Raymond, do.
NEW LONDON, Nov 11—Arrived, schrs Uncas, Coit, Rondout; Reading RR No 43, Baldwin, Philadelphia for Norwich; Gale, Rockwell, Trenton for do; Mary Natt, Waterman, Newburg for do; M R Carlisle, Potter, Stonington for NYork; A G Hazard, Miner, Portland for do; Peter Ritter, Arnold, do for do; Mary J Mead, Thrasher, Taunton for do; Mary H Miflin, Lewis, Bristol for do; Crusade, Davis, Greenport for do; sloop Oregon, Carr, NYork for Uncasville.
Sailed—Schrs James McCloskey, Crowell; Louisa Francis, Kelley; Thames, Rhodes; Bela Peck, Avery; Chief, Smith; Jane Maria, and A C Crandall, NYork.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, A M—Arrived, brig C V Williams, Thompson, Charleston; schrs O K Vickerly, Benton, Fall River; T J Weaver, Weaver, Boston; A H Leaming, Bower, Staten Island; Henry Croskey, Potter, Providence; Transit, Rackett, Bridgeport.
Below—Barque Orion, from Boston.
Cleared—Steamship Regulator, (new, 1,000 tons), Pennington, NYork; bark Soli des Georia, (N G), Cirand, Bremen; schrs Kingbird, (Br), Munson, St John, N B; M & E Henderson, Price, Boston; N W Magee, Ketchum, do; Susan, Sears, do; E G Irwin, Atkins, Cambridge; J W Hall, Powell, Old Cambridge; Vashti Sharp, Sharp, Cambridgeport; J W Wilson, Somers, Charleston; H E Sampson, Blake, Portland; H E Russell, Mehaffey, do; L A Blossom, Chatfield, Providence.
PORTLAND, Nov 12—Arrived, schrs Hattie E Sampson, Blake, Philadelphia; Nellie Chase, Upton, NYork; Alice Oaks, Warren, do.
Outside—Brig Almon Rowell, from Philadelphia.
Cleared—Ship Jarius B. Lincoln (new, of Freeport, 18d, tons), Musans, Mobile.
Sailed 11th, bark J S Winslow.
PROVIDENCE, Nov 12—Arrived, schrs Nellie F Burgess, McKeen, Jacksonville; Gilbert Green, Westcott, Philadelphia for Pawtucket; Maggie Van Dusen, Compton, Philadelphia; Eagle, Chace, Elizabethport; C L Vandervoort, Kelley; Gen Knox, Lovell; North Pacific, Eaton; Hannah Willets, Bouit; Amos Falkenburg, Terrell; Oscar F Hawley, Bayles, and A Heaton, Phinney, Rondout; George F Brown, Hemmingway, do for Pawtucket.
Sailed—Schrs Sarah J Bright, Shaw, Philadelphia; Success, Richards, Elizabethport; James English, Barker, do; Silas Wright, Keene, do; James M Bayles, Arnold, NYork; Francis C Smith, Barrett, do; Mary Langdon, Pinkham, do; Harriet P Ely, Stokes, do; Emma, Strange, do; Robert H Felter, Reybert, do; A R Wetmore, Bogart, do; sloop Fred Brown, Mills, do.
RICHMOND, Nov 12—Arrived, brig Alta Vela (Br), Thompson, Windsor, N S; schr Helen A Hoyt, Errickson, NYork.
Sailed—Schr Cherub, Fletcher, NYork.
SALEM, Nov 12—Arrived, schrs Mary Fletcher, Tracy, Hoboken; American Chief, Snow, Rondout.
Sailed—Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Philadelphia.
STONINGTON, Nov 11—Arrived, schrs A H Hayes, Barstow, NYork for Wood's Hole; Connecticut, Staplin, and Thomas Hull, Brown, Rondout; sloop Deception, Titus, do.
12th—Arrived, schrs Yankee Lass, Virginia; Louisa W Birdsall, Latham, Rondout; Treasure, Arnold, Providence for New York; Copia, West, do for do; George W Cummins, Bouit, do for do (last three sailed).

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEDICAL WONDER,
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages; Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great Debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign durifier. It has been tested by the public twenty-one years. It has cured a hundred thousand cases, and never fails when taken as directed. It is a certain curative for Fistula in all curable cases. It cures the foulest old ulcers, even where the bone has become caries.

The Life Balsam does not contain a particle of mercury or any mineral.

Mr. D. Pearsall, now Inspector of State Prison at Trenton, N. J., was eighteen years since afflicted with ulcerous eruption of throat, tongue and nose; was treated with mercury until the disease had reduced his palate, nose and face to a mass of ragged flesh, that fell off from its own weight, till he was frightful to behold. He was induced by Joseph H. Godwin, Esq., to give the Life Balsam a trial, when in four days healing began, and in a comparatively short time he was healed completely. City reference to this case—Brown & Godwin, Broadway, near Fortieth street.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

From F. B. Conway, Tragedian, Park Theatre, Brooklyn, N.Y.
WM. H. HYATT, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR—I feel it a duty both to yourself and also to others who may be afflicted with that distressing disease, chronic rheumatism, to add my testimony in favor of that truly valuable medicine, the Life Balsam. For years I was completely prostrated with rheumatism in its most aggravated character. I tried to obtain relief from the most eminent medical practitioners both here and in Europe, but in vain, when, fortunately for myself, I tried the balsam, and its effect was miraculous; in a word, I have never experienced a return of the disease, showing the cure to be radical. In every instance in which I have suggested its use the same result has been recorded. You are at perfect liberty to use this communication in any way you please. Yours most gratefully,
NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1869. F. B. CONWAY.

Principal depot 246 Grand street. Sold by druggists. $1 per bottle or six for $5. Sent everywhere by express.
Hyatt's Inza Snuff, 15 cents, permanently cures Catarrh.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
Award of two first class Medals and Diplomas to
Edward D. Bassford, Cooper Institute,
as exhibitor of the finest quality Silver Plated and Glass Ware, Table Cutlery, Fire Sets, Coal Vases, Plate Warmers, China and Glass.
20 per cent below Broadway prices.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States; legal everywhere; desertion, &c. sufficient cause; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free.
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Linens.
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Three doors below Eighth street.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR detention from business, for Strictures, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the eye, nose, face and person.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue.

SENSITIVE, DECAYED TEETH, OR STUMPS, RESTORED by filling and building up to natural shape and color without pain, at Dr. SIGESMOND'S, Dentist to the Woman's Hospital, No. 42 Union square, east.

THE ANTI-BIBLE MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

Exclusion of the Bible from the Public Schools of Cincinnati—History and Status of the Question.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6, 1869.

The proximity of this day to the anniversary that links the name of Guy Fawkes with a great politico-religious event in the history of England surrounds the question of the Bible in the public schools with peculiar significance to the minds of a very large class of citizens of this city. There are many, very many intelligent people who really regard the attempt to dispense with the reading of a chapter in the Book—as a religious preliminary to the regular exercises of the day—as falling short only of the rankest infidelity; while at the same time there is hardly a father or mother in the city, and certainly not a single taxpayer, but feels more or less interest in the subject as affecting them or their children. As a matter of mere local interest, it is all absorbing and of that peculiar sort that enters the home circle, in contradistinction to politics, which may be left on the street. The history of the opposition to the Bible as a text book in the common schools of Cincinnati, or as a moral standard, dates back as far as 1852, when an effort was made by the Roman Catholic members of the Board of Education to exclude it. Without going into details of that movement now, it is proper to say that it was narrowed down to this:—That, in order to satisfy the Roman Catholics, who, of course, do not believe in the King James version of the Bible, it was proposed that the Douay version should be read when required by parents or guardians; but this was rejected, and after a protracted warfare and a terrible excitement that culminated in a bloody mob in the vicinity of the Cathedral at which the Pope's Nuncio, the venerable Bedini, was visiting, the question was settled for the time in favor of the retention of the King James version and reading of the same by the teachers at the opening of each day's studies. Since that time the subject has remained in a state of unsettled settledness. A large influx of German emigration since then has brought to the "Queen City of the West" thousands of thrifty, industrious trades people and their teeming families. The city has become the Western centre of Jewish population, and it is perfectly safe to say that the great majority of the Germans, with all of the Israelitish population, numbering perhaps 10,000 Hebrews, are opposed to the Bible on purely theological grounds. This opposition has sprung up since the old feud of 1852, and strengthened by the former element of opposition from Irish and American Roman Catholics, and a moderately large class of so-called free thinkers, it put forth a renewed and formidable effort a few months ago to exclude the Bible from the common schools. The subject became designedly or accidentally associated with a proposition to sell or lease to the Board of Education the Roman Catholic school houses, of which there are ten or a dozen fine, large, substantial structures, capable of accommodating over 20,000 pupils, and the contest has gone forward with the usual bitterness and intolerance accompanying the strife between Protestantism and Catholicism. It is very strange that in this country, where there is so much room, men will stop to wrangle over an inch of space; strange that with the destructive tendency of religious strife warning them against it they will cherish the feelings that beget it, and in desperate recklessness plunge madly into the fray. It might seem unjust to look seriously upon this contest, but there can be no concealment of the intensely bitter spirit it has aroused and the depth to which it has stirred public feeling. It has enlisted the attention and efforts of the pulpit, the bar and of course the press. The very best representative minds are engaged in it, and in fact the forces on both sides are arrayed to fight it out.

The subject of purchasing the Catholic schools was dropped in August last, after some attempt at negotiation, the gist of which was that the buildings would be leased to the Board of Education for a consideration and the Catholic children would attend them, provided a certain portion of the day would be allotted for Catholic instruction and the buildings be given over on Saturdays for the meeting of Catholic societies. This last provision is strictly forbidden in the Ohio constitution, but it was not urged as essential. Now, out of this there sprang the fact that what the Catholics really wanted was a division of the school fund, to be used for the education of their children after the requirements of their faith, and to this the objection was made, that even if the division was allowed or made it would only satisfy a class of religionists and set a very bad precedent. It was urged that every other religious sect would claim their share, Jews, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, &c., &c., clamoring for a division, and thus the entire system of free schools would be either pulled to pieces or must undergo such a radical change as would amount to the same thing. In the midst of the negotiations Archbishop Purcell, one of the best of men and purest patriots, happened to remark that in order to accept certain terms from the School Board it would be necessary for him to hear what Rome had to say before he could consent to the proposed innovation. Now, any one with a grain of sense knows that Rome is the seat of the Catholic Church government, and that her priests and prelates everywhere must take counsel from and make final appeal to the Pope in all matters pertaining to the spiritual welfare of the Church. In a matter so vital as the education of children it is not to be supposed that he would depart from the usages and requirements of his Church. But his simple, plain, straightforward declaration, made in the direct line of progress, even in the matter under consideration, was construed as meaning a submission to a foreign potentate of our affairs for his decision, the which we were bound to abide by, or have it rammed down our throats for fear of having them treacherously cut. That this construction had much to do with prejudicing the public mind there is no doubt, and it had the effect of determining at the time the majority that closed the doors against further consideration of the subject.

We now come to the kindred question of the Bible in the common schools. It was undoubtedly sprung by the Catholic members of the School Board, but the ablest advocate of the dissentients was Thomas Vickers, pastor of a church society here calling itself the First Congregational Society of Cincinnati. The form in which the opposition to the Bible manifested itself was a brief resolution introduced in the Board of Education to dispense with the usual reading of a selection from the Bible and singing a hymn at the commencement of the school exercises. This gave rise to discussions in the Board, which cover several weeks, to crowded columns of reports and communications in the daily papers, and to a depth and breadth of public feeling immeasurable. During the contest public meetings were held in the largest hall in the city. The anti-Bible meetings numbered only a few hundred people in their audiences; the Bibleites were crammed together thick and heavy, like a keg full of nails. Undoubtedly the former had the best of the argument. There is nothing recognizing the Bible in the constitution of the State in any way, and that is the end of the matter so far as argument is concerned; but inasmuch as that document says that whereas morality and religion are essential to good government all men shall be protected in their rights of worship, the Bibleites claim that the Book is the foundation of Christianity, and therefore should have a place in the schools. Yes; but to the Catholics it is a stumbling block and to the Jews and Free Thinkers foolishness, and out it must, for peace sake if for no other reason. Thus, then, is the public mind torn with strife and the public peace disturbed.

On last Monday night the Board of Education went into Committee of the Whole to consider for the fortieth time the Bible question. The Board is composed of Protestants, Free Thinkers, Catholics and Jews, forty in all. There were thirty-seven members present on the eventful evening. The discussion in Committee of the Whole was mostly directed to an individual personal review by the leading speakers—viz., one of each sect as classified and some personalities cropped out. The Protestant faction moved to postpone till the first Monday in May, by which time a full third of the members, and embracing the most determined opponents to the Bible, would be out, but the motion was lost by sixteen to twenty-one. The committee arose and reported to the Board as favorable to the resolution of exclusion. A vote was taken and the resolution to exclude the Bible from the common schools of Cincinnati was passed by twenty-two to fifteen. It was midnight before this conclusion was reached, and out of the hot atmosphere of debate the contestants came into the coolness and calm of a blessed starlit autumnal night; but if their vigils were protracted and their brains baked and broiled in the excitement of debate, they were not alone in the fiery ordeal. An equal number of men, equally excited and as deeply interested, but all united, were seated together perfecting a plan to neutralize the expected result of the meeting. They were preparing a petition to the Supreme Court for an injunction upon the Board of Education, and, really, without knowing the decision of the Board, had it prepared should it prove unfavorable to their cause. Accordingly, when Tuesday morning dawned and the morning papers announced the passage of the resolution, the advocates presented themselves and their petition before Judge Storer and requested his attention. He sympathized with them, yet half refused to listen to their appeal, but they followed him to the court and demanded recognition. Nothing was left for him. The issue was squarely made, and he granted the injunction. This lifts the matter out of the gutters and makes it a question of law. The civil courts must decide whether the Bible is essential to morals, religion and good government. No matter, however, what they decide, it will not decide the question. The people on either side will hardly be content to abide by the legal arbitrament. The subject will form the local issue for the spring elections, and, added to the political cauldron, will boil and bubble, bring toil and trouble, and may at last vent itself in bloody strife.

A remarkable feature of the contest as it now appears is the singular combination it presents in the opponents to the Bible. It placed Archbishop Purcell and the whole Catholic community cheek by jowl with Thomas Vickers, whose discussion with that prelate on the Roman Catholic Church and Free Thought in 1867-8 was only less famous than of Alexander Campbell's debate, and even more bitter; it embraced the Jews and comprehended every infidel as well, and to follow the train of thought suggesting bloody strife. It is safe also to predict that if the Roman Catholic element can control the democratic vote upon the Bible question, as it undoubtedly does on matters political, the decision of the Board will be sustained; for, as intimated before, the people, the highest court of appeal in a country enjoying a popular form of government, will certainly not rest content until they record the ayes and noes upon the vexed question of the Bible as the basis of Christianity.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

1 WHITEHALL ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a small private family; best city reference.

7 EAST 28TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCHWOMAN as cook; is a good baker, and understands cooking in all its branches; the best reference can be given.

13 UNION COURT (UNIVERSITY PLACE), BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts.—A Protestant woman as cook in a gentleman's family, in the city or country; understands her business in all its branches, boning and larding included; best reference.

13 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; has good city reference; no objection to city or country. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer.

17 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; first class reference. Can be seen for one week.

20 EAST 20TH ST., HER PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable woman as cook and first class washer and ironer.

42 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A COMPETENT woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, games and pastries; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

60 9TH AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a small private family; has no objection to assist in washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

63 WEST 48TH ST.—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply at present employer's.

73 CHARLTON ST., REAR.—A FRENCH COOK IN A private family; city reference.

80 DELANCEY ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman as cook in a private family where washing is not required. Call or address.

89 WEST 11TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to cook, wash and iron or do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

99 EAST 4TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., IN THE STORE.—A competent woman as good meat and pastry cook; would do some washing or the entire kitchen work; excellent references respecting integrity and capability.

109 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to cook in a private family; is a good baker.

112 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., REAR.—AS first class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; best city references. Can be seen for two days.

115 WEST 15TH ST., BASEMENT, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman as order cook in a hotel or restaurant; best city reference. Call or address.

116 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, rear house.—A respectable young woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing or would go as laundress; understands fluting; best city reference.

123 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—In a private family by two young women; one as first class cook, understands making all kinds of bread, pastry and desserts; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both understand their business; best city reference of nearly four years from last place. Call for two days.

123 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who understands thoroughly French and English cooking in the best style; good city reference. Apply for two days.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do housework; no objection to the country.

126 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—Two respectable young women; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business; best references from last place.

128 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; best city reference.

130 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook in a private family; good city reference.

131 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; city or country.

137 WEST 29TH ST., CORNER OF PACIFIC PLACE, in the store.—A respectable Protestant to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

143 WEST 30TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS first class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

145 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference.

147 WEST 39TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as first class cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—A respectable woman as cook and to do the coarse washing; city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE TO COOK, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and nurse; city reference.

161 CHRYSTIE ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A GERMAN woman as cook in an American or English private family.

166 36TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—A young girl as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

190 EAST 7TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing; best city reference.

192 1ST AV., NEAR 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable young woman to do cooking or coarse washing; is an excellent baker.

200 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AS FIRST class cook in all its branches; excellent baker of bread and biscuit; best reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—To cook, wash and iron or do housework; city or country; city reference.

203 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as neat plain cook; is a first class washer and ironer; best city reference from last place.

203 WEST 27TH ST., BACK ROOM.—A PROTESTANT woman as first class cook; is an excellent baker and good economist; has two years' city reference.

203 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as neat, plain cook; first class washer and ironer; best city reference can be given.

207 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS. An experienced woman as first class cook; can make good bread and pastry; best city references.

213 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing; good city reference.

215 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the rear.—As first class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, such as boning, larding, bread, biscuit, jellies; excellent city reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days.

224 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; has the best city reference from her last place. Call from 3 to 8.

226 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—As cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; willing to assist in washing; city reference.

232 EAST 22D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable Protestant young woman; is a good plain cook and first class washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best city references given.

241 WEST 22D ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; two years' city reference. Call for two days.

247 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; understands cooking in all its branches and all kinds of pastry and desserts; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; would assist with the coarse washing; city reference.

288 3D AV., IN THE STORE.—A SCOTCH WOMAN as first class cook and baker; best reference; no objections to the country.

299½ 6TH AV., CONFECTIONERY SALOON.—A PROTESTANT woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of English and American dishes; best city reference. Apply for two days.

303 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—AS FIRST CLASS cook, with her fellow servant as waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of the dining room; the cook makes pastries, soups and jellies; will do the coarse washing; wages $16 and $12; have excellent city references.

312 EAST 33D ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook and to assist in washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

316 EAST 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl as excellent cook, washer and ironer in a small family; has best city references.

322 EAST 22D ST., REAR BUILDING, FIRST floor.—A steady Protestant woman as first class cook in a private family; has no objection to the country; no washing.

331 WEST 41ST ST.—AS GOOD COOK; HAS NO objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

333 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., SECOND floor.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; a good baker and excellent laundress; best city reference.

334 WEST 21ST ST., REAR.—A FIRST CLASS COOK; understands her business thoroughly in all the branches; is an excellent baker of all kinds; no objections to a hotel or first class boarding house; good city reference.

338 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable girl as good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer; or would do general housework in a small private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

338 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best reference.

340 EAST 23D ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or would take care of children; best city reference.

344 8TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—Two respectable girls; one as first class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references.

349 (NEW NO.) EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook in a boarding house or private family; understands French, English and German cooking in all its branches. Best city reference.

350 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; is willing and obliging; has best city references.

410 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN as good cook in a private family; has city reference. Call for two days, from 9 till 4.

411 2D AV., UP ONE PAIR OF STAIRS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, who has given up her home, as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference.

440 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman as first class cook in a private family; city reference.

454 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a private family; good city reference.

464 WEST 25TH ST.—FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—AS good plain cook in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing. Call for two days.

A LADY WHO HAS GIVEN UP HOUSEKEEPING is desirous of obtaining situations for two respectable girls, one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have three and a half years' reference. Can be seen on Monday, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, at the Glenham Hotel, 5th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

Chambermaids, &c.

11 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, BASEMENT door.—A respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at present employer's.

23 EAST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and to take care of children; good city reference.

34 HENRY ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress in a private family in the city.

37 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, and could assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days.

38 PITT ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in fine washing and ironing; good city references.

41 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH avs.—A young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or assist with washing and ironing; can be seen at present employer's. Call Monday and Tuesday.

56 LEXINGTON AV.—A NEAT, TIDY, WILLING girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's.

104 MADISON AV., WHERE NOW LIVING.—A GIRL as chambermaid or waitress; best reference.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse; best city reference. Call for two days.

109 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family; good city reference.

115 15TH ST., BASEMENT, BACK ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; good references.

128 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Call for two days.

147 WEST 39TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the fine washing; understands fluting; has good city references.

158 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid or laundress; best city reference.

225 7TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; has best city reference from her last place.

232 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and assist in washing or to do general housework in a small family; has six years' city reference. Call for two days at her present employer's.

232 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., top floor, back room.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; no objections to a boarding house; best city reference from her last place.

240 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

246 WEST 35TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

246 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress in a private family; would take care of growing children; best city reference from her last place. Call on or address.

248 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A smart, active young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; is a first class washer and ironer; understands fluting; refers to present employer.

248 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A cheerful, neat, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; wages not so much an object as a good place in a clean house; two years' city reference. Can be seen till Thursday.

259 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; good reference. Call for two days.

288 3D AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress or would do plain sewing; best city and country references. Can be seen for two days.

308 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—TWO SISTERS; one as chambermaid, and the other as waitress in a private family; good city references.

322 EAST 11TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to go in the country; city reference. Call for two days.

335 4TH AV.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamberwork and sewing, or as nurse and to assist in chamberwork.

405 EAST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or would do housework in a small family; has good city reference.

405 EAST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children; would go a short distance in the country.

429 2D AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., FIRST floor, back room.—A respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress; well recommended. Can be seen until engaged.

490 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 12.—A PROTESTANT American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would take charge of grown children.

574 2D AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing; can do waiting; good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 349 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking. Fall and winter suits, $3, upwards; wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

3 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; no objections to wait on a lady or govern young ladies; is a good operator; will assist with dressmaking; the very best reference. Can be seen for two days.

7 STRYKER'S LANE, 53D ST., BELOW 11TH AV.—A young girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses. Address.

14 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE and 5th av.—A competent dressmaker wishes a few engagements by the day; has a Grover & Baker machine. Call on or address Miss E. C.

37 WEST 13TH ST.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER wishes a few engagements in private families; is fully competent to cut and make any dresses of latest fashions.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR on Grover & Baker or Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking and trimming perfectly, and all kinds of family sewing; would like a few engagements to go out by the day. Call on or address M. R.

57 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., rear.—A respectable young girl to go out by the day or week to do family sewing; is a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

83 FORSYTH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit; no objection to do light chamberwork; good city reference.

95 NORTH 8TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D STS., Williamsburg.—A good dressmaker wishes to go out by the day; is a good cutter and fitter.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS, who works on dresses and all kinds of family sewing, work by the day, week or month; unexceptionable reference given.

139 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; is also a first class operator; has Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at the above number till engaged.

145 WEST 30TH ST.—A COLORED SEAMSTRESS IN a private family.

166 36TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—A young woman as seamstress and chambermaid or children's nurse; no objection to the country; good city reference.

213 EAST 35TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker to engage by the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best reference given.

241 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out to do plain sewing by the day.

255 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A LADY, formerly with Madame Dieden, will do work at her own house for three or four first class families; walking and evening dresses in the latest style; best reference.

325 EAST 12TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER to go out by the day or week in private families; is an excellent cutter and fitter; works on different machines or would furnish a Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference can be given if required. Call or address.

333 13TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., THIRD floor.—A respectable young girl as seamstress and nurse in a respectable private family.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

336 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT widow as seamstress, by the day or month; is a good dressmaker; can cut and make all kinds of children's clothes; is a good milliner; would take work in her own house. Call for two days.

343 EAST 30TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A DRESSMAKER to go out by the day or week in private families, or will take work at her own residence.

353 3D AV., IN THE STORE.—AN EXPERIENCED operator wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; understands dressmaking. Call or address.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., room 6.—A young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork or see to grown children or go a short distance in the country; has good reference.

513 6TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS., RING fourth bell, left.—A dressmaker to go out by the day; understands her business; can be recommended.

539 3D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—A German wishes some work; is an excellent cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses; by the day or week.

649 6TH AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A competent dressmaker wishes a few more engagements in families by the day.

871 THIRD AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day, can cut and fit to perfection; reference if required.

1,264 BROADWAY.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER by the day in private families. Address or call in the fancy store, for three days.

A LADY WHO IS AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER would make a few more engagements. Address box 408 Post office, Greenpoint, L. I.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER.—WORK BY THE day in families; fits perfectly, trims tastefully. Address DRESSMAKER, station G. Good references.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION IN A dressmaking establishment to learn the trade; good reference. Address, stating where to call, W. D., care of box 764 New York Post office.

General Housework, &c.

10 AMITY PLACE, IN THE FANCY STORE.—A COMPETENT person to do general housework in a small family, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing; 19 years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

51 MANGIN ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small family.

61 BANK ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework; city reference.

69 AV. A, IN STORE.—A GERMAN GIRL IN A small respectable private family to do general housework.

116 WEST 47TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, or as chambermaid and waitress; refers to her last employer.

118 WEST 40TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; good reference.

124 WEST 49TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

127 NORFOLK ST., BETWEEN STANTON AND Rivington sts.—A German girl to do general housework; is willing and obliging.

143 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A RESPECTABLE American woman to do housework in a small family or to take care of an invalid lady; city reference.

212 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., No. 3 White's place.—A young woman to do general housework in a private family. City reference.

229 EAST 45TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer.

233 DELANCEY ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general housework for a small family.

254 EAST 10TH ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A young woman to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days.

302 EAST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor.—A respectable girl to do general housework or would do up stairs work and assist in washing; good city reference.

322 EAST 11TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL to do housework in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; city reference.

328 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young woman to do general housework; has the best city reference from her last place.

331 EAST 26TH ST.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl to do general housework.

344 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; first class reference. Call for two days.

353 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl to do general housework for a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference from last place.

408 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW woman to do the work of a family; has a small child; would take board as payment; object, a home.

409 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; has no objection to the country. Call for two days.

412 EAST 16TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A GIRL to do general housework; plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for one day.

436 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

444 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework. Can be seen for two days.

530 9TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl, who has never lived out before, to do general housework in a small family, or to take care of children and make herself generally useful.

615 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family; good city reference.

662 6TH AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best city reference from her last place.

709 7TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS.—TWO respectable girls; one to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress; good city reference. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

45 ELIZABETH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM CANAL.—An American woman as housekeeper in a hotel, boarding house or private family; is competent to fill either of the above positions. Address Mrs. DELANOE.

64 WEST 22D ST.—A NEW ENGLAND WIDOW lady as housekeeper in a small family or widower's; no objection to children. Call or address C. B.

136 MACDOUGAL ST.—A WELL EDUCATED, energetic lady as housekeeper in some highly respectable gentleman's family; would not object to superintend the education of young children; references exchanged. Apply to or address A. B. C., care of Mrs. James.

202 WEST 10TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS housekeeper, or would take the entire charge of an infant.

419 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow lady, with a boy six years of age, as housekeeper; wages not so much the object as a comfortable home for herself and child. Would prefer the family of a widower. Call on or address Mrs. READ.

471 WEST 22D ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A NEW England lady of experience; good references given and required. Call for three days.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, DESIRES A POSITION as housekeeper; is of a cheerful disposition, pleasant and agreeable. Address, for one week, HOUSEKEEPER, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG WIDOW WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION as housekeeper in a widower's family; can teach music; can cut and fit all kinds of garments; has also a fine toned piano which she would like to bring with her; no pay wanted, only a comfortable home for herself and child; would not object to leaving the city; the best reference given and required. Address Mrs. YOUNG, Brooklyn Post office.

Nurses, &c.

4 COMMERCE ST.—A RESPECTABLE ELDERLY American lady of many years' experience, as nurse—confinements, fevers, invalids and in all cases of sickness; can bring written recommendations from first class doctors in this city as being highly qualified to nurse in all sicknesses. Address S. C.

18 EAST 10TH ST., NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A reliable, capable woman as attendant on an invalid lady, or as housekeeper and to assist in the work; country or city. Best of reference from present employer.

27 EAST 39TH ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman of experience as infant's nurse; would like to go to Europe. Apply for two days.

58 LAIGHT ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN woman as monthly nurse; is willing and capable of taking charge in all kinds of sickness. Best reference.

99 THOMPSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and do light housework. Call for two days.

111 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing; the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

112 WEST 30TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable young woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; is a good plain sewer; would make herself generally useful; has the best city reference.

134 EAST 12TH ST., HER PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing in a private family. Best reference given.

137 CHERRY ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AS WET NURSE by a healthy young woman. Call for Mrs. FEENY. Reference, Dr. Wilson, 89 New Chambers st.

166 ESSEX ST., THIRD FLOOR, REAR HOUSE.—A young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; best city reference. Inquire for Mrs. MARTIN for two days.

196 FORSYTH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Best reference.

196 FORSYTH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as child's nurse; is a good plain sewer; would take care of growing children. Best reference.

221 EAST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable married woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own home. Call for two days.

248 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL OF 15 TO mind children; good reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

259 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk as wet nurse. Call for two days.

263 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS children's nurse; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best city reference.

313 WEST 25TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse; is capable of the care of children from their birth; has good city reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call or address.

353 BLEECKER ST., NEAR CHARLES.—RING SECOND bell. A respectable Scotch Protestant to take care of an invalid lady; is experienced in travelling; is not seasick; best city reference from last place. Can be seen for one week.

390 7TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS., FOURTH floor, front room.—A Protestant woman as child's nurse or to take care of grown children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

400 WEST 26TH ST., CORNER 9TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of children or a baby; understands dressing and curling their hair; would do sewing; best city reference from her last place.

405 EAST 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—AS nurse, by a woman who is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth or bringing it up by hand; best city references.

406 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman wishes a baby to nurse by the bottle.

422½ EAST 10TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE married woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her own house; has best city reference.

427 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable young married woman as wet nurse, good and healthy, with a good breast of milk; good references. Can be seen four days.

A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A GOOD BREAST OF milk wants a child to nurse. Apply to Dr. N. Jackson, No. 314 East 26th st.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ROOM 15, 42D ST. AND 4TH av.—A young girl as nurse and seamstress, willing to do chamberwork; good references. Can be seen at present employer's.

Laundresses, &c.

17 EAST 49TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young woman as laundress; is thoroughly competent and can furnish good references. Call to-day, from 10 to 1.

25 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH av.—As first class laundress. Apply at her present employer's.

40 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., in the rear.—A competent person to do the washing of a small private family. Good city reference.

60 9TH AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS.—A young woman as laundress in a small private family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class laundress, or to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing; good city references.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable woman to take in washing at her own residence; best references.

199 BLEECKER ST., IN THE REAR.—WASHING and ironing, by the dozen, week or month; fluting neatly and promptly done, by Mrs. SHILLING.

207 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., IN THE BASEMENT.—A competent woman as laundress; to go out by the day or week; can do fluting.

207 EAST 20TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes family or gentlemen's washing; would go out by the day; understands fluting; best city references.

216 WEST 36TH ST., TOP FLOOR, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do a small family's washing; is an excellent washer and ironer; best city reference.

221 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes gentlemen's and families' washing at her own house; city reference.

222 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 10.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress to do family washing at her own home; understands all kinds of fine washing and can flute neatly. Call on or address Mrs. MORAN.

229 WEST 45TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE widow wishes gentlemen's or families' washing at her own residence; would go out by the day; best city references.

241 WEST 22D ST., REAR, ROOM NO. 5.—A FIRST class laundress to do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house. Good reference.

302 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., fourth floor.—A first class laundress wishes to take in washing and ironing or to go out by the day; can flute. Best references.

314 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out washing, ironing or cleaning by the day or week.

317 EAST 24TH STS., IN THE REAR, FIRST FLOOR, Mrs. ROBERTS.—Ladies', gentlemen's and families' fine washing and ironing, by the dozen or month, children's clothes and fluting neatly done.

333 EAST 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR FRONT.—A respectable married woman would like to do some family or gentleman's washing.

340 EAST 25TH ST. (MRS. DUFFY).—A RESPECTABLE widow woman would like to procure the washing of some family or a few gentlemen; understands washing in all its branches; best reference and satisfaction given.

446 3D AV., NEAR 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable woman wishes to take in washing and ironing; is a first class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting and polishing in the neatest manner. Call till suited.

507 6TH AV., IN MILLINER'S STORE.—AS COMPETENT laundress; can get up all sorts of fineries; a good needle woman; can make children's dresses. Best references.

523 EAST 15TH ST.—A WIDOW WOMAN TO DO A lady's or gentleman's washing or to work out by the day; good reference given if required.

1,403 BROADWAY, CORNER 41ST ST., SECOND floor, back room.—A respectable woman to do the washing of a few private families or gentlemen, or would go out by the day.

Waitresses, &c.

20 EAST 20TH ST., HER PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable young girl as waitress and to assist in chamberwork, or to take care of children.

61 WEST 48TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WAITRESS IN A private family. Call at her present employer's.

200 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as first class waitress or to assist with chamberwork; no objection to the country; best city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

209 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class waitress; has the best city reference. Call for two days.

232 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress and to assist with the chamberwork in a private family; best reference from her last place, where she has lived eight years.

279 ELIZABETH ST., A FEW DOORS OFF BLEECKER.—A young woman as waitress; is capable of taking a man's place; boarding house preferred; best reference given. Call or address.

343 EAST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A SMART, neat girl as waitress and chambermaid; no objection to a private boarding house, as she is willing and obliging.

Miscellaneous.

25 IRVINGTON ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, who speaks the German language fluently, in a respectable American family; city or country.

41 COLUMBIA ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS LADY'S hairdresser by the day, week or month on moderate terms; is a first class hairdresser. Call or address all week, A. K.

84 10TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS., IN the fancy store.—A respectable young German girl (Protestant) as lady's maid; can work on sewing machine and understands all kinds of hand sewing; no objection to go travelling. Good city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, lately landed, as helper in the kitchen and to make herself generally useful.

359 WEST 36TH ST.—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS and personal appearance as saleswoman; undoubted reference. Address Miss MANNERS.

362 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. B AND C.—A respectable young girl in a private family; is willing to do the washing and ironing and assist with chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address.

537 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class housemaid and seamstress.

872 BROADWAY.—A RELIABLE LADY OF superior address as saleswoman or bookkeeper in a first class house. Address or apply to O. P. Q., Mr. Gimbrede's.

1,239 BROADWAY.—A WIDOW IN A CONFECTIONERY store; has been in the business all her life; best reference. Address for three days.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS COMPANION and attendant; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; would be willing to make herself useful in any capacity not menial. Address ANNIE WARD, station E.

A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN desires a situation in an American family as lady's companion, teacher of the French and German languages and needlework to children, or as housekeeper; a good home the main consideration; has no objection to leaving the city. Address P. S., box 5,403 New York Post office.

TO ATTEND A SICK OR INVALID LADY, BY A PERSON of ability and experience; a thorough housekeeper and dressmaker; first class reference. Address COMPANION, Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, A STRANGER in the city, a position as copyist; none but respectable persons need reply. Address for one week, COPYIST, station D.

Intelligence Offices.

SERVANTS, WITH BEST CITY REFERENCES, AT MRS. SCOTT'S first class employment office, 755 6th av., corner 43d st., at all times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GOOD NURSE WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF A child three years old. Call between 1 and 4 P. M. at 255 Winthrop place.

A GOVERNESS WANTED—TO RESIDE IN THE HOUSE; one that can give good reference; requirements, French, German and music and all English branches. Call at 120 West 26th st., near 6th av.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK for a family of two. Apply to JAMES OLIVER, Public Administrator's office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau st., between 12 and 2 o'clock to-day. Wages, $12.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS. Also an apprentice. Mrs. L. BROWN, 416 4th av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED—ENGLISH OR French preferred. Any with first class references may apply at 61 West 36th st. on Monday and Tuesday mornings, before 1 o'clock.

SEWING GIRLS WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING, AT 1,309 Broadway.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—WE ARE NOW PREPARED to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—ONE TO DO GENERAL housework, must be a good laundress; the other to wait on children. Apply at 120 58th st., near 4th av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, 14 YEARS OLD, TO DO light housework. Call at 302 East 27th st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS, AT 178 8th av.; also an apprentice. Apply all week.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, AS COOK, washer and ironer in a family of two. Apply at No. 6 Greene st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN COOK, WASH AND iron, in a small family. None need apply without good reference at 409 5th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, AN EXPERIENCED German cook; she must have good city reference. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 25 West 39th st.

WANTED—A FRENCH MAID. APPLY AT 77 BEEKMAN street, on Tuesday, November 16, from 3 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO ASSIST IN THE washing, ironing and scrubbing of small private family. Apply at 21 East 24th st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR UPSTAIRS WORK AND WAITING; one accustomed to children. Apply in 125th st., second house west of 6th av., north side.

WANTED—WITH REFERENCES, A GIRL FOR general housework and to do a little cooking; at 312 East 43d st., near 2d av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR DOWNSTAIRS work; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 130 East 70th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A LADY COMPOSITOR; ONE FULLY ACQUAINTED with music preferred. Address MUSIC PUBLISHER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL, WITH GOOD CITY reference, to do general housework in a small family. Apply after 9 o'clock at 360 Madison st.

WANTED—THE BEST DRESSMAKER; AN OPERATOR on Grover & Baker's machine, and an errand girl, at 222 6th av., near 15th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR FOR Grover & Baker's machine; also first class dressmakers. Apply at 105 West 41st st.

WANTED—SEVERAL DRESSMAKERS WHO CAN DO first class work; come prepared to work. Apply to Mme. SEVER, 166 5th av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL, TO COOK, wash and iron. Apply at 155 Henry st., near Rutgers; with city reference.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A LADIES' RESTAURANT; one who thoroughly understands the business can have a permanent place and good wages. Apply at 20 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, FOR general housework, in a small family; no children; reference required. Call at 432 West 13th st., near 10th av., at the basement door, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS FOR A boarding house. Only one capable of taking entire charge of a dining room need apply at 11 University place. City reference.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER, for a single man and boy of ten years old; good home; good situation will be given. Call on Monday, between 2 and 4, at 30 Amity st., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO LEARN DRESSMAKING; one that can sew well and make out bills; American preferred. Address, in own handwriting, DRESSMAKER, 309 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS DRESS FINISHERS; also an operator on Grover & Baker's machine; one who understands button holes preferred. At 25 East 10th st., between Broadway and University place.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children in an American gentleman's family; no infant; must be a good seamstress. Apply for two days at the St. Denis Hotel, corner Broadway and 11th st., room 25, between 8 and 11.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

161 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE boy, 16 years old (who is lame), in an office; can write a good hand; good references.

211 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable colored man as first class waiter in a private family; good city reference; no objection to the country. Call from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION; SPEAKS French, English and German. Good city reference given. Address E. P., box 194 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS WORK OF ANY KIND; UNDERSTANDS well the care of horses; would work for very low wages now, being in very needy circumstances. Address G. A., box 195 Herald office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, REPRESENTING A NEW York importing house in Paris and having time to spare, would like to represent another house in France; best references here and in Paris. Address C. B., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH COOK AND PASTRY MAN, who has the best city references, wishes a situation in a first class private family, hotel or private boarding house. Address F. C., box 188 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND HIS wife, to keep a house for the winter, or as coachman. Address SCOTCHMAN, box 118 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BOY WANTED—TO TEND BAR, AT 40 WEST HOUSTON st. References required.

AN OYSTERMAN WANTED—AT THE CLINTON Place Hotel, corner of Eighth street and Broadway; one who is willing to make himself generally useful.

A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND BAR; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS the business, with good reference. Address, stating particulars, for three days, S. HENRY, station D.

AGENTS.—WANTED, GENTLEMEN AND LADIES TO sell a light article of merit; can clear from $10 to $20 per day. For information call on WOODBURY & CO., 171 Broadway, room 12, New York.

CANVASSERS WANTED—TO GO SOUTH, FOR A democratic paper. None but good, reliable, energetic and experienced men will be employed, and best security required. A liberal commission allowed. Address box 764 New York Post office, stating qualifications, &c.

TEA PACKERS.—WANTED, A FEW BOYS WHO ARE good hands at packing teas and coffees. Apply at 43 Vesey st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN. INQUIRE AT 178 GREENWICH st., corner of Dey.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR PENNSYLVANIA; WAGES $2. Apply at No. 2 Beaver st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS PACKING spices. Apply at 64 Barclay st.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE BOY, AS LIGHT PORTER; one who has filled such position preferred. Address T. W. H., station D.

WANTED—TWO BARKEEPERS WHO UNDERSTAND the business thoroughly. Apply at THOMAS', 937 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A GROCERY STORE; one acquainted with the business, and to take care of a horse. Apply at 214 Delancey st.

WANTED—A MAN COOK, SPEAKING SPANISH PREFERRED; one thoroughly competent to take entire charge of kitchen in first class boarding house. No. 215 West 14th st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR A NEAT AND CONVENIENT article; pleasant and paying business. Call at 269 Bowery, second story, front room, between 9 and 12 morning.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A WAITER WHO has had the best training here or abroad and who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, with references, box 1,031 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS WILLING TO make himself useful in an office; salary $14 per week. Apply to MORGAN, MILLER & CO., 13 Exchange place, Jersey City, up stairs.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN THE APPRENTICES' Library, 472 Broadway, about 15 years of age, who is a good writer and has some knowledge of books. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

$10 PER DAY.—ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED, IN every county, for one of the best selling articles in the market. Call on or address BARNABY & MILLARD, 649 Broadway, room 14.

$300.—WANTED, A BUSINESS MAN, WITH THAT amount, to travel with an entertainment new to this country. Address in person J. PETERSON, 188 Grand st., third floor.

THE TRADES.

FIRST CLASS JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED—AT NO. 8 Gold st.

GOLD BEATERS.—TWO JOURNEYMEN AND TWO young men, who have worked at the trade; steady work and good wages paid. Apply to NATHAN ROE, corner Calyer and Franklin streets, Greenpoint.

JEWELRY POLISHERS WANTED.—TWO GIRLS wanted to polish diamond jewelry, by ANDREWS & RENSHAW, 550 Broadway, Tiffany & Co.'s Building.

TO CUTTERS.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM cutter, also three first class workmen, at 1,261 Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM cutter is open for an engagement; has the best reference for years from some of the best and most fashionable houses in the city; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, CUTTER, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO TAILORS, FOR COATS, AT NO. 25 Forsyth st. SCHALIS WOLFF.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GAS FITTER. APPLY TO THOMAS J. BYRNE, 15 East 19th st.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD SHOWCARD AND TICKET writers; also smart canvassers; highest price paid and work all year round, at SMITH'S, 234 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WOOD AND IVORY turner. Address D. G. PRATT, Cosmopolitan Hotel, corner Chambers st. and West Broadway, stating when and where an interview can be had.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BOSTON (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 27, 12 noon.
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1 P. M.,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
by the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. | Payable in currency.
First cabin..............$100 | Steerage..............$35
To London..............105 | To London..............40
To Paris..............115 | To Paris..............43
Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.
First Cabin, Payable in gold. | Steerage, Payable in currency.
Liverpool..............$80 | Liverpool..............$30
Halifax..............20 | Halifax..............15
St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer..............45 | St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer..............30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
BREMEN, HAVRE AND LONDON via SOUTHAMPTON.
The new, first class and elegant iron mail steamships
DONAU, of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain G. Ernst, Thursday, Nov. 18;
MAIN, of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain K. von Oterendorp, Thursday, Nov. 25,
will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton at the following rates:—
First Cabin..............$120 }
Second Cabin..............72 } Gold.
Steerage..............25 }
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
WESTPHALIA,
Captain H. F. SCHWENSEN, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, November 16, 1869, at 2 P. M., for HAMBURG,
taking passengers for Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold. Payable in United States gold.
The HAMMONIA to sail November 23; BORUSSIA, as extra steamer, November 27.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From New York only $30, steerage.
NEBRASKA......Guard..........Wednesday, November 17
MANHATTAN......Forsyth..........Wednesday, November 24
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Passage from and to New York, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard, will sail from pier 46 North river, for Queenstown and Liverpool direct, on Wednesday, November 17, at 2½ o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Nemesis..Wednesday, Nov. 17 | Aleppo......Thursday, Dec. 2
Malta......Thursday, Nov. 18 | Scotia......Wednesday, Dec. 8
Russia...Wednesday, Nov. 24 | Tripoli......Thursday, Dec. 9
Tarifa......Thursday, Nov. 25 | Cuba......Wednesday, Dec. 15
Samaria..Wednesday, Dec. 1 | Palmyra....Thursday, Dec. 16
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin..........$130 gold Second Cabin..........$80 gold
First Cabin to Paris..........$145 gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin..........$80 gold Steerage..........$30 currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
Steamer of 17th November will not carry passengers.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
MALTA sails Thursday, Nov. 18, 9 A. M. precisely.
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLIN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—
Iowa..........Nov. 20 | Europa..........Dec. 11
Caledonia..........Nov. 27 | India..........Dec. 18
Columbia..........Dec. 4 | Cambria..........Dec. 25
—and every Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, Thompson, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $80 and $100; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEBRASKA..........Wednesday, Nov. 17
HELVETIA..........Saturday, Nov. 20
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.—LONDON AND NEW York Steamship Line.—Steamers fortnightly from pier No. 3 North river. Passage at $90, $70 and $30, currency.
PARAGUAY..........Nov. 20 ATALANTA..........Dec 18
BELLONA..........Dec. 4 CELLA..........Jan. 1
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at cheapest currency rate, apply at 55 Broadway.
For freight apply at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
LAFAYETTE, Roussan..........Saturday, Nov. 27
PEREIRE, Duchesne..........Saturday, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, Dec. 25
Rates of Passage payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest or Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $75.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.'S EMIGRATION OFFICE, 86 South street, issue sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and passage tickets from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates. Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., 86 South street.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's office, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First Class, $140 to $180, Steerage, $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon on 5th and 21st of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
November 20—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain ——.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco December 1 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on the wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on Friday, November 19. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burthen, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, on Tuesday, November 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 43, North river. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene..........November 18
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams..........November 25
COLUMBIA, Captain F. Van Sice, via Nassau...December 2
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, at 3 P. M., from pier 17 East river.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Tuesday, Nov. 16
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken..........Saturday, Dec. 4
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston Steamers.
Sailing every Saturday, at 3 P. M., touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer VIRGINIA, Captain Kennedy, at pier 21 East river, will sail on Saturday, November 20.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahan & Co., free of wharfage, drayage or commissions for receiving or forwarding.
Insurance guaranteed as low as by any other route. No detention at Galveston. For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR MOBILE—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch
The first class steamer MERCEDITA, Captain Starkey, on Saturday, November 20, from pier 39 North river, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent to Mobile.
Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATERSON, Agent, 177 West street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
comprising the first class steamships
MISSISSIPPI..........Captain William P. Henry
CRESCENT CITY..........Captain J. B. Hildreth
SHERMAN..........Captain Henry S. Quick
GENERAL MEADE..........Captain A. W. Sampson
UNITED STATES..........Captain G. L. Norton
CRESCENT CITY,
Captain J. B. Hildreth,
will be despatched on Saturday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 12 North river.
Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
The UNITED STATES will succeed Wednesday, Nov. 24.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MARIPOSA, Kemble..........Saturday, November 20
GEO. CROMWELL, Clapp..........Saturday, November 27
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship VICTOR, Gurdon Gates, will leave pier 21 East river Saturday, November 20.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken at through rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
The BIENVILLE will follow from pier 36 North river.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS the South and Southwest.—Regular line.
The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Ryder, commander, will sail
THURSDAY, November 18, at 3 P. M.,
from pier No. 1 North river, foot of Rector street.
Price of passage reduced to $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, 73 William street.
The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA will sail Nov. 25.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHwest and Florida Ports.—New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
JAMES ADGER, Captain T. J. Lockwood,
on Tuesday, November 16, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 8 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The CHAMPION will follow and sail on Saturday, November 20.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 26 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMERS LEAVE FOR SAVANNAH, GA., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship ticket office, 13 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, the Seaboard Inland Line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37 North river, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—THE ELEgant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave pier 44 North river near Spring street, every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points North, West and East. Tickets and rooms at DODD'S Express 429 and 944 Broadway, New York and No. 1 Court street, Brooklyn, and 303 West street.

YONKERS FERRY.—LEAVES PIER 36 NORTH RIVER at 4 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Freight received daily. Office 223 West street.

MUSICAL.

A LADY WITH A THOROUGH MUSICAL EDUCAtion gives lessons on the piano for $10 per quarter, at pupil's residence; at her own, $8. Address or call on MUSIC TEACHER, 273 West Fifty-second street.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO and singing at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 120 Herald office.

A LADY LATELY ARRIVED IN THE UNITED States, pupil of an eminent German professor, and who has been teaching for some years, will give lessons on the pianoforte and in artistic singing; instruction given at pupil's residence. For terms, &c., call on or address Miss PARTELOW, 101 Waverley place.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
51 UNION SQUARE, new No. 211 Fourth avenue.
M. RADEN, Sec'y. HENRY SCHRODER, Director.

CHOIR BOYS WANTED.—BOYS, WITH GOOD VOICES, aged 14 and under, will be taught music and paid salaries, for singing in church. Address CHORAL SERVICE, box 125 Herald office.

FIRST CLASS CREMONA VIOLINS FOR SALE—Among which is a rare beauty of Nicolas Amati, in a most excellent state of preservation.
GEORGE GEMUNDER, Violin maker, 174 Ninth street.

MELODEON FOR SALE—A NO. 1. INQUIRE AT 809 Broome street, in the saloon.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY—MANUfacturers of first class Organs only. The largest assortment in the country at lowest prices, which are fixed and invariable; $50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms 596 Broadway, New York.

BILLIARDS.

WANTED—A SMALL BILLIARD TABLE, WITH cues, balls, &c. Address M., station D.

WANTED—BILLIARD TABLE, FOUR POCKET, ¾ size; must be in good order. Address, stating price and where it can be seen, H., box 224 Herald office.

FURNITURE.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, LARGE Mirrors, &c., BATTERSON'S, 681 and 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street. Dry, clean and no moths. Twenty-five years' experience. Furniture boxed for shipping. All kinds Furniture removed, in or out of the city, by job or load.

A VERY FINE SET OF BLACK WALNUT BEDROOM Furniture, made to order by one of the best makers in the city, cost $275, and will be sold for $175; perfectly new and sold on account of breaking up housekeeping. Call at 241 East Thirty-fourth street.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF PARLOR SUITS, COVered in silk brocatel, striped reps and plain reps, and all kinds other custom made furniture, very cheap, for cash at 86 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mulberry street.

AT PRIVATE SALE—PROPERTY FAMILY LEAVING city; Parlor Suit, covered brocatel; cost $450, for $175; one do., $70; Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Etagere, Mirrors, Silver Plate, Chamber Dining Room Furniture, Chinaware; sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue. No connection with any other store.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above, at O'FARRELL & GREENE'S, 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street. Weekly or monthly payments taken.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; manhood restored. Office and consultations very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker st.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, having over 18 years successful and uninterrupted practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine; relief to the most anxious in 24 hours. Elegant room for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured.) Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity Place, (Laurens street.)

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES IS DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street; his powerful medicines, safe and certain $5. Also gentlemen treated, private diseases cured; manhood restored. Consultation at all hours.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicine; his powerful, safe monthly pills and drops, $5; circular free post.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury, by Dr. Evans' Magical Invigorator; lost manhood restored in 15 minutes; price $5; circular free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 151 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

DR. OLIN, 27 BOND STREET, TREATS SUCCESSfully all private diseases. Either sex, married or single, suffering from the follies of youth, may apply and be cured. Consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; thirty-four years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LADIES NEEDING PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATMENT should, without delay, consult Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street. Office very private. Medicines to order, &c.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCE, RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach st. Forty years private practice.

MADAME ADOLPH, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, WARrants to cure all female complaints; pleasant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. 262 Bowery, near Fourth street.

POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE 'LONGSHOREMEN AND workingmen of the Seventh ward, held at 115 East Broadway, on Saturday evening, November 13, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That Mr. John Gannon is our choice for Assistant Alderman of the Seventh ward, and we will use all honorable means to elect him to said position.
Resolved, That we unanimously recommend him for the Tammany nomination, as we pledge ourselves to give him our united support. THOMAS WESTMAN, Chairman.
CHARLES SMITH, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE THOMAS A. LEDWITH CLUB will be held at Keller's Sixteenth Ward Hotel, 263 West Seventeenth street, on Monday evening, November 15, at 7½ o'clock. By order of GEORGE STEVENSON, Temporary Chairman.

HENRY HUGHES ALDERMANIC CLUB,
Fifth Aldermanic District.
At a meeting of the above named club the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—held at 145 Spring street.
Resolved, That we the citizens of the Fifth Aldermanic district do unite for the purpose of demanding from the chairman of Tammany Hall General Committee of this Aldermanic district the nomination of Henry Hughes for Alderman and Isaac Robinson for Assistant Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic district.
Whereas we know them to be upright and honorable men, fully capable to hold and fulfil the duties of the position to the satisfaction of the citizens or the district;
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait upon the leaders of the party for the purpose of pressing their claims and making known their wishes to them.
Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support Mr. Hughes and Mr. Robinson against all odds and against all opposition should they see fit to request it.
JOHN CAVANAGH, President.
WALTER S. BETTS, Secretary.

POLITICAL FLAGS FOR THE MILLION.
SMITH, 641 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street.

SHANDLEY CAMPAIGN CLUB.—AT A MEETING ON Saturday, November 13, held at 83 Market street, the following resolutions were adopted:—
Resolved, That the members of Shandley Campaign Club do hereby endorse Mr. Shandley for Police Justice.
Resolved, That we recognize in Mr. Shandley our worthy friend and pledge him our united support.
Benjamin Wells, President; Jeremiah Delaney, Vice President; William O'Neill, Treasurer; John Vance, Secretary; Patrick Donovan, Corresponding Secretary; John J. Kelly, Sergeant-at-Arms.
Meeting every Monday night at 7½ o'clock.

EXPRESSES.

A. F. & G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE, BAGGAGE EXpress, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.—Furniture moved, city or country. Furniture, Pianos packed, shipped, stored. Money advanced.

DENTISTRY

$40 FOR A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH ON GOLD—$30 on platina, $10 to $20 on rubber and aluminum, at Dr. WAIT & SON'S Dental Institute, 117 23d st., near 4th avenue. Extracting under gas without extra charge.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GERMAN WISHES A PLACE AS SALESMAN. ADdress No. 314 West 38th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COMPETENT MAN CAN HAVE A PERMANENT situation as deliverer or county agent. Apply at 27 Beekman st., third floor, from 10 to 4.

A YOUNG MAN, RECENTLY FROM THE WEST, wishes a situation as grocery clerk, bartender or porter. Address F. MEAGHER, 561 11th av.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—AS RECEIVING CLERK in office; one having $200 to loan on security can have permanent situation. Address MANUFACTORY, Herald office.

A FUR SALESMAN WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED fur salesman wanted, who is accustomed to serve first class city retail trade and understands the business and goods perfectly. Apply to C. H. ZUGALLE, 33 Maiden lane.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO CANVASS THE COUNties of Orange, Columbia, Ulster and Dutchess, would like to enter into arrangements with parties to canvass for first class publications or other matter by which both parties could be benefitted; best references given. Address, for two days, C. F. W., Herald office.

TEA TRADE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED COUNterman, for the Vesey street trade; must have unexceptionable references. Address C. & W., Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A GERman, in a wholesale drug house. Can furnish the best references. Address GERMAN, box 125 Herald office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT SALESMAN OF GOOD address, in an art gallery. Apply at 587 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMEN. Apply at 275 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; ONE WHO HAS HAD two or three years' experience; must speak German. Apply at 853 10th av., corner of 53d st.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN; EXPERIENCED SALESmen preferred; yet a few can find employment who have good address. Apply to J. W. RHULE, 13 John st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 23, A SITUATION as clerk or collector, or any place of trust; employment main object; good reference. Address J. H., 92 Christopher st., corner of Bleecker.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, POSTED IN KEEPING books and making bills, for a furniture auction house. Apply to MACARTHY & KEWIN, junction of Fulton and Flatbush avenues, Brooklyn.

YANKEE NOTION SALESMEN, ABOUT STARTING out on their trip, can make $5 a day, easy, without any inconvenience. Address J. W. T., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN OR waiter; can take care of a garden; good references from last two employers. Address box 5,657 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; references from last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 123 West 18th st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for his coachman; can recommend him as first class in every respect. Call on or address LEIGH & MEINELL, 17 Whitehall st.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A MARRIED MAN AS coachman, the wife as cook or laundress; city or country; good references from his last employer. Address M. E., box 141 Herald office.

AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion; he understands gardening, the care of horses and cattle; is a good driver; will make himself generally useful. Address J. D., box 150 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, single, wants a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk and is willing; best reference given. Address C. D., box 113 Herald office.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION as coachman, and to make himself generally useful; can give good city reference. Address J. B., box 176 Herald office.

A GARDENER, WHO HAS FIRST CLASS QUALIFICAtions for producing grapes and peaches under glass, also plant and flower grounds, vegetables, &c., having the best references, wants a situation. Address G. D. R., at Messrs. Bliss & Co.'s seed store, 41 Park row.

A GENTLEMAN NOW LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to procure a situation for his coachman; is an Englishman and a first class four-in-hand driver, and has lived in the highest of families, both in England and this country; he understands the care and treatment of horses in every particular. Call or address COACHMAN, 251 Broadway, in the iron safe store, for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; understands gardening in every part; is capable of taking charge of gentleman's place; not afraid to work; will take care of furnace and make himself generally useful; best city references. Address J. B., box 119 Herald office, for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who understands his business, in city or country; good reference from last place. Address J. B., box 141 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED man; a good city driver, has good city reference; understands the business. Call on or address WILSON, Coachman, 136 Chrystie st., rear.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving for Europe is desirous of obtaining a situation for his coachman and groom, whom he can strongly recommend in every respect. Address COMPTON, Madison Square Hotel, corner Twenty-first street and Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY ONE WHO is practically experienced in the business, with best city reference. Call on or address J. R., Harrison's, 256 West 37th street.

SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; best city and country reference; no objection to a short distance in the country.
JOHN GREEN, 66 University place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF FIVE YEARS' EXperience, a situation on a farm as manager, or in similar capacity. Address H. R., box 899 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; good careful driver; can milk; obliging, good reference. Address J. T., box 200 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, AS plain gardener; can milk and drive horses and make himself useful. Address J. L., box 204 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by an English married man; thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended. Call on or address COACHMAN, 249 West 28th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A SOber and careful driver; the best city reference; has lived with the best families 25 years. Call on or address J. T., 488 6th av., room 2.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A COACHMAN AND A groom, who have lived with my family several years, and who will be out of employment on my leaving for Europe. Apply at stable 121 East 41st st., or to J. W. CORLIES, 87 and 89 Leonard st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man; willing and obliging; best city reference from last and former employers; would like to board with the family; wants plenty of work and good wages. Call on or address G. L. N., care of D. Wright, 305 4th av.

92 NEW CHAMBERS ST.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife; no encumbrance; the man to work on a farm and take care of horses; can milk cows; the wife to do general housework; wages not so much an object as a good home for the winter. Call or address.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FRANCAISE POUR SOIGNER deux enfants de 7 a 9 ans; capable d'enseigner le Francais, coudre et coiffer. S'adresser au 18 Ouest 29me rue, pour deux jours.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER COMME bonne d'enfants, ou femme de chambre; elle peut fournir les meilleures recommandations. S'adresser au 404 Ouest 29me rue.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER comme couturiere dans une famille; sachant faire les robes et coudre a la machine. Adresser au New York Hotel, chambre 242.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP
Has the honor of announcing
HER SECOND GRAND CONCERT
AT STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, NOV. 15,
Assisted by the following
EMINENT VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL TALENT:—
Signor GIORGIO RONCONI, Baritone.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
M. HENRI KOWALSKI, Piano.
(His second appearance in America.)
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organ.
Mr. FRANK GILDER and Signor CARLO E. BOSONI, Conductors and Accompanists.
Tickets of admission (including reserved seat), $1, on sale at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; the Theatre Ticket office, 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BRIOL.
THIS DAY (MONDAY), NOV. 15,
ONLY NIGHT OF
NORMA.
MME. C. BRIOL,
in her great role of NORMA.
First appearance on any stage of
MLLE. LOUISE C. TREUER.
Reappearance of the favorite tenor,
SIGNOR B. MASSEMILIANI—COLETTI.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17,
POLIUTO.
First joint appearance of
MISS C. L. KELLOGG AND SIGNOR C. LEFRANC.
NOTICE.—In active preparation,
WILLIAM TELL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TWO PIECES. TWO PIECES. TWO PIECES.
POOR HUMANITY. BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
Second week of Poor Humanity.
A Holiday Entertainment.
Two Pieces. Two Pieces. Two Pieces
POOR HUMANITY and
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
Two Pieces Every Evening and at the Matinees,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
Poor Humanity..........Bull in a China Shop.
Poor Humanity..........Bull in a China Shop.
Poor Humanity..........Bull in a China Shop.
THE THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
Like the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
Will Commence at Two P. M.
THE BEST COMPANY AND THE FINEST SCENERY.
THE BEST COMPANY AND THE FINEST SCENERY.
IN TWO PIECES. IN TWO PIECES.
SEATS SECURED FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Manager..........ROBT. W. BUTLER
BRILLIANT AND THOROUGHLY DEMONSTRATED IMMENSE POPULARITY.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.
THANKSGIVING ENTERTAINMENT THIS WEEK.
A constant change of programme every evening.
First week of the engagement of
JAS. F. WAMBOLD,
the favorite Negro Comedian.
HIS IMITATIONS OF BIRDS, BEASTS, FROGS, &C.
JOHNNY HART and ADD RYMAN,
authors of all the popular negro burlesques of the day,
a host in themselves, together with
HIGH JACK, THE HEELER, HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
THE OLD VETERAN, CHARLES HOWARD,
SHOO, FLY, DON'T BODDER US.
WE FEEL, WE FEEL LIKE A MORNING STAR.
Re-engagement of the great Miss HINDLE.
See Programmes for each performance.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7¾.
Box office open daily; seats reserved six days in advance.
Notice.—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
AFTERNOON and EVENING PERFORMANCES,
for the special accommodation of little folks.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER.
THIRD WEEK THIRD WEEK
OF THE
LOTTA. BRILLIANT LOTTA. LOTTA.
LOTTA. BRILLIANT LOTTA. LOTTA.
LOTTA. BRILLIANT LOTTA. LOTTA.
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF
LITTLE NELL LITTLE NELL LITTLE NELL
and the Marchioness, Marchioness, and the Marchioness,
which must be withdrawn after Saturday evening next (in the height of success) for the introduction of further novelties.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15 (last time but five), will be presented John Brougham's four act drama from Dickens' Curiosity Shop, entitled
LITTLE NELL
LITTLE NELL
AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA AS LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
THE CAST SPECIALLY SELECTED.
Dick Swiveller..........FELIX A. VINCENT
Daniel Quilp..........EDWARD COLEMAN
Sampson Brass..........CHARLES HALE
Mrs. Quilp..........Miss KATE NEWTON
Mrs. Jarley..........Mrs. M. A. BRADSHAW
For full cast see small bills.
In the course of the piece LOTTA will introduce her
BANJO SOLOS, CLOG AND JIG DANCES, SONGS, &C.
Likewise will be presented the wonders of a
FAIR AT HIGHGATE.
LAST LITTLE NELL MATINEE SATURDAY.
NO MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1869,
LOTTA will appear in her great military drama of
FIRE FLY.
FINE CAST,
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THANKSGIVING WEEK.
GALA ENTERTAINMENTS.
First nights of the people's favorite actor,
Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD,
with his celebrated trained Dogs, CARLO and NERO
THE LOST SHILLING. | IDIOT JACK; or,
Mr. Blanchard as Toby Flint, | THE FAMILY FEUD.
with his learned Dogs. | By the Star Company.
Mlle. La Rosa, | Pantomime of
Harry Courtaine, | THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.
Martin and Walbrum. | ROBERT BUTLER
DANCES, SONGS, &c. | AND TROUPE.
THANKSGIVING DAY—TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE. TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
Seats reserved at box office and 114 Broadway, New York.

OLIVE LOGAN
will deliver her latest and most brilliant Lecture entitled
"GIRLS,"
at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening, November 17, for the benefit, and under the auspices of Post "Sumner" No. 24, G. A. R.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.
Open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, CORNER FIFTH AVEnue and Fourteenth street.—Exhibition of Paintings. "The Nine Muses," by Joseph Fagnani. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; evening from 7 to 10. Admission 25 cents.

STOP AT SCHIRMER'S, 701 AND 114 BROADWAY, and Erie Railway Office, Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, and Grand Opera House. Secure seats for
MARITANA, at the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, to-night.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

CARD.—M. HARTZ, ILLUSIONIST, BEGS TO ANnounce that he has retired from the profession, and in a few days will open the premises 743 Broadway, for the sale of every description of Magical and Conjuring Apparatus, and hundreds of novelties for presents of the most beautiful, wonderful, scientific and laughable description, never before seen in the United States, from 50 cents to $500. Evening parties attended.

CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD AS
MARITANA, TO-NIGHT.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
FULL CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

SOCIAL SCIENCE SOCIETY DISCUSSION—"ARE DUties on Imports an Advantage to the Working Class?" Plympton Hall, Monday, Nov. 15, at 8 P. M. Free admission.

PIANOFORTES.

A PIANOFORTE, SUITABLE FOR BEGINNERS, $25. Beautiful rosewood Pianoforte, $150; full iron frame; splendid tone; bargain for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A.—TWO MOST ELEGANT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianofortes for sale.—Richly finished, with round corners, carved legs, serpentine bottom, full iron plate, overstrung base, full Agraffe, rich tone; made by the most celebrated city makers; full warrantee for five years; wareroom price $775, will be sold for $375 cash; greatest bargain ever offered. Apply at 630 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street. Examine these superb pianos before purchasing, as they are just half price. A. L. BATTERSON.

A HANDSOME PIANOFORTE WILL BE SACRIFICED for $50. No. 74 Division street, first floor, back room. Call in the forenoon. Inquire for H. KNOOP.

A BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL TONED 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianoforte for sale less than half original cost. Also two magnificent satin brocatel Parlor Suits, one rep Suit, and all kinds Parlor, Library, Chamber and Dining Furniture, sacrifice for cash, at 118 Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

A BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL TONED ROUND cornered rosewood Pianoforte, in use six months, made by celebrated city maker at cost of $600, will be sold for $250; rich Parlor and Bedroom Furniture at half cost, at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

AT PRIVATE SALE—SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANOforte; property family leaving city; made to order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used six months; cost $650; for $275 including stool and cover; Parlor Suit, Paintings and Bronzes at a sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth st., near Sixth av.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, RICH and powerful tone, all the modern improvements, &c., at a great sacrifice for cash, at 194 Grand street, near Mott.

A RARE CHANCE.
A fine assortment of grand, square and upright second hand Pianos of our own make, and also those of other manufacturers, for sale on the most favorable terms.
STEINWAY & SONS,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street.

A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WILL SACRIFICE a magnificent Pianoforte, cost $600, for less than $200; carved rosewood, 7 octave, overstrung bass, celebrated city maker, guaranteed five years, nearly new. 113 Seventh st.

A LARGE LOT OF PIANOS AND PARLOR ORGANS for sale at very low prices.—Pianos and Organs sold on instalments or to rent, and rent allowed if purchased at 219 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS SECOND HAND 7 octave rosewood Piano at a low price. 151 Wooster st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS—Other new and second hand Pianos for sale very low for cash or instalments on terms to suit, Pianos to rent very low.
T. S. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOFORTES.—THE FINEST INSTRUMENT MANUfactured in New York is made by JENNYS & SON, 223 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, and their prices are the most reasonable. Second hand Pianos at bargains.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—PRICES greatly reduced for cash; new 7 octave Pianos for $275 and upward; new Cabinet Organs for $45 and upward; second hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly instalments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, $75.—A MAGNIficent seven octave rosewood Pianoforte, having overstrung bass, carved legs, &c. Great bargain for cash.
JAMES GORDON, 22 Sixth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
NINTH and LAST WEEK but ONE
of the engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear every evening EXCEPT Saturday,
as
MARY WARNER.
MARY WARNER MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT TWO.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20,
Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson's domestic drama of
TIME AND THE HOUR.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY AT TWO.
The box sheet for MARY WARNER is open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.
Parties can address the box office of the theatre, enclosing the amount, and can rely on having the best disengaged seats reserved for them.
Carriages can be ordered at 10:30.
MONDAY, Nov. 29,
Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT AS FALSTAFF.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
Twenty-fourth street, next to Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Begins every night at 8. Saturday Matinees at 2.
BRILLIANT COMEDIES BY A COMPANY OF STERLING COMEDIANS, IN THE MOST ELEGANT AND COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN NEW YORK.
MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 15,
and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY MATINEE, for the first time, with new Scenery and Furniture a la mode, and an interesting distribution, T. W. ROBERTSON'S most delightful comic work, entitled
CASTE.
Esther Eccles (her famous original part)..Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Polly Eccles..........Miss Fanny Davenport
The Marquis de St. Maur..........Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
George D'Alroy..........Mr. George Clarke
Captain Hawtree..........Mr. J. B. Polk
Old Eccles..........Mr. W. Davidge
Sam Gerridge..........Mr. James Lewis
Dixon..........Mr. Pierce
Wednesday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 17 and 20, for the first time since seven years, Palgrave Simpson's sterling comedy of
SECOND LOVE,
with new and picturesque scenery and an unexceptionable cast.
In active preparation, a new and original comic play, entitled
DADDY GRAY,
in which Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT will appear.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
A SPECIAL MATINEE
FOR THE
THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY
will be given at this favorite theatre on THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 2 o'clock, of
Palgrave Simpson's sterling Comedy, entitled
SECOND LOVE,
in which the whole company of distinguished comedians and favorites will take part.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD..........Directress
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, Wallace's
MARITANA.
Brookhouse Bowler, Henry Drayton, James Arnold, James G. Peakes, Annie Kemp Bowler and Mrs. C. R. Bernard in the cast.
TUESDAY EVENING—CROWN DIAMONDS.
First appearance of Mr. Henry Haigh
THANKSGIVING DAY—A Grand Matinee.
THURSDAY EVENING—First appearance of Miss Emma Howson.
SATURDAY, Nov. 20—Grand Matinee.
Box sheet open daily at the usual places.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE New York Hotel.
Proprietor..........Mr. CHARLES WHITE
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE,
INTRODUCING A NEW AND NOVEL BILL,
OF THE MOST AMUSING AND MIRTHFUL VARIETY.
NEW ARTISTS and NEW FEATURES
FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.
MR. FRANK GIBBONS, MR. FRANK GIBBONS,
the Fearless and Daring Gymnast, in an Entirely New Act,
WHICH BIDS DEFIANCE TO ALL COMPETITORS.
MR HARRY CLIFFORD, MR HARRY CLIFFORD,
the Celebrated Comedian, in his
Inexhaustible Repertoire of Comicalities.
WATSON and WELLS,
the Inimitable Specimens of Song and Dance,
and Masters of Terpsichorian Art.
MLLE. IDA DEVERE, MLLE. IDA DEVERE,
the Graceful and Much Admired Premiere Danseuse.
Josephine West, Addie Johnson, Miss Clifford, Lydia Wallace, Bob Smith, Henry Mudge, J. D. Roome, Wm. Devere, M. Pike, Lew Cole, B. A. Baker, Masters Warren, Weldron, Hurley, Jordan, &c. NOTICE.—Grand Matinee Thanksgiving Day, at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
(Successor to Barnum's),
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.
Open every day and evening.
30 CENTS ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS.
THE LIONS. | | THANKSGIVING DAY,
THE TIGERS. | | THANKSGIVING DAY,
THE BEARS. | LIVING | THREE
THE HYENAS | | THREE
THE CAMELS | | GRAND PERFORMANCES.
ELEPHANTS. | WILD | GRAND PERFORMANCES.
RHINOCEROS | | EVERY DAY at 2,
DROMEDARIES | | "YANKEE" ROBINSON'S
KANGAROOS. | BEAST. | DARIUS DUTTON.
THE COUGAR. | |
WALLAPUS
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP—BURLESQUE.
First appearance of the popular Australian artists,
Miss CLELIA and JEROME HOWSON.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
SHERIDAN and MACK. MOE and GOODRICH.
Gassy Nigger, Beware of the Dog. Thanksgiving Turkey, &c.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE—201 BOWERY.
A new sensational Drama, entitled
CORMAC OF THE CAVE;
CORMAC OF THE CAVE;
OR, THE HEART OF AN IRISHMAN.
Startling effects, grand tableaux, comic situations, &c.
Tremendous success of the Champion Skaters of the world,
MOE and GOODRICH,
MOE and GOODRICH.
Their performance greeted with roars of laughter and applause.
CHARLES HOWARD in the REALMS OF MAGIC.
ADA FRANKLIN in "GOING TO THE RACES."
TONY PASTOR
sings another new song.
Two new Songs and Dances by the Hibernian Boys, called
"SHE'S LIKE A SUNBEAM,"
and "DEN I WAS GONE."
See the programmes for list of novelties.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THANKSGIVING DAY, GRAND MATINEE AT 2.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH STREET.
14th st. Adjoining Academy of Music. 14th st.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, CROWDED HOUSES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, STANDING ROOM ONLY.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, DAN BRYANT & DAVE REED
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, In their SENSATION Hit,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, SHOO, FLY,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, DON'T BODDER ME.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, New Songs, Chorus, Quintet and
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, COMIC PLANTATION SCENES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Shoo, Fly, Don't BODDER Me.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, THE VANDERBILT BRONZE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, SHY-LOCK.
Thanksgiving Day, "Shoo, Fly," Matinee at 2. Admission, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
Broadway.
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA
TO-NIGHT AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Cheapest Opera ever given in New York.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 721 to 727 Sixth avenue.
New Classes are formed every week.
SECOND SOIREE DANSANTE, Monday Evening, Nov. 15.
Cards of admission can be had at the Hall.

OFFICE EBEN'S ORCHESTRA, 14 ST. MARK'S PLACE (Eighth street).—F. I. Eben has the honor to announce to his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe and brought with him the latest and most desirable musical compositions, in addition to his extensive repertoire. He is prepared to furnish music as heretofore for concerts, receptions, college commencements, parties, balls, or any other occasion where good music is required, from a single pianist to a full orchestra.

ANNIE KEMP BOWLES AND BROOKHOUSE BOWLES,
GREAT LYRIC ARTISTS—ENGLISH OPERA.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT.
No advance made on the people's prices.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

SOLDIERS' FAIR AND ART EXHIBITION,
At 1,193 Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, will be open to-day and evening, to dispose of the goods donated to the Ladies' Union Relief Association. A Piano presented by Steinway & Son will be sold cheap. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT ARTIST ACTOR, MR. HENRY DRAYTON,
AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT.
MARITANA, ENGLISH OPERA.

DORE ART UNION,
587 BROADWAY.
Exhibition of the Great Paintings by Gustave Dore,
587 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
Admission free to all parties desirous to join the Art Union, which is organized for the disposal of these splendid works of art in this country upon a fair and liberal basis. Prospectus post free.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING,
at 212 Fifth avenue, also at 681 Fifth avenue. Morning, afternoon or evening Classes for families. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 721 to 727 Sixth avenue.
New classes are formed every week.
Second SOIREE DANSANTE Monday evening, 15th inst.
Tickets can be had at the Hall.

ACADEMY OF DANCING (FERRERO'S),
Northwest corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 361 BROOME ST., and 133 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
Instruction every day and evening.
All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons.
A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY—BROOME STREET.

BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 West Fourth street.—Classes every day and evening; all dances taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances perfectly in six private lessons.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 82 FIFTH AVENUE, corner Fourteenth street.
NEW CLASSES.
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
Tuesdays and Fridays (for gentlemen) at 8 P. M.
Classes for beginners and general practice and instruction in all the fashionable dances.
Also classes especially designed for instruction and practice in the "Boston," Redowa, Valse a Deux Temps and the other dances adapted to waltz and galop music.

THE BALL SEASON.

THE SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW YORK Friendship Association will be held at the New York Casino, 51 to 55 East Houston street, on Saturday evening, Nov. 20, 1869. Tickets 50 cents, admitting gentleman and ladies. HENRY T. ROSEN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE. ENGLISH DRAMATIC SEASON.
14th st. and 6th av., five minutes' walk from Broadway.
C. W. TAYLEURE..........Manager
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, NOV. 15,
First time of H. Leslie and J. S. Clarke's great new drama,
LONDON. | Or Lights and Shadows of | LONDON.
LONDON. | the Great City. | LONDON.
EVERY SCENE IMPORTED FROM LONDON,
at vast expense, giving beautiful and accurate representations of
London Bridge, | Fishmongers' Hall, | The Tower,
The Thames, | Billingsgate Market, | Custom House,
Charing Cross, | St. Paul's Cathedral, | Temple Bar,
The Old Bailey, | Greenwich Hospital, | Greenwich Park,
The Poultry, | Charing Cross Depot, | London Docks,
Royal Exchange, | Bank of England, | Mansion House,
And a practical representation of a
STEAMSHIP DEPARTURE FROM LONDON DOCKS.
So that to see this realistic production is as good as
A TRIP TO LONDON.
CLARA JENNINGS..........as..........ALICE HERON
Harold........Mr. F. C. Bangs | Ralph........Mr. Lewis Baker
Bob..........E. Righton | Toby..........C. T. Parsloe, Jr
Chalmers..........G. F. Devere | Aspinall..........A. Fitzgerald
Ratcliffe..........H. B. Phillips | Chief Justice..........J. G. Boyd
Mrs Ratcliffe....Mrs. A. Hind | Diggins..........E. Dennison
NOTE PRICES.—Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; family circle, 30c.
A HOLIDAY MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY,
when parents should take their children, lovers their pretty sweethearts, husbands their wives, and pleasure seekers their country cousins to VISIT LONDON.

TAMMANY. NEW YORK AMUSEMENT COMPANY.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 15, 1869.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.
THE GREAT HANLON BROTHERS,
THE GREAT HANLON BROTHERS,
THE GREAT HANLON BROTHERS,
GEORGE, WILLIAM, ALFRED,
FREDERICK, EDWARD,
VICTOR, FRANCIS, JULIAN,
AND
THE GREAT LITTLE BOB,
THE LITTLE GIANT OF GYMNASTIC ART.
FIVE ACTS BY THE HANLONS TO-NIGHT.
THOROUGH POPULAR SUCCESS, H. J. WILLIAMS' new Farce,
MY TURN NEXT.
Miss ALICE HARRISON, Miss LIZZIE KELSEY,
Mr A. H. SHELDON, Mr. LEWIS MESTAYRE,
Mr. T. H. VEENEY, Miss MAY ROBINSON.
THE FAMOUS LAURIS.
JOHN LAURI, CHARLES LAURI, HENRY LAURI,
EDWARD LAURI, Madame J. LAURI, in a
ROARING PANTOMIME.
CARLTON, the popular IRISH VOCALIST,
SANDS, the Sub Champion,
FRENCH, and the educated DICK and DASH.
Rare new Divertisement, by Professor SYLVESTER,
THE ENCHANTED CANOPY.
BRIEFS ABOUT TAMMANY.
Such entertainments draw larger audiences than the drama, as is attested by the crowded audiences at the Tammany.—HERALD, Nov. 13.
An IMMENSE CROWD assembled last night at the TAMMANY to witness, among other entertainments, an EXTRAORDINARY FEAT of THE athletes—THE HANLON BROTHERS. If any more WONDERFUL feat of the kind has ever been performed we are ignorant of it. Such as it is it will probably CROWD the TAMMANY for many weeks to come.—TIMES, NOV. 2.
MR. GROVER has collected at the TAMMANY a very large and efficient company of players and gymnasts, and is offering the public an unusually attractive PERFORMANCE.—TRIBUNE, NOV. 8.
So much ENTHUSIASM has seldom been heard in any place of amusement as has been created every evening by CROWDED audiences.—CLIPPER, NOV. 13.
THE FOLLOWING is from Thursday's TELEGRAM.
THE FOLLOWING is from Thursday's TELEGRAM.
It is refreshing to view the performance, which has new features connected with its presentation. Such a treat we enjoyed with an ardent relish at the TAMMANY THEATRE by the perilous feats of the talented HANLON BROTHERS. To say that these EMINENT ACROBATS are GOOD is but a feeble expression of the term. They are IMMENSE. They must be seen to be appreciated. During the years of their absence from this city the HANLONS, by ardent application to study, have attained a proficiency in their art most perfect and astounding, and it is not saying too much that THEY HAVE NO EQUAL IN THEIR LINE IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY. The CROWDED ASSEMBLAGE, at the end of each act, as if by magic instinct, rise to their feet and with DEAFENING CHEERS manifest their UNBOUNDED APPROBATION. The TAMMANY Management have secured the GREATEST ATTRACTION EVER OFFERED AT THIS HOUSE. NIGHT AFTER NIGHT the theatre is CROWDED TO REPLETION, and at the MATINEE performances the preponderance of the audience are BEVIES OF THE MOST REFINED AND FASHIONABLE LADIES. The LAURI TROUPE in PANTOMIME, the FEMALE DRUM CORPS of TWENTY PERFORMERS and a HOST of other talent form a feature of entertainment SELDOM if ever PRESENTED BY ANY PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS, FAMILY CIRCLE 25 CENTS.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.
THANKSGIVING, GALA DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 P. M.
The performance concludes at 10½.
Robertson's comedy of
HOME.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER AT THE COMEDIETTA OF
A REGULAR FIX.
The above pieces will be presented every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY NIGHTS, and SATURDAY MATINEES at 1½ P. M., with appropriate appointments, scenery and with Mr. LESTER WALLACK in both pieces; the rest of the characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. HIELD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Miss HENRIQUES, Miss GERMON, Mrs. PHILLIPS, Mrs. SEFTON, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss GREEN and Miss CLAYTON.
ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 20,
will be produced, for the first time this season, Tom Taylor's fine and powerful drama
HENRY DUNBAR.
The cast will comprise Mr. J. W. WALLACK, in the title role (his original character), Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. WILLIAMSON, Mr. HIELD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. TOM OWENS, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS and Miss GREEN.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MATINEE
SATURDAY, November 20.
Doors open at 1 P. M. To commence at 1½ P. M.
HOME
and
A REGULAR FIX.
Seats secured in advance.

"HOME"—A COMEDY IN THREE ACTS, NOW RUNning to crowded houses at Wallack's Theatre. Manuscript copies of this beautiful play, price, $25. Address ROBERT M. DEWITT, publisher, No. 13 Frankfort street, New York.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
TO-MORROW EVENING.
THE MARINER'S COMPASS.
Silas Engleheart..........Mr. F. B. Conway
Hetty Arnold..........Mrs. F. B. Conway
A Matinee Performance on Thursday, Nov. 18, commencing at 2 P. M.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
OPERA BUFFA.
Monday, Nov. 15, and every evening in this week,
PARISIAN LIFE, in five acts, by J. Offenbach,
with Miss E. Chorherr in her great role as GABRIELLE and Mr. R. Guthery as BARON OF GANDREMARK, with full chorus, orchestra and new scenery. Box office now open.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
Viz.:
WEDNESDAY (Regular Matinee),
THURSDAY (Thanksgiving Day),
FRIDAY (Extra Matinee),
SATURDAY, (Regular Matinee),
at 2½ o'clock. At night begins at 8.
CONTINUED NOVELTY.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
First week of the celebrated, dashing and accomplished premiere equestrienne,
PAULINE HINDLEY,
PAULINE HINDLEY,
PAULINE HINDLEY,
FROM THE ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON.
THE GREAT ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE, OF
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
who, on every occasion, have been received with
THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC PLAUDITS,
will appear at every performance in their
STRANGE, NOVEL AND SURPRISING
ORIENTAL ATHLETIC DIVERSIONS.
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
in a brilliant selection of
ANIMATED ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.
Admission 50 cents; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Received nightly with tremendous applause.
Messrs. LEGGET AND ALLEN,
THE GREATEST DANCERS IN THE WORLD.
The most legitimate entertainment of Negro Minstrelsy in the world. Delightful part Singing by the great quartet, WAMBOLD, PAINE, OBERIST and SHATTUCK.
Exquisite Instrumental effects. "THE BOSSES OF THE RING." John Mulligan, Bobby Newcomb, Johnny Queen, Frank Kent, Billy West, Billy Emmett, W. Bernard, Billy Birch and Charley Backus. The trouble commences at 8. Seats secured six days in advance.

618½ BROADWAY. 618½
LADIES' NEW YORK
ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.
"Know Thyself." | Life Within Life.
No lady should fail to visit this marvellous and wonderful collection. Females only in attendance.
Open from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 28 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, between Union square and Fifth avenue. Second year. The best and promptest means for singing solos in all languages and concerted music; evening classes for gentlemen; also lessons in Italian. Open daily from 9 to 5 P. M. Mme. GAZZANIGA and Mr. ALBITES, Instructors and Directors. Circulars at all Music stores.

JUDGE AND JURY.—HOUSE OF COMMONS, 25 WEST Houston street.—To-night and every evening during the week, the new sensational burlesque trial—MADAME STELLA GOBBLEHALL against BARON RIVEHEAR NAILEM (Riviere vs. Riviere), suit for divorce. Concert at 7½. Opening of case at 9 P. M. F. BURNS, Proprietor.

THE NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street, and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court street, near State, Brooklyn.
THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident professors have been added to the able corps of instructors.
TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE ELEMENTARY CLASSES, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., at the General Conservatory offices,
820 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
128 COURT STREET, NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD'S
GRAND OPERA TROUPE,
GRAND OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT,
WALLACE'S MARITANA,
AT PRICES UNPRECEDENTED.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,140. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PERSONAL.

ANNIE S**** SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO WILL, Herald office.

B.—LETTER IN POST OFFICE, ADDRESSED AS usual. B.

EMMA—MY ADDRESS IS 123 WEST TWENTY seventh street. ANNA MANZOC.

FLORENCE W.—SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO MRS. Mattie Smith, 111 West Twenty-seventh street.

G. E.—SEND ME A LETTER. HAVE TIME EVENings only. GEO. E. M.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF STEPHEN GAUGHAN or his children, who left Boston for New York in March, 1866. When last heard from he resided at No. 11 Greenwich street, New York city. Any person knowing the whereabouts of any of the above persons will confer a great favor and be suitably rewarded by addressing a letter to JOHN CASEY, No. 104 South, corner of Kneeland street, Boston, Mass. executor to the will of the late Michael H. Gaughan.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF GEORGE L. BINDON, A native of the Island of Antigua; left Trinidad September, 1866, for the United States; supposed to have been in the employ of a life insurance company in this city about two years since. Any information of him, living or dead, will be thankfully appreciated by addressing G. W. B., box 2,425 Post office, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS DORIS, WHO was last seen at St. John's church, Philadelphia, about 22 years since; aged at that time about 12 years. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his mother and brother, Ann and Michael Doris, No. 175 Eighth avenue, corner Nineteenth street, New York. California and New Orleans papers will please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES, JOHN AND Michael Flynn by their sisters, Mary Ann and Sarah. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their sister SARAH, 261 Delancey street.

LOTHARIO—SEE ME AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Wednesday evening, Nov. 17: Florences; Ticket-of-Leave Man. Don't fail. Oh, how the old time comes over me. "There's some good in a Ticket-of-Leave Man after all." GUSSIE.

METHLICK.—JULY 12, 1869.—I HAVE BEEN SERIously ill; getting better, but very weak; come if you possibly can immediately, for you are more needed than you can think. M.

MARGARITA—NO NEWS. SHE WILL COME. ALL well. MOTHER.

NOVEMBER 27—MY DEAR ONE'S BIRTHDAY. LET it not pass without showing how I can communicate with you. I seek no more. Our father is gone. Unless you wish a further sacrifice, do not disregard this. FLEDA.

W. H. STOUT IS AT THE WASHINGTON RIDING Academy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—THE BEST CARAMELS IN THE WORLD; ALSO Yemas' Burnt Almonds, Walnut Candy and Chocolate Creams. Without rivals. All at 80 cents per pound. At L. EBERT'S, 50 East Twelfth street, three doors west of Broadway.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. H. MURRAY & CO.'S Lotteries.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS 663, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.
9, 20, 47, 12, 16, 35, 5, 25, 18, 28, 65, 69, 60.
MISSOURI—CLASS 664, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.
73, 10, 12, 76, 74, 30, 54, 39, 40, 64, 59, 53, 36.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 639, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.
59, 32, 49, 24, 45, 36, 75, 20, 33, 9, 51, 47, 57.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 640, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.
50, 52, 62, 55, 6, 69, 19, 45, 74, 67, 25, 24, 22.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 206 Broadway and 153 Fulton street.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court House, Park, 32 Chambers street, Nov. 5, 1869.
TO TAX PAYERS.
Notice is hereby given that one per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December, also an additional one per cent on December 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after two o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 63, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Figure Carving our specialty. A. HENKEL & CO.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE WESTERN BRANCH Young Men's Christian Association—At the Rooms, 285 Hudson street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Reports of committees and addresses. A full attendance of members and friends is requested.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY New York, November 3, 1869.
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ELECTION.
Notice is hereby given that the election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall street, on Wednesday, November 17, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed, preparatory to said election, on Saturday, 6th inst., at 4 P. M., and reopened on Friday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE MISSISSIPPI State Lottery, for the Benefit of the Orphan Home at Lauderdale Springs, drawn in public, at 55 Main street, Columbus, Miss.
MISSISSIPPI—CLASS 71.—SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1869.
26, 18, 9, 73, 4, 57, 10, 62, 25, 63, 5, 16, 75.
MISSISSIPPI—CLASS 72.—SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1869.
20, 77, 45, 19, 29, 57, 30, 74, 14, 61, 9, 64, 31.
McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Managers.
All communications must be addressed McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Columbus, Miss.

PAWNBROKER'S NOTICE.—ALL GOODS PAWNED at M. BRUCKHEIMER'S, 447 Sixth avenue, must be redeemed within sixty days.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in the above lotteries at PARKS & CO.'S private offices, rooms Nos. 2 and 3 old Herald Building, New York city. Send for circulars.

QUARRYMEN, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the members of the three divisions of the Quarrymen's Union Protective Society to attend a general meeting to be held at the Nineteenth Ward Hotel, Fifty-third street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of THOMAS KIERNAN, General President. MARTIN TREACEY, General Secretary.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, corner Broadway and Twentieth street.
This hotel is now open for the reception of guests, having been newly and elegantly furnished throughout. Its location is the most convenient, being in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels and business marts of the city. Rooms can be obtained in suits or singly, at the option of guests. Table on the table d'hote plan. WM. H. FAIRCHILD, Proprietor.

THE HOP AND MALT EXCHANGE AND WAREHOUSE Company (limited), London, England.
Hops warehoused at one penny per bale per week including insurance, sampling and other extras, as per order. Warrants granted on arrival of hops. The most convenient and advantageous warehouses for American hops. Consignments made to the Company will receive every care and attention. All communications should be made to HERBERT R. DUKE, Secretary, Southwark street, London.

WAITERS PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOciation—A meeting of the above association will be held at their rooms, No. 267 Bowery, on Monday evening, November 15, at 8½ o'clock. All the members are requested to attend, as business of great importance will be laid before the meeting. By order of WILLIAM McDERMOTT, President.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

CHAMPION SLOOP YACHT GRACIE FOR SALE; 60 tons. Inquire of WILLIAM VOORHIS, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED SCHOONER YACHT HENRIETTA, 210 tons burden, old measurement, winner of the great ocean yacht race to Cowes, England, in 1866 (in which she made the extraordinary run of 280 miles in 24 hours), and several other ocean races. The Henrietta has been on a cruise to the West Indies, but has returned to New York. While on her voyage from Key West to Charleston she made a run of 250 miles in twenty-four hours, during rough weather, showing that she has lost none of her speed. The Henrietta has a commodious saloon, handsomely fitted up, with a large stateroom on the starboard side, three other staterooms and two staterooms forward for officers. The cabin furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., are in complete order, and the vessel will be put in readiness to go to sea immediately. The Henrietta will compare favorably, for speed and seagoing qualities, with any yacht in this country or England. For particulars address J. ANDERSON, Herald office, New York.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRELY NEW FIRST CLASS PROpeller Tug, in complete running order; 64 feet long, 16 feet beam; first class in every respect. Apply at the office of the Star Linseed Oil Company, 180 Water street, New York.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE MODELLED steam yacht, 55 feet long, 11½ feet beam, 10 inch square cylinder, well found and in complete running order, for sale cheap. She is very economical in the item of fuel. Address Dolphin, New York Herald office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MRS. HARRIET TACKABERRY, TRANCE MEDIUM, will give some of her spiritual seances at 956 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday evenings, Nov. 14, 15 and 16. Spirits will talk and sing independent of the medium, while she is entranced and in an unconscious state.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A LARGE STOCK MARBLE MANTELS AT COST.—Mantels now finished sold at cost prices until January 1. WATHAN & CO., 329 West Eighteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND Marble Mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, MONUments, &c.—The largest stock of the latest designs on hand, ready to ship or put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

S. KLABER, 52 FIRST AVENUE, SELLS MARBLE Mantels, Headstones, Monuments, of superior workmanship, below cost, before removing to his new factory next month.

THE TURF.

TROTTING MATCH.—ONE OF THE BEST TROTS OF the season will come off over the Fashion Course on Tuesday, November 16, at 2 P. M. Mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. Dr. Ogle enters s. g. Pet; Owners, Brown Gelding; H. Carey, s. g. Gibney Horse; J. Martin, g. s. Messenger, for a stake of $200. J. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. DOVEY.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART, 1,357 Broadway, corner Thirty-ninth street. MAJOR C. W. BARKER, Auctioneer. On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock. SPEED, SPEED, SPEED.
Great sale of celebrated Trotters, Thoroughbreds and Road Horses.
Bay Horse Captain Smith, 15½ hands, 9 years old, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam an Abdallah mare, can trot close to 2:30.
Chestnut Horse, 15¾ hands, 10 years old, by old American Star; can speed a forty gait.
Chestnut Horse Pet, 15½ hands, 9 years old; has trotted in public in 2:33½ the fourth heat, on the Union Course the past season.
Bay Horse Red Rover, 15¾ hands, 7 years old; has trotted in public in 2:42½, to wagon, on the Union Course, and has won six trots the past season.
Brown colt Tommy Dodd, 14½ hands, 5 years old, has trotted in 2:52 the past season, without training; promises well.
The above trotters are all gentle, handy and splendid drivers, double or single, or on the road or anywhere else.
Thoroughbreds.
The great Brood Mare Adelgazia.
Chestnut Horse Metairie, 5 years old.
Chestnut Horse Sanford, 4 years old.
Bay Mare Flora McIvor, 5 years old.
Bay Mare Sleety, 5 years old.
Bay Mare Bonny Braes, 4 years old.
Bay Stallion Zigzag, 9 years old.
Gray Stallion Richmond, 7 years old.
Chestnut gelding Aldebaran, 9 years old.
Bay gelding Jubal, 5 years old.
Chestnut gelding Simple Simon, 4 years old.
Colts.
Chestnut colt Tammany, 2 years old.
Chestnut colt Ketcham, 2 years old.
Bay colt ——, 2 years old.
Road Horses.
Bay Gelding, 15½ hands, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; can trot in 3:30 to a road wagon.
Sorrel Mare, 15¾ hands, 5 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; can trot close to 3 minutes.
Black Horse, 15 hands, 9 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; can trot close to 3 minutes.
Black Gelding, 15½ hands, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; very stylish driver and great roadster.
Bay Horse, 15¾ hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; free, stylish driver; has trotted in 2:42 to the pole; can trot in 2:50 to-day.
Matched Pairs.
Pair matched bay Horses, 16½ hands, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, splendid drivers and an excellent carriage team.
Pair closely matched jet black Horses, 15½ hands, 6 and 7 years old, warranted sound and gentle in all harness; one of them an excellent saddle horse.
The pedigrees of the above fast and well known horses will be fully described in the catalogues, which can be obtained from the auctioneers.

AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, NOV. 16, at 12 o'clock, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Horse and Carriage Auction Mart, 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Elegant crossed matched Team, black and white mares, 15½ hands, 7 and 9 years, sound, kind and true, very stylish and rangy; can trot in 3:30 together; the white one singly inside 3 minutes; the black never been handled for speed, but is very promising; all day travellers of great endurance and bottom; been used only for private driving; sold for no fault, only for want of use; together with a shifting top piano box Wagon, made by Dusenbury & Van Duzer; also set fine light double Harness, made by Lowden; Robes, Sheet Blanket, Whip, &c., &c.
Team bay Mares; one an Abdallah Colt, 5 years, 15 hands, sound, kind and fast; the other an Ethan Allen Mare, 9 years; can trot in 2:03; also
Bay Hamiltonian Horse, 8 years; can trot in three minutes.
Also,
Sorrel Horse Thunderbolt, 15½ hands; can trot in 2:30.
Roan Trotting Horse, 15½ hands, 8 years; kind, sound and true; can trot inside of three minutes.
Dark bay Horse, 15½ hands, 9 years; sound, kind and true; an excellent family horse.
Bay Pony Horse, 14 hands, 6 years; sound, kind and true; suitable for ladies' and children's use.
Large gray Horse, 16½ hands, 9 years, kind in all harness, free from vice, a good traveller, very stylish and rangy, and is kind and true; would make an excellent coupe, truck or cart horse.
Full particulars at auctioneers' office or in the Herald of Tuesday, under this head.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET. Horse Blankets, Lap Robes, &c. Carriages and Harness, at enormous reductions in price. Some great bargains this week at our private salesroom, No. 58 Liberty street. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

A.—OUR NEXT REGULAR SALE WILL TAKE PLACE on Tuesday next, of Horses, Carriages and Harness, at 12 M., consisting of trotting, road, family and farm Stock, the whole representing as fine a stock as has been offered this season. Particulars at sale. JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, 24 Duane st.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Consisting of Coupe, Horse and Harness and a Dog Cart, all in first rate order, and will be sold together or separately, at a great bargain. Call and see them, at 10 East Twenty-first street, New York.

A.—10 EXPRESS WAGONS, 150 TOP AND OPEN Wagons; also Blankets, Robes, Bells, single and double Harness and everything appertaining to the horse 20 per cent below any house in New York, at the old stand, 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street. JAMES JENKINS.

A LANDAU, MADE TO ORDER, COST $2,500, lined satin, raising seats, will be sold at a bargain. Clarences, Coupes, our own make, unsurpassed in style, 25 per cent less than Broadway stores. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A BAY MARE FOR SALE—15½ HANDS, 7 YEARS, warranted sound and kind, at a bargain. Apply at 127 West Fiftieth street.

A STANHOPE GIG FOR SALE—PERFECT ORDER; built by Peters, of London. Apply at 127 West Fiftieth street.

A SUPERIOR FAMILY TEAM COACH HORSES, 16 hands high, 6 years old, sound, kind and good drivers—dapple gray and bay—can be bought at a bargain, together or single. Address FAMILY TEAM, Herald office.

A.—SPLENDID VERY LIGHT COUPE, LINED WITH Bismarck satin; Clarences, Coaches, three Coupe Rockaways, very light; Park Pony Phaetons, top, road, express Wagons, Rockaways, all kinds; also 50 second hand Carriages and Wagons, from $25 up; Harness, Blankets, Robes. Will be cleared out at low figures to make room for 500 Sleighs. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster st.

ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS and second hand Rockaway, $125; do. $300, very little used. HICKS, 32 Barclay street, established 1838.

A STIVERS' LIGHT SHIFTING TOP WAGON, POLE and shafts, in fine order; price $200. Also Road Wagon, piano box, Bates' make, $175; light double Harness, $50. 139 East Sixteenth street.

A CHEAP HORSE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE AT 559 Washington street, in the blacksmith's shop.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF WORK HORSES, JUST FROM Cincinnati, suitable for all purposes; also several good low priced ones. HENRY WILEY, 19 Vestry street.

A VALUABLE FAMILY MARE, 7 YEARS, PONY built, well bred, cheap. Two low priced horses; must be sold; want of use; big bargains given. 468 Pearl street.

BY STANLEY DAY, AUCTIONEER—OFFICES 925 Broadway, N. Y.—Auction sale of Horses and Carriages, being the establishment of a gentleman lately deceased.
STANLEY DAY, auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday morning, Nov. 16, at 9½ o'clock, at the stables, rear of Nos. 329 and 331 West Fifteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues,
One pair black Horses, well matched, 16 hands high, fine style and action, sound and gentle in every respect; in city use for two years.
One pair cross matched Horses, 16 hands high, fine style and action, sound and gentle in every respect.
One very stylish black Horse, 15½ hands high, sound and gentle; has been driven to a phaeton by a young lady, being also a superior saddle horse. One family close panel Carriage, fine order, built by Wood. A Clarence Coupe, for one or two horses, built by Wood and in perfect order.
A Park Phaeton (shell shape) with umbrella top and dickey seat, nearly new; cost $1,400. One large Barouche, in fine order; Wood, maker. Two sets Carriage Harness, one set single Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c.
Parties can examine the above property upon application at the stables, rear of Nos. 329 and 331 West Fifteenth street.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS, DIRECT FROM manufacturers, at a sacrifice.—English Kersey Blankets, elegantly trimmed, worth $35, selling off at $16 to $12, all perfect; also Lap Robes, Rugs, &c., very low, to close out consignments and pay advances. 58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND CARRIAGES, VIZ.:—Four Buggies, Victoria, Pony Phaeton, Rockaway, Park Wagon; several slightly soiled Carriages cheap; two second hand Sleighs. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WARRANTED SOUND, kind and gentle, single or double; shifting top Wagon and Harness, all in good order. Can be seen at 17 East Thirtieth street.

CHEAP.—BLACK HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS high, warranted perfectly sound and kind; fine saddle horse, thoroughly broken: at 23 West Thirteenth street.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS FOR SALE—A LARGE assortment of all styles selling off; cheapest in the city. WITTY'S factory, Fulton avenue and Nevins street, Brooklyn.

COUPE AND CLARENCE, FIRST CLASS, FOR sale—At BEARDSLEY'S Carriage Factory, Broadway and Thirty-seventh street.

COUPE, TRIMMED BROWN SATIN; STYLISH DOG Cart, four light road Wagons, very fine Wagonette and Boston Chaise; open Buggies at $85 to $175; top Buggies, $165 and upwards; large lot Harness. At CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGE, DRAUGHT AND SADDLE HORSES AT auction.—The best opportunity of the season to buy good horses cheap. The Cleveland Lightning Rod Company will make their annual sale of Horses and Carriages on Monday, Nov. 15, at 10 A. M., at J. S. SELDEN'S stable, Twenty-third street, near Third avenue, New York.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BLACK HAWK MARES AND one English Landau. Can be seen for five days, at private stable, No. 2 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE TEAM OF 16 HAND bay Horses, 7 and 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in single and double harness; very stylish drivers. Apply at 20 Amity street.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUPE, FOR SINGLE OR two horses, made by Lawrence & Co.; is in good order and can be seen by applying at private stable No. 23 West Thirty-fourth street. Price $500.

FOR SALE—FINE CARRIAGE TEAM BAY HORSES, 15¾ hands, 6 and 7 years, kind in all harness; free from vice; good travellers; free and stylish drivers; warranted sound. Apply to THOMAS R. TRIPLER, 301 avenue A.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR MORGAN HORSE, ABOUT 14½ hands high, young, sound and kind; free driver; just from the country. At WAKERLEY'S stables, corner Sixth avenue and Thirty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE NO. 33 EAST FORtieth street, a first class lady's Saddle Horse.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF DARK BROWN HORSES, 7 years old, 16 hands high, long tails, black legs and very stylish drivers, sound, kind and warranted in every way without spot or blemish. Can be seen on Monday at private stable, 14 Lexington avenue, third stable from Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE TRUCK HORSE; ALSO ONE handsome Mare, a little sore forward. Apply at 84 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUPE, FIRST CLASS MAKE, with Pole and Shafts, all in good order; will be sold cheap. Apply at 331 East Fourteenth street.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH JET BLACK SADDLE HORSE, 7 years old; good jumper; property of an officer ordered West. 34 East Fourteenth street, or stable 133 West Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY HANDSOME YOUNG ALDERney Heifers, to calf early in the spring. Can be seen at stable 72 Robinson street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A VERY FAST ROAD MARE; 15 hands, 3 inches, 7 years old. A beautiful Saddle Mare, 15 hands, 6 years old. A 4 year old Kentucky Stallion; splendidly bred; shows promise of great speed; suitable for breeding; well broken to harness. Also several Harnesses and Wagons. The above will be on sale for three days only. Inquire at private stable, 129 West Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LIGHT TOP BUGGY WAGons. Apply at 259 Pearl street.

HORSE WANTED—15 TO 16 HANDS HIGH, 5 OR 6 years old; must trot inside of three minutes and be warranted sound and kind; at a moderate price. Address, with full particulars, box 4,519 Post office.

MILCH COW.—FOR SALE, A FINE, FRESH AND healthy Milch Cow; calved two weeks ago. Apply at private stable, 126 West Seventeenth street.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—200 FOR SALE. Hand Wagons, all styles; Velocipedes; 1,000 sets Harness. Great bargains. 632 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN HORSE CLIPPING shop, 1,517 Broadway, McINTYRE, GROGAN & HENNESSY; all orders punctually attended to; horses clipped in the finest style.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE TRUCK, in good order; also a Horse. Apply to W. H. PINNER, 142 West Seventeenth street.

WANTED—A WAGON, WITH TOP; NO OBJECTION to style; must be in good order and cheap. Address WALLACE, box 131 Herald office.

WANTED—A PONY PHAETON (MUST BE IN GOOD order) in exchange for a handsome, fine leather top Buggy Wagon, nearly new and in first rate order. Address for three days B. V. N. A., box 122 Herald office.

WANTED—A SQUARE BOX, HALF SPRING HALF seat, Trotting Wagon, city made and in good order. Address, stating price and where to be seen, OXFORD, box 119 Herald office.

Z.—SLEIGHS, BLANKETS, ROBES, BELLS, SLEIGHS, Portland two seat, pony six seat, box and double runner, from $30 up; Blankets of all kinds; Harness, $12 up; Bells, Robes, buffalo, bear, wolf, astracan, coon, wolverine, fox, lap Robes, $12, weight 12 pounds, new and handsome. Dealers and others will be liberally dealt with. WM. H. GRAY, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

$125—BLACK MARE, 16 HANDS, 8 YEARS; LARGE Bay Horse, $150; cheap gray, $55; trotting horse Hero, $75. 159 Bank street, corner Washington, in grocery. Dealers not to call.

$125—SORREL HORSE, SIX YEARS; CHESTNUT pacer, six years, $100; brown Mare, seven years, $115; gray Horse, eight years, $90; sound, kind. 352 Seventh avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

750 SLEIGHS—OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; 1,500 Fancy Fur and Plush Robes; 3,000 Street, Dress and Stable Blankets; 1,000 Straps, Silver and Gold mounted Bells; Single and Double Harness of all grades; Surcingles, Whips, &c., at the new Sleigh Emporium, northeast corner of Forty-second street and Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 723 BROADWAY, THE highest prices paid for Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Pearls, Opals, Watches, old Gold and Silver, Laces, Camel's Hair Shawls, &c. LYNCH'S.

AT HYMAN'S, 638 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 359 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, formerly of Brooklyn, money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.; the same bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought. No. 77.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

A NEW OFFICE.—$50,000 TO BUY OR LOAN ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Plate, Merchandise, Carriages Robes, &c., &c., and for sale. Exclusive parlor for ladies. Open day and evening. C. D. FAVOR & CO., Brokers, No. 954 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON STREET, KNOX'S Building.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Furniture, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, &c., in large or small amounts. Hours, 10 to 4.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise, or the same bought. Business strictly private. Room No. 1.

157½ BOWERY, NEAR BROOME STREET.—ADvances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Gold, Silver, Silks, Dry Goods, &c., or the same bought at the highest market prices. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

195 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY STREET.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD, having great facilities, advances at low rates, in large or small amounts, on Diamonds, Watches, Merchandise, Life Policies, Pianos or other securities.

913 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTIETH AND Twenty-first streets.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Camel Hair Shawls, Laces, &c. Business confidential. Office hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. JOSEPH & HERTS.

$50,000 TO ADVANCE ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, Furs, &c.; also Pianos and Furniture. JOHNSON & CO., Loan Brokers, 189 Bowery.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AN AMETHYST SLEEVE BUTTON.—THE FINDer will be rewarded by leaving same at 45 West Thirty second st.

LOST—ABOUT NOVEMBER 1, A BLACK NEWfoundland Dog. $20 reward will be paid on returning him to T. LANE, 297 Hudson street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, FIFTH AVENUE, Ninth to Twenty-second streets, Broadway to Fourteenth street, Gold Breastpin, coral setting, "Florence" engraved inside. Liberal reward by returning to 48 West Ninth street.

LOST—ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF TWELFTH street and First avenue, $155, or going from the corner of Twelfth street to Third avenue. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with DANIEL HINES, at the above place.

THE FINDER OF A LADY'S BROWN SILK AND velvet Belt, with trimmings, will receive a reward by returning to the owner, Mrs. BENNETT, 108 Waverley place.

REWARDS.

$3 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN TO 39 WEST Thirty-third street, of a child's black velvet Cape, red lining, two rosettes behind, lost Saturday.

$5 REWARD—WILL BE PAID TO THE FINDER OF a Sleeve Button, with a C encrusted, by leaving it at the cigar store, 717 Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, LAST NIGHT, A SMALL WHITE Bulldog, brown spot over eye; answering to the name of Dan. By leaving him at 593 Hudson street the person will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY NIGHT, A LARGE dark gray Dog, answering to the name of Rover. Any person leaving him at 10 Abingdon square, in store, will receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, IN THIRTY-FOURTH STREET car or on Fifth avenue, from Forty-first to Sixty-fourth street, a small Diamond Stud set in gold. The reward will be paid by bringing to room 11 Westmoreland Hotel, corner of Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue.

$20 WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN OF A Box and contents marked 876 Broadway, lost from express wagon in Tenth street, Nov. 4, 1869. Long Island Express Office, James' Slip.

$200 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENING, in going from Thirtieth street to Bryants' Minstrels, in a Third avenue car, a lady's Diamond Solitaire Earring. The finder by returning the same to C. A. STEVENS & Co., jewellers, 40 East Fourteenth street, or BISHOP & REIN, jewellers, under Fifth Avenue Hotel, will receive the above reward.

A SUITABLE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of a pair of Opera Glasses, left in a Fulton ferry stage on Saturday evening. No. 91 Fulton street.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of a coral Ear Drop to J. EARL, 396 West street, corner West Tenth street. Lost on the 8th avenue; between Fiftieth and Twelfth streets.

HOTELS.

DUPONT HOUSE.—$6 AND UPWARDS FOR SINGLE Rooms, with Board; Rooms, without board, by the week or night; Board and Rooms per day $1 50, at 166 Hudson st.

GRANT HOUSE, 43 NEW BOWERY, NEAR CHATham square.—Newly furnished Rooms at 35 and 50 cents per day, $2 and $2 50 per week.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, 648 BROADWAY.—EUROPEAN plan; good single Rooms, $5 to $7 per week; family Rooms, $10 to $14 per week. GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietor.

SUMMIT HOTEL—NEW HOUSE, CORNER OF CANAL street and Bowery, on the European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month; all rooms heated. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

A GREAT INVESTMENT.—THE SEVEN PER CENT gold loan of the Kansas Pacific Railway, secured by three millions of acres in Kansas and Colorado and a mortgage upon a highly successful railroad in a rapidly improving territory, is one of the best investments in the market. Address Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, 12 Pine st.

A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages and to loan on improved and unimproved property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON NEW York Property; First and Second Mortgages wanted, immediately, for cash. BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

ANDERSON & CO., 93 LIBERTY STREET.—MONEY TO loan on Property in New Jersey and New York; builder's loans. Stocks and miscellaneous securities negotiated; Mortgages bought and sold.

BONDS WANTED—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI, Dayton and Michigan, Little Miami, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark. Also all Railroad Bonds of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin. Particular attention paid to securities not sold at the regular board. Apply to WM. A. GUEST, 25 Wall street.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND TOWN BONDS in State of Illinois; first class securities, of undoubted character, below par.
Real valuation of property.......................$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only.......................203,009
Also,
An Extensive Variety of Insurance Stocks, Railroad Bonds and other Choice Securities paying large Dividends and Interest at low prices for safe investment.
For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine street.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with his house for many years.

HOBOKEN CITY WATER BONDS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Water Commissioners, at their office, 97 Washington street, Hoboken, until 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, December 3, 1869, for the purchase of from $10,000 to $15,000 of Hoboken City seven per cent Water Bonds. The commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids not deemed by them to the interests of the city. Any information desired will be given upon application, personally or by mail, to ROBERT A. REED, Register.

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—IN SUMS TO suit; Second Mortgages wanted. JOHN H. SOUTHARD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 124 Nassau street.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILway Company.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on Monday, the 15th instant, at two o'clock P. M. JAMES M. BANKER, Treasurer.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.
Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange place,
and
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, 12 Pine street, New York,
offer for sale
THE BONDS OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.
These bonds pay seven per cent in gold; have thirty years to run; are free from Government taxation; are secured by a land grant of
THREE MILLION ACRES
of the
Finest lands in Kansas and Colorado.
In addition to this special grant the company also owns
THREE MILLIONS OF ACRES IN KANSAS,
which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road.
They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than government securities.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Price 96 and accrued interest, in currency.
PAMPHLETS, MAPS AND CIRCULARS furnished on application.

SHAW & PEIXOTTO, 30 PINE STREET, ROOM NO. 6, first floor.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage; first and second mortgages on improved city property bought and sold; Houses and Lots bought, sold and rented; rents collected.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW YORK, NOVEMber 15, 1869.
NOTICE.—The Treasury purchases and sales ordered for the present week are:—
PURCHASES OF BONDS.
Wednesday, November 17, $2,000,000 5-20 Bonds.
Thursday, November 18, $1,000,000 5-20 Bonds (Sinking Fund).
SALES OF GOLD.
Tuesday, November 16, $1,000,000.
Friday, November 19, $1,000,000.
Thursday, the 18th of November, having been set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of New York, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, the purchase of one million Bonds for the Sinking Fund falling on that day will take place on Wednesday, the 17th inst. The purchase of the 17th will be three millions.
The purchases and sales will be in accordance with the regulations heretofore in practice. A certified check for five per cent of the amount of each bid must be deposited with the proposal. The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon on the days above mentioned. The Treasury reserves the right to accept all offers of bonds which may be made at the biddings. Further particulars can be had on application at the Treasury.
By direction of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Assistant Treasurer.

MORTON, BLISS & CO., 30 Broad street, issue Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit for travellers; also Commercial Credits, available in all parts of Europe.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; promptness and responsibility guaranteed. WEMPLE, BROWN & CO., 69 Liberty street.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
The highest market rates paid for Wilmington and Manchester first and second preferred mortgage Bonds. Also Mobile and Ohio sterling and interest Bonds and past due coupons.
By J. M. WEITH & ARENTS, No. 9 New street.

$20,000 TO LOAN—IN SMALL SUMS, ON SECond Mortgage. Apply immediately to BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

$50,000.—LETTER OF CREDIT FOR GOLD, TO be drawn for as wanted, within the next 60 days.—Parties granting this credit can be satisfied they can do it safely and realize a profit of $15,000, in gold, within the next eight months. Address J. N. H., St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second street.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—On New York and Brooklyn property; $45,000 for Second Mortgages. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM—ON BOND and mortgage on first class improved City Property. Also money to invest in smaller sums. J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 77 Cedar street.

$120,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in New York and Westchester county. First and second mortgages wanted by HINMAN & SON, 22 Pine street.

$175,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Real Estate in this city; Second Mortgages negotiated. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street, room 12.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS IMproved Property in New Jersey, First Bond and Mortgage. Principals only need apply. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

$1,500,000 TRUST FUNDS.—I AM PREPARED to lend money on approved real estate, in New York city and vicinity. Principals only. JAS. L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine street.

INSTRUCTION.

AT $5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMEtic, Grammar, Spelling, day and evening. Private instruction. Ladies' department. Preparatory course. Telegraphy, Phonography. THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

AT $2 50—WRITING, 24 LESSONS; BOOKKEEPING, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, German, $5 each; day and evening; 12 private lessons. PAINE'S Business College, 62 Bowery, corner Canal. Always in session.

A MIDDLE AGED GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO ARrange with a lady teacher, residing between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first streets, and Fourth avenue and Broadway, for the purpose of receiving lessons in the practice of the English language, of which he already possesses the rudiments, and at her residence. Address box 4,164 Post office.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 186 BOWery, private instruction day and evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand. Special advantages for boys learning English branches. Ladies' department.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—NEW PUPILS RECEIVED, DAY and evening this week, for class or private instruction in Penmanship and Bookkeeping. Separate parlors for ladies. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. Circulars. GOLDSMITH'S Writing College, Booth's Building, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, THOROUGHLY competent, having a few hours' leisure, desires an engagement as visiting governess; gives instruction in English branches, piano, organ and vocal music and drawing; first class references; terms very moderate. Send address for interview to Miss J., box 126 Herald office.

BOOKKEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, 609 Broadway, teach bookkeeping practically as used in the best New York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms day or evening.

FRENCH AND GERMAN THOROUGHLY TAUGHT; also the Spanish and English languages, by Professor J. WUNDERMAN, 663 Broadway (music store). Lessons given at either pupil's residence or my own. Terms moderate.

MR. BACHIMONT, GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of France, gives, day and evening, at his residence, 507 Broome street, or at that of the pupil, lessons in languages, French, Latin and Greek Literature and Mathematics. Moderate price.

DRY GOODS.

AT MADAME LAFORCADE'S, 66 NINTH STREET, second door west of Broadway—Just received from Paris, Suits, Sacques, Chemises, Russes, Lingeries, Bonnets, &c.; Millinery and Dressmaking establishment.

BONNET DEPARTMENT.
At EDWD. RIDLEY & SON'S.
Imported trimmed Bonnets and Hats.
Also of our own manufacture.
Styles cannot be surpassed.
Untrimmed stock of Ladies', Misses', Infants and Boys, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, undoubtedly the largest and cheapest in this city.
EDWD. RIDLEY & SON, 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 64, 68 and 70 Allen street, Corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS at UNION ADAMS & CO.

FOR LADIES.
Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Fine Wool Under Vests.
Fine Wool Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Vests.
Fine Cardigan Jackets.
Balmoral Stockings.
Kid and Buck Gloves.
Castor and Cloth Gloves.
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

FOR MISSES.
Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Patent Merino Stockings.
Scarlet Cashmere Stockings.
Black Cashmere Stockings.
Kid and Buck Gloves.
Cloth and Castor Gloves.
Fine Cardigan Jackets.
Fleecy Cotton Hosiery.
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

FOR GENTLEMEN.
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.
Undershirts and Drawers.
All Wool Undershirts.
All Wool Under Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts.
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers.
Buckskin Shirts and Drawers.
Buck and Cloth Gloves.
Kid and Castor Gloves.
Scarfs, Ties and Socks.

FOR YOUTH.
Patent Merino Shirts.
Patent Merino Drawers.
All Wool Undershirts.
All Wool Drawers.
Fine Woollen Hosiery.
Knitted Mitts and Gloves.
Wristlets, Mittens.
Suspenders, Ties.
Merino Stockings.
Roman Scarfs and Ties.
637 Broadway.

MILLINERY AND SILK GOODS
Prices still further down.
At EDWARD RIDLEY & SON'S,
Grand street,
Boiled and gros grain sash Ribbons, all colors, 75c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
Rich black sash Ribbons, 6½ inches wide, $1 per yard.
Neck and Bonnet Ribbons, half last month's prices.
Nearly every color in Satins at $1 and $1 50 per yard.
Black Satins at $1 25, 22 inches wide at $1 50 per yard.
Examine our silk bonnet Velvets, both black and colored at $1, $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 and $3 50.
Great bargains. Also
Lyon's Mantilla Velvets.
Our velveteens 75c. $1 and $1 50 are cheap.
Richest Ostrich Feathers, Plumes, Birds and flowers, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, silk Fringes about half regular prices, Buttons, Ribbons, Velvets, Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Satchels, Perfumery, Soaps, Dolls, &c., &c.
Specialties—Our $1 Kid Gloves, all the new shades. Our best Kid Gloves, warranted in every way.
We have good Kid Gloves at 25c., 50c., and 75c. the pair.
Winter Gloves, Hosiery, Undergarments all under regular prices.
Examine our Corsets, real Laces, Embroideries, Sleeves, Collars, Cuffs, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Manufacturers stock of knitted and woven worsted Shawls, Cloaks, Sontags, Headdresses, Caps, &c., &c., about 50c. on the $1.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, 309, 311, 311½ Grand street, corner store, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MME. MAURICE, 101 WEST TWENTY-SECOND street, corner Sixth avenue—Modes, Robes, Lingeries: perfect fitting guaranteed. First class references. Work solicited from a few more select families.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN, 19 Fifth avenue, calls attention to her large assortment of Worsted Costumes, which she is selling at reduced prices. Cloth and Velvet Cloaks of latest importation. Dressmaking in all its branches.

M. HARRIS, NO. 7 BREVOORT PLACE (TENTH street), has just received a choice assortment of imported Suits, Dinner and Evening Dresses, and all the latest novelties.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS will find in our stock desirable goods cheap. JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68, and 70 Allen street, corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

MAISON FRANCAISE, YVON BARBET ET CIE, 1,261 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, New York, habilements d'enfant sur ordre au dernier genre de Paris.

NEW GOODS At MACY'S.
MACY. Laces, MACY.
MACY. Embroideries, MACY.
MACY. Ribbons, French Flowers, MACY.
MACY. Feathers, Neckties, Bows, MACY.
MACY. Fall Hats, Silks and Satins, MACY.
MACY. White Goods, Lace Curtains, MACY.
MACY. Theatrical Goods, MACY.
MACY. Ballet Hosiery, &c., MACY.
MACY. Housekeeping Goods, MACY.
MACY. Fancy Goods, MACY.
MACY. French and American Clocks, MACY.
MACY. Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, MACY.
MACY. Corsets, MACY.
MACY. Hosiery and Gloves, MACY.
MACY. Smallwares, MACY.
MACY. Soaps, Perfumery, MACY.
MACY. Trimmings, Buttons, Fringes, MACY.
MACY. Cotton, Alpaca and MACY.
MACY. Silk Umbrellas, MACY.
MACY. Carved Goods, Plated Ware, MACY.
MACY. Baskets, Bird Cages, MACY.
MACY. Kid Gloves, Underwear. MACY.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
MACY. Having completed, for this season, MACY.
MACY. our additions to the store, we are now MACY.
MACY. offering the largest assortment of MACY.
MACY. Fancy Goods, Dolls, MACY.
MACY. Dolls' Articles, Toys, MACY.
MACY. Games, &c., MACY.
MACY. comprising the largest variety of MACY.
MACY. Holiday Goods MACY.
MACY. ever displayed in this city, MACY.
MACY. At Popular Prices. MACY.
MACY. Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. MACY.

NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED ROUND HATS. Velvet, Felt, Sealskin, Fancy, &c.; (My own selection in Europe). JOSEPHINE GOLDEN, Importer, 13 Clinton place, Eighth street.

NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED FEATHERS. Impean (real skins) Birds, Breasts, Wings, Fancy Feather, real Ostrich Plumes and Tips, Aigrettes, Ibis, &c. JOSEPHINE GOLDEN, Importer, 13 Clinton place, Eighth street.

NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED BONNET FRAMES, Flowers, Ornaments, Velvets, Ribbons, &c. JOSEPHINE GOLDEN, Importer, 13 Clinton place, Eighth street.

NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED RUFFLES, LINGERIE, &C. Fancy Cloth and Ermine Jackets, Caps, Coiffures, Fancy Jewelry and a full Assortment of Rich Parisian Novelties. JOSEPHINE GOLDEN, Importer, 13 Clinton place, Eighth street.

SMILLIE & CO.
Black Silks in Gro Grain.
Gro Failles, black Glace, &c., &c., at a reduction of 25 per cent.
Dress Goods, at a great reduction.
Satin faced Serges, all silk and wool, at $1, reduced from $2.
Ready made Walking Suits, in Serge, Poplins, Wincey, &c., from $8.
Water Proof Cloaks, from $7.
Black and colored Velveteens, good quality, from $1.
SMILLIE & CO., 763 Broadway.

WHITE BLANKETS AND BROWN BLANKETS, at wholesale prices to the trade and hotel keepers, at KOCH'S, late John Heath's, 15 Carmine street, corner of Bleecker.

2,000 BED COMFORTABLES, manufactured of white cotton, at KOCH'S, late John Heath's, 15 Carmine street, corner of Bleecker. A discount allowed to the trade, hotel and boarding house keepers.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

MME. DE LACY, 882½ BROADWAY, NEAR NINEteenth street, is selling her elegant French imported Bonnets, of the most recherche styles, and some of her own make, with real laces, at very reasonable prices.

M. HARRIS, NO. 7 BREVOORT PLACE (TENTH street), has just received a case of elegant imported Bonnets and Round Hats.

MME. BUHLMEYER, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. FERRERO, with Mme. R. de Waibel, No. 58 Clinton place, has on hand a beautiful selection of Bonnets, Round Hats, &c., just received from Paris. Also a most stylish assortment of Camel Hair and Lace Shawls, very appropriate for Christmas presents. Best quality, warranted, and prices very moderate.

MADAME DURANTON BARBET, DRESS AND CLOAK maker, 1,261 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—OUR PATENT AND MANUFACture; American Watches, in great varieties; Diamond, Pearl and Gold Jewelry, wholesale and retail, at FRANKFIELD & CO'S, Jewellers, Sixth avenue, corner Fourteenth street, Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street.

WATCHES FOR THE MILLION.—CALL AND SEE the fine gold filled case Watches, the best substitute for solid gold cases produced; 18 carat gold filled; stem winder, $45; key winder, $35. JACOBS & SANDIFER, 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker street.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Prof. Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved Artificial Human Eye, 651 Broadway. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF SELDNER & BIRNBAUM, DISTILLERS, is dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due the firm will be received and all liabilities settled by Seldner & Co. Dated West Mount Vernon, November 1, 1869. ADOLPH BIRNBAUM. L. SELDNER.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A LONG ESTABLISHED AND FIRST CLASS REAL Estate Business for sale very cheap, with Lease and Furniture, located near Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. For particulars address box 6,761 Post office.

A SPLENDID CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED TO A party with good business qualifications and moderate capital to purchase a first class legitimate Manufacturing business; profits at least 20 per cent; present productions, $75,000 per annum; can be doubled with very little outlay. Parties who mean business can be furnished with all particulars and business shown on an interview. Address box 5,095 New York Post office.

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY WILL be given from a well established manufacturing house to a responsible man with $5,000 capital. Address H. & O., box 194 Herald office.

A MAN WHO CAN COMMAND $10,000 IN CASH AND who wants to engage in a business safe, pleasant and paying, may address JONES, box 199 Herald office.

A HALF INTEREST IN THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a flourishing mercantile business; very good location; owner engaged in other business; $1,000 required. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—TO THE RIGHT kind of man, with from $1,000 to $2,000 cash; can clear $5,000 per year. Apply at McKEY'S, 95 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

A NEW PATENT, FULLY COVERING AN IMPROVEment on an article used by nearly every man and boy in the country, for sale for $1,000; the business can be put in operation in 48 hours, and, properly managed, will be one of the most profitable little manufacturing concerns in this city. Address NEW PATENT, Herald office.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS—THE WHOLE or part of two valuable Lehigh Coal Properties, working collieries. Address, for three days, COAL, box 101 Herald office.

HOT AIR FURNACE AND RANGE ESTABLISHMENT and 1 Patent Right for sale at cost and tolls and goodwill; terms easy. Please address HOT AIR, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ESTABLISHED MANUFACtory of Speciality; large orders on hand; goods suitable for the holidays; splendid opportunity for gentleman of small capital. Apply at 251 Broadway, room No. 4.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $50,000 TO $100,000 capital, to engage in the banking and stock commission business with a party who can furnish an equal amount and influence business. Address STOCK, box 2,632 New York Post office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE AN INTEREST with advertiser in a business paying $10,000 per year. Small capital required. Call at 907 Broadway, room No. 4.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A WELL ESTABLISHED distillery store; any business man, having $1,000 or $1,500 to invest, will find this a good opportunity. Inquire for one week at 511 Broome street.

WANTED—A BUSINESS YOUNG MAN, TO TAKE AN interest in a butter, cheese and egg store, who can furnish $300. Apply corner of Fleet and Debevoise sts., Brooklyn.

$500.—A LADY DESIRES A PARTNER IN AN EStablished money making business. 267 Grand street, first floor.

$600.—PARTNER WANTED—IN DIAMOND BROkerage Business; large and immediate profits without risk; ample security in diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Apply to or address DIAMOND BROKER, 751 Broadway.

$3,000.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH THIS amount, either active or silent, to extend the manufacture of an article in universal demand; large profits. No broker need apply. Call at Union Sewing Machine Co., 231 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP—BOOT AND SHOE STORES, Oyster Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Restaurants, Hotels, Cigar Stores, Sample Rooms, Bakeries on all the avenues, Confectionery and Toy Stores, Groceries, Market Stands, Meat Markets, corner Liquor Stores, Photograph Galleries, Drug Stores, &c., &c., &c. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FINE OYSTER SALOON, ALE VAULT, AND DINing Room for sale cheap on account of the owner going South. Apply to W. ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place, New York.

A LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE, WITH STOCK, LIcense, fixtures and lease, at No. 161½ Division street.

A LOT OF HERRING'S, MARVIN'S, WILDER'S AND Lillie's second hand Safes; also the new patent "Cut Off" Safe, for sale, cheap. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—LIQUOR SALOON, WITH BILliard Table; long lease and low rent; doing a fair business. Will sell cheap. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at 165 West Houston street.

A RARE CHANCE—SELDOM OFFERED. A GENTLEmens' Hairdressing Saloon; ill health cause of selling. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery, and at Liquor Store, 48 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS OYSTER AND DINING SALOON, with bar, on the best street in Williamsburg, established 25 years, surrounded by lodge and ballrooms, for sale—Very low. D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIREPROOF SAFES, new and second hand, for office and parlor use, cheap, at 62 Cannon street, between Delancey and Rivington. R. M. PATRICK.

A FINE, LARGE ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPE, large number finely mounted objects and numerous accessories, for sale at a great bargain. Apply at 93 Elizabeth, near Grand, in store.

A BAR AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP—ON the best thoroughfare down town; doing good business. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 23 Chambers street.

A SEWING MACHINE, NEARLY NEW, FOR SALE.—Will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately at 450 Ninth avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street.

A COMPLETE LITTLE GROCERY AND VARIETY Store for sale, west side, nicely fitted up and stocked; doing a good trade; rent only $25 (with lease) for store; living apartments, four rooms; owner giving up business; price $300. Apply to CAMPBELL & CO., 250 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—Lease of whole house; cheap rent, &c.; sickness cause of selling. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE.—ESTABLISHED 14 YEARS; a bargain. Apply at 153 Ninth avenue.

FINE CORNER STORE, ON COURT STREET, FOR sale, cheap, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises, corner of Mill and Court streets, or 162 Pacific street, Brooklyn, in the evening.

FOR SALE—A SIXTH AVENUE CIGAR STORE, DOING a good business; fine Fixtures and Rooms for family. No. 667 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD ROOM, WITH BAR AND three Tables in good condition. Apply on premises, 58 Lafayette, corner Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE OFFICE DESKS, BLACK WALnut; also a liquor sample Rack. Apply at 22 Beaver street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, AN OLD ESTABLISHED first class Grocery on one of the leading thoroughfares. For particulars apply to S. J. RIPPIER, 193 Washington street, New York.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY DOING A CASH TRADE OF $600 per week; good location in Brooklyn. For particulars apply at 184 Grand street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BAKERY, SALOON AND Restaurant; good location and very cheap; in Brooklyn. Inquire at 53 Front street, New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE IN Brooklyn, doing a good business, and will be sold cheap. A lease will be given by the present occupant and owner. Reason for selling will be given by applying to H. OFFERMAN, 240 Washington street, New York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST WINE ROOMS IN city of New York. For terms apply to BRITTON & CO., 52 and 54 Murray street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER STAND. INQUIRE at 213 Fulton Market.

FOR SALE—A WELL LOCATED BOARDING HOUSE, with Barroom attached, Gas Fixtures, License; 18 rooms, lease of four years. Apply at 68 Crosby street.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FIRST CLASS BARROOM, best location on Broadway, doing a splendid business. Low rent; paid up to January. TRAVER & ESLER, 58 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS. INquire at No. 1,339 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BEST CORNER GROcery in Eighth avenue; Stock and Fixtures complete; also the Empire Meat Market, next door; lease of three years. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, 124 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR COUNTRY Real Estate—An old established and valuable manufacturing business now in successful operation, including the manufactured Stock ready for market, machinery, patents, &c., valued at $55,000. For particulars apply to THOMAS H. STOUT, 77 Cedar street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A private lodging house near Third avenue and Twenty-third street; contains 26 rooms, full of lodgers. Address Y. Z., station E.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—AT SING SING, FITTED up in splendid style and doing a good cash business. Owner going to California. Will sell on easy terms. Stock new and active. Photograph of premises and particulars obtained at 53 Harrison street, New York.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE—ON BROADway, in a good business location; well fitted up; every convenience for doing first class work. For further particulars apply to (or address B.) Willard Manufacturing Company, 684 Broadway.

THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY and Liquor Store down town for sale at a bargain on account of sickness. Inquire of J. & D. WESTFALL & CO., 194 South street, corner of Oliver, New York.

$500 WILL BUY FURNITURE, LEASE AND GOOD Will of a genteel and well located Boarding House; has 13 rooms, nicely furnished, all occupied by students; or would let, furnished; must be sold immediately; ill health of proprietor. Situated 302 East Twenty-seventh st.

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NEW YORK HERALD

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PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXIV.....No. 319

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE LOST SHILLING—IDIOT JACK—THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—HOMS.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—LONDON; OR, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HANLON BROTHERS, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—ENGLISH OPERA—MARITANA.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—THE DOMESTIC DRAMA OF MARY WARNER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DOMESTIC DRAMA OF POOR HUMANITY—A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA—NORMA.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and 24th st.—CASTE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE MARINER'S COMPASS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE THANKSGIVING TURKEY, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th street.—EXHIBITION OF THE NINE MUSES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618½ Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, November 15, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.

We are again constrained to ask advertisers to hand in their advertisements at as early an hour as possible.

Our immense and constantly increasing editions compel us, notwithstanding our presses are capable of printing seventy thousand copies an hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to stop the classifications of advertisements at nine o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated November 14.

The Bishop of London delivered a funeral sermon over the remains of the late George Peabody in Westminster Abbey.

Our special European correspondence is in ample detail of our cable telegrams to the 2d inst.

Mexico.

Extensive preparations have been made in the city of Mexico for the reception of Mr. Seward. Rooms have been assigned for his service at the National Palace; but in case he should prefer private quarters, suits have been prepared for him in one of the many elegant private residences in the capital. A gentleman of distinction has been despatched by President Juarez to meet Mr. Seward and escort him to the city. This is the only instance in which a foreigner has been made the guest of the Mexican republic. In Tepic, Lozada's district, the aspect of affairs looks unpromising for the government. Vigorous efforts have been put forth to quell the disturbances in San Luis and on the northern frontier A number of minor pronunciamentos have been reported in different sections of the country, but have made no headway, and the government claims the ability to consolidate peace throughout the republic.

Cuba.

Our Havana letter intimates that many members of the Spanish Club of that city despair of the condition of affairs in Spain and are in favor of Cuba looking after her own matters. The expedition against the Cienega de Zapara it is feared will prove anything but a success, owing to the nature of the country, which it is asserted 500 insurgents could hold against the entire Spanish army. The Captain General has relieved the officers in command of Cinco Villas for incompetency and want of energy. It is reported that 400 Spanish troops at Cinco Villas have joined the insurgents. On the 7th instant the mail steamer arrived at Havana from Porto Rico, bringing 600 troops.

Miscellaneous.

In accordance with a resolution of the Louisville Convention ex-President Fillmore has appointed Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, and Robert T. Sanders, of Tennessee, delegates to attend the Russian Exposition in 1870. Other delegates will be appointed by President Grant. It is expected that the United States will be largely represented at this exposition, and a hundred thousand specimens of American products are called for, in order to show the vastness and diversity of our manufactures and agriculture. Articles for exhibition can be sent to 36½ Broadway, New York, or to either of the commissioners at Louisville Ky.

It is understood that the President considers the present condition of our finances most favorable to a speedy return to specie payments, and in his forthcoming message will urge such a measure upon Congress. He is opposed to all tinkering with the currency and believes if the present internal revenue law be suffered to remain intact another year such a tangible reduction of the public debt will then have been effected as will enable government to safely materially modify taxes of all kinds. The resumption of specie payments, the President argues, will prevent fluctuations in gold, break up the influence of gold gamblers and save the people from the ruinous effects of an irredeemable currency.

In the case of ex-Mayor Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kansas, claiming $20,000 damages of General Ewing for arrest during the war, while Ewing was commander of the district, the jury on Saturday returned a verdict for the defendant.

The Wigwam in Chicago, in which was held the Republican Presidential Convention, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

John Foxley, an escaped convict from Sing Sing, with a four years' unexpired term to serve, has been arrested in Boston, having a complete set of burglars' tools in his possession.

The administration has taken the initiative towards settling our undetermined commercial relations with Canada and reviving the reciprocity treaty with that Dominion. The matter has already received the careful attention of the State and Treasury departments.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General H. J. Hunt, of Newport, and A. W. Chrystie, of Paris, are at the Bravoort House.

Colonel W. S. Fish, of Camden; D. K. Leitch, of Syracuse; A. W. Meyers, of Oil City, and W. A. Hovey, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel L. B. Putnam, of Saratoga; John Wilkinson, of Penn Yan, and Major Cal Sawyer, of Boston, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Samuel B. Keyes, of Cincinnati; E. S. Winans, of Dunkirk, and George M. Colburn, of Niagara Falls, are at the Hoffman House.

W. Prescott Smith, of Baltimore, and R. W. McCormick, of Pennsylvania, are at the Coleman House.

W. S. Thorburn, of Cincinnati; A. G. Darwin, of Madison, Wis.; E. A. Tucker and A. R. Dunning, of Boston, are at the Grand Hotel.

Captain F. R. Meyer, of Germany; Captain S. A. Day, of the United States Army, and Captain E. Parker, of Bangor, Me., are at the Astor House.

Samuel Archibald, of Pennsylvania, and J. S. Klappenburg, of the Royal Danish Army, are at the Glenham Hotel.

Colonel J. H. Bretton, of St. Louis; Colonel J. C. Harrison, of Buffalo, and General W. W. Averill, of Canada, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Governor Burnside, for Providence, R. I.; General Baird, for Philadelphia; Ch. Beranger, of the French Legation, for Paris; R. H. Goddard, for Rhode Island, and General Geo. L. Beal, for Washington.

The Spanish Throne and Conflicting Spanish Factions.

Our latest news from Europe regarding Spanish affairs seems to imply that the situation is more hopeful, that Cabinet dissensions have ceased, and that the young Duke of Genoa is to be the successful candidate for the Spanish throne. Some two days ago the announcement was made that the Duke's mother, remembering, no doubt, the fate of the late Emperor Maximilian, was utterly opposed to her son's candidature. In this she was but imitating the example of her royal brother, Victor Emanuel, who would not give his consent to the candidature of his son, the Duke of Aosta. It appears, however, that the Italian Cabinet has resolved to present no obstacles to the election of the Duke of Genoa to the throne of Spain, and that information to that effect has been sent to the Spanish government. Another and not less important announcement is to the effect that Admiral Topete, who recently retired from the Cabinet and ceased to be Minister of Marine, in consequence of the disfavor shown to his candidate, the Duke of Montpensier, has been elected Vice President of the Constituent Cortes. It is really difficult to say what is the exact import of this election.

How the throne question will be settled is not yet clear. It is undeniable that it is for the interest of Spain that it be settled without delay. The Spaniards, and especially those in power, are much to blame for the vacillation—the want of a fixed and steady purpose—which in this matter they have displayed throughout. They have no doubt had difficulties to contend with; but it was not necessary that they should drag the crown of Charles V. in the dust. Had there been a little more dignity the crown would have been regarded as a prize and would have been coveted by many. The delay in filling the vacant throne is no doubt largely due to the influence of Napoleon. It is not our opinion that Napoleon has interposed in the throne question in any very emphatic manner. His wishes have no doubt been made known. But his last experience in king making was too painful to allow him again in circumstances so similar to repeat the experiment. The Spanish government would have consulted its own interests and the interests of the people at large had it been less obsequious to the imperial ruler of France. If it had proceeded at once, after the passing into law of the new constitution, to the election of a king, the decision of the Spanish people would have been respected by Europe and the world, and Napoleon would not have dared to interfere. As matters now stand Napoleon has quite as much cause to regret the delay as has the Spanish government, or, indeed, any section of the Spanish people; for the delicate state of his health, the increasing strength of the opposition and his strong desire to make certain and secure his son's succession render the settlement of outside questions as speedily as possible an absolute necessity.

As Spain seems bent on having a king we have no reason to object to the Duke of Genoa. He will, to be sure, be a helpless boy, but his very helplessness may be in his favor. It cannot be said, however, that his success is yet at all certain. Of all the candidates his chances are, perhaps, the best; but his rivals have numerous and powerful partisans. The Duke of Montpensier is still in the field. Serrano, Topete and the Unionist party generally, which is far and away the most respectable party in Spain, are pledged to him. We have seen already that Topete's attachment to Montpensier made it a necessity for him, on the ground of honor, to retire from the Cabinet. The fact that Serrano still remains at his post encourages the belief that the cause of Montpensier is not yet desperate. Dom Ferdinand of Portugal is the only other candidate whose name is now mentioned. But Dom Ferdinand is spoken of now only as a compromise. The domestic relations of Ferdinand, even if his chances otherwise were better than they are, prevent us from believing that in the event of the Cortes not being able to agree upon either of the other two the Spanish people would have him for king. A wife by a morganatic marriage, with a stage reputation, could not at this stage with much grace be substituted for Isabella. If under stress of circumstances such a state of things should be brought about the revolution will certainly have a very illogical conclusion. It is plain to our mind that Prim has made up his mind that Montpensier shall not be elected. Prim knows well that under Montpensier he could find no place. It is this which, more than the known opposition of the Emperor Napoleon, explains Prim's conduct. It is this, too, which makes it not improbable that in the event of the Unionists proving too strong he may yet divide the progressive party, carry a section of them over to the ranks of the republicans, remain at the head of the army and thus dominate the situation. The election of Topete to the vice presidency of the Constituent Cortes, if it means anything, means this—that in the National Assembly there is large Unionist force.

Now that the ecclesiastical estimates difficulty has been got over and the Cabinet Ministers have become reconciled the election of a king can no longer be put off. Who will be nominated? The Duke of Genoa alone? or the Duke of Montpensier alone? or both? These are the great questions of the hour. On the issue depend the success of the revolution and the future welfare of Spain.

The Marriage Laws of New York—An Important Decision.

We published yesterday in full the important decision of Judge G. G. Barnard, in Chambers of the Supreme Court of this city, on Saturday last, in the case of Beatrice Bissell, an infant, by her guardian, against John B. Bissell, for a limited divorce on the ground of abandonment. The defendant admitted the abandonment, but denied the marriage. The parties had been living in Brooklyn. The plaintiff's case was that a marriage having been agreed upon between them, and the usual preparations having been made on her part, she met the defendant (1867) by appointment in New York, and that while they were riding together in a carriage in the Park defendant placed a ring upon her finger, saying, "This is your wedding ring. We are married. We are married just as much as Charles is to his wife (referring to his brother and sister-in-law). I will live with you and take care of you all the days of my life as my wife." That to this she assented, and that accordingly as man and wife they lived together till his abandonment of her in August last; and that shortly before the abandonment he induced her to sign a paper, drawn by himself, stating that no marriage ceremony had been performed between them.

The defendant, on his examination, put in the plea that he never agreed to take the plaintiff as his wife; that it was agreed she should live with him as his mistress and that he should pass her off as his wife; that he gave her the wedding ring so as to decieve other people and to avoid suspicion, as he feared if discovered in their boarding house that they were not married they would be turned out. There was no pretence that up to the time of the alleged marriage the plaintiff was not blameless in her conduct.

Judge Barnard, after reviewing the evidence, the law, the authorities and the precedents bearing upon this case, declared himself satisfied that an actual marriage was contracted between the parties, and that if the defendant, while endeavoring to accomplish the ruin of a virtuous girl, blundered into matrimony he has no one but himself to blame. The Judge further remarked that "if the practice is as common as the defendant alleges of men passing off their mistresses as their wives, and allowing them to bear their names without any marriage contract, it is time they should learn the risks to which they expose themselves in thus trifling with the marriage institution and the good order of society;" that there should be a decree declaring the plaintiff the lawful wife of the defendant, and adjudging a limited divorce and alimony, with costs and reasonable expenses. Judge Fithian's recent decision in the case of Durand vs. Durand is of the same character; and these examples are, at this time of general lawlessness, to be especially commended, and they will meet the endorsement of all honest men, in view of the good effect they will surely have as a warning to the whole tribe of graceless adventurers disposed to "trifle with the marriage institution and the good order of society." It is high time, indeed, that, in regard to the marriage institution, the line should be drawn between the laws of New York and the license of Chicago, and in this Bissell case we have it broadly and clearly defined.

The Charter Election—Movements of the Politicians.

The contest over the prizes to be awarded to the successful candidates in the election on the first Tuesday in December next is being waged with increasing zeal and vigor as the final moment approaches. The Tammany leaders are quietly looking on at the struggle, awaiting, before rendering their verdicts, the development of the political strength in the separate districts and wards of the various candidates. The *sine qua non* for a nomination to any office by Tammany, such nomination being tantamount to election at the polls, is political capital, or, what is the same thing, the power to control democratic votes. Individual merit and qualifications for the office sought are but secondary considerations in making up the slate, and therefore it is only on rare occasions we find men of high or respectable standing in the community enter the political arena for any but the very highest offices, and then only in submission to the pressure brought to bear upon them by their fellow citizens.

The principal contest is over the vacancies in the civil and police justiceships. The candidates therefor are very numerous, and on the whole all more or less eligible and qualified to fill the offices for which they aspire. The candidates for the coming vacancies in the civil courts especially have, by early studies, professional predilections and legal experience, qualified themselves to discharge the duties of justices. This is at the present time very fortunate for the best interests of the people, inasmuch as the Tammany Regency can hardly make a mistake in the selection of their nominees or their appointees to the civil justice courts. It is very different with the police justices. For the discharge of the duties of this latter office no legal training or attainments seem to be necessary, and therefore any ragtag and bobtail of the party who by any means acquires an ascendancy in his ward or district can press himself into the place. The complications which rendered necessary all the strategy and political finesse of the leaders to unravel in connection with the late Senatorial and Assembly elections, and the pledges then extorted from them, deprive the Regency of untrammelled action in the selection of this class of candidates. This is to some extent unfortunate, as there is little doubt the chief slatemaker, Peter Bismarck Sweeny, is most anxious to commemorate the late triumphs of the party by conceding to the citizens the long wished for but long withheld boon of having presented for their suffrages candidates in every respect worthy of their support. The struggle over the police justice vacancies is therefore almost as perplexing to the leaders as was the Senatorial contest. A few days more, however, will bring it and the whole charter election contest to an end, when peace, it is to be hoped, will once more reign in the councils of Tammany.

Our Special Foreign Correspondence.

In the pages of the HERALD to-day we present to our readers the result of the labor of our special correspondents stationed in different quarters of the world—Europe, Asia, Mexico and the Spanish Antilles—in vivid and accurate illustrated detail of our news reports and despatches, by the submarine cables and otherwise, to the 2d of November. This exhibit, which is most attractive and entertaining in its character and verblage, supplies to the community at large a narrative of the current history of the world at these different quarters just as its material points have been evolved, besides furnishing food for the most serious reflection to churchmen, statesmen, the administrators of the law, capitalists and husbandmen, as well as that very large and well-to-do portion of the community who have been classed as the "world's tired denizens," who enjoy life by the way and make merry in "marching along."

A special writer in Spain dates at San Sebastian. He has taken himself away from Madrid, its political demoralizations and dynastic intrigues and doubts, into the country, and paints rural scenes, sketching the peasantry and peasant life as he whirls by rail to the Basque Provinces, where he finds the robust and simple-minded population happy and contented and living just as Virgil represented their neighbors, the Italians, in his day, *sub tegmine fagi*, undisturbed by the "wall-battering" cannon of Prim and Topete and the others. Again, we have a complete history of the Church in Spain, its simple, original baptism, its hierarchical corporate encroachments, the sacerdotal accumulation of vast wealth, the enervation to efficiency of the clergy, the monopoly of the monastic orders, exclusivism for conscience sake and the results, religious doubt, infidelity, the loosing of the social obligations, civil war, bloodshed and demagogism, with a near approach to a one man tyranny or an attempt at redress by foreign intervention. From Pesth, in Hungary, we are told of Panslavism and the progress of that grand ethnological struggle between the Latins and Teutons, in which the representatives of each attempt to prove the indestructibility as well as assert the mastery of a race, and of the exact character of which we have some little experience already on the soil of the American Continent. Rome is perfecting the arrangements for the Ecumenical Council, while from London, strange to say, we have a simple statement of what the writer alleges will be the moderate, simple proceedings of the members of that most reverend and august assemblage. Many distinguished Americans had already arrived in the Eternal City and were cordially welcomed; an ex-Governor of the State of New York having been received by Pius the Ninth in audience, while a couple of our most celebrated city divines were sojourning near the Vatican, apparently consoled by even a personal approach to the centre of Christian unity. In Germany and France the public mind was still more and more engaged in a consideration of the Roman Council and a canvass of its probable influence and results. Paris presents itself in its peculiar character of a world of life flourishing within the ordinary world—speaking of love, murder, religion, democracy and mobocracy, with the watchful eye of imperialism over all. The King of Prussia complimented Scotland by specially presenting to the municipality and people of Peterhead a memorial monument in honor of the late Field Marshal Keith. The correspondence which took place on this interesting occasion is also given. From British India come wretchedly doleful accounts of the miseries produced by the sword of Warren Hastings, with a confirmation of the news of Doctor Livingstone's safety. So that we may, with very great justice and a very considerable amount of that honorable legitimate pride which ever results from successful enterprise, conclude our remarks by calling attention to the manner in which Europe, Asia, the Spanish West Indies and Mexico are again especially photographed in the pages of the HERALD.

NAPOLEON'S NEW POLICY.—The Emperor of the French has shown good sense in not disturbing the recent public demonstrations in Paris. He has finally seen that the people must have more liberty of action, and though he has all the necessary power at hand to crush any actual violation of the peace, he does not object to their giving vent to their feelings. In fact, he has substituted the policy of repression for that of suppression. The great object to be gained by Napoleon is to make the French nation clearly understand that his government depends upon its support. By gaining this point he will gain more than by any conquest achieved by the force of arms. And by adopting these measures he will gain the good will of the people, and may also secure the succession of his dynasty.

THE SUEZ CANAL NO FAILURE.—Captain Kiston, of the steam launch Pauline, of the British Peninsular and Oriental Company, having gone through the Suez Canal from sea to sea, taking soundings all the way, reports the least depth of water in the channel to be twenty feet, and that the other obstructions were being rapidly removed. The canal is no failure, but as a commercial enterprise and revolutionizer is destined to prove one of the very greatest wonders of the world.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.—From the agitation of this question in New York there are signs of the rising of another political party on a religious platform. The democracy at Albany will have to handle this question with great delicacy or they will be apt to make mischief.

A GOOD IDEA—That of carting off the compost on the Fifth avenue pavement as it is cut up into mud or dust by the travel over it. But it would be better still to cut it up and take it off with picks and shovels and cart it away, and then to wash the stone pavement clear of the offensive tar.

Elective Dynasties.

It is a curious fact, reflecting the spirit and progress of the present age, that the dynasties of the nations of Europe have lost to some extent their hereditary character, and have become, directly or indirectly, elective. This is a remarkable concession to the democratic principle of government by the people, and shows how rapidly the feudal ideas of the world are passing away. It shows, too, how powerfully the successful working of republican self-government in America is acting upon the thoughts and political institutions of Europe. In no country has the pure principle of democracy—that the wisest and best shall be chosen to govern—been carried out yet. We have come nearer to it in the United States than the people of any other country. In the early and purer times of the republic, when Washington, Adams and Jefferson were chosen President, the people did recognize and carry out this principle, or did even in later times, and now they have not forgotten it. That, in fact, is the theory of the government, though party caucuses, conventions and leading men have made the election of our rulers subject, in a great measure, to political management and bargains. Still the appeal in the end is to the voice of the people, and a man is never chosen President who is obnoxious to the majority. Although the elective principle in government has not reached this point in Europe it is gaining ground, and monarchs even begin to submit their claims to the national plebiscite.

The idea or monarchical dogma of governing by divine right was not generally insisted upon until the feudal ages and until the Pope of Rome gave the sanction and support of the Church to the dogma. It is true the right of monarchical inheritance had been admitted in some countries, and in others had been accepted as the most convenient mode of disposing of the crown long before the feudal ages, or even before the commencement of the Christian era. But generally the right to imperial or kingly power was that of the strongest. Right and might went together. Yet the elective principle was not entirely ignored, though in practice it had little force; for even the Roman emperors for a long time went through some form of election, either by the soldiers or a certain class of the community. After Charlemagne had made himself master of the Empire of the West, extending from the Baltic to the Mediterranean and from the Atlantic to the Sarre, the Theiss and the Oder, and was crowned by Pope Leo III. in St. Peter's church on Christmas day of the eight hundredth year of the Christian era, the foundation was laid for the divine right of kings under the sanction and support of the Church. From the time of this great emperor, too, the feudal system arose and became the ally and support of anointed monarchy. This was the nature of government over the nations of Europe for nearly a thousand years. That period has been called the Dark Ages, and dark enough they were, for the people were only the slaves of their rulers. The first really great shock this system of government received was when Cromwell and his Parliament cut off the anointed head of Charles the First of England. But feudalism and the divine rights of kings received their deathblow at the latter end of the eighteenth century, through the establishment of the American republic and the French revolution. These mighty events undermined the system that had existed a thousand years and upheaved society from its very foundation.

However, a reaction came in Europe. Another Charlemagne arose—Napoleon Bonaparte—who had the ambition to establish again the Empire of the West. Charlemagne was Napoleon's prototype. The aim of both was alike and both used the military power to accomplish their object. There is this difference, however: one was born to a kingdom and the other was the offspring of revolution. Napoleon recognized his position as the offspring of revolution, and while he carved out his own astonishing success and future with the sword he always claimed to be the choice of the people and the enemy of the old dynasties and feudal system. We all know how futile were the attempts of the Holy Alliance to undo the work of the great French revolution and to restore the divine right of kings after Napoleon fell. The monarchs and statesmen of that day did not comprehend the mighty progress the world had made in a quarter of a century. They did not understand that it had made greater progress in that brief period than during a thousand years before.

The French revolution of 1848 was another vast stride toward popular and republican government. Louis Napoleon appealed to the vote of the French people when he was a candidate for their ruler. Of course he relied greatly upon the prestige of his name and the affectionate remembrance of his uncle by the French, but he proclaimed the right of the people to choose their ruler. Though he made the *coup d'état* and himself Emperor afterwards, and has since endeavored to establish personal government, after the manner of the old divine right monarchs, he has in words and theory continued to recognize the right of the people to govern and to choose their rulers. While he is most anxious, no doubt, to secure the throne for his son and to perpetuate his dynasty, he begins to see that he must popularize his government and rely upon the will of the people. In this he has a most potent helpmate in the Empress Eugénie. While he gratifies the vanity of France by the glory he has brought and is bringing to it, and satisfies the French through the material prosperity he has stimulated, the Empress fascinates them by her charming manners, exquisite taste and surprising tact. Both are working to secure the voice of the French people in favor of the young prince, their son, when the Emperor shall close his mortal career. Perhaps the Empress is doing most both with the French and with the governments and people of other countries to bring about the result they so much desire. At least it is evident they recognize the fact that it is necessary to respect the will of the people in the matter. So far, then, the dynasty is elective even in France.

We see in Spain this principle more positively acknowledged, for at this very time the representatives of the people in the Cortes are voting for a monarch. In the case of Greece, we believe, the great Powers which exercised a sort of protectorate there submitted the question of choosing a king to the people. Though there may be in such cases a good deal of outside influence exercised, the principle is admitted even by the great dynastic Powers themselves. This of itself we regard as a vast stride towards popular or republican governments in Europe. The people are fast reaching a point when they will no longer be sold or transferred like cattle from one owner or ruler to another. The press, the telegraph and steam power are rapidly enlightening both mankind at large and governments as to their rights and duties. In this surprising progress, too, the success of elective and representative government in America is playing an important part, and is making a powerful impression upon Europe. This country is the pioneer of nations in the new age, and we may expect to see ere long all governments, dynastic as well as republican, chosen by the people.

The Churches.

Our special enterprise in collating news from all parts of the world, abroad and at home, for the use and instruction of the readers of the HERALD, has not caused us, either by its comprehensiveness of intent or careful concentration to the form of actual detail, to neglect the all-important matter of religion in our midst, being convinced, as all steady church-going persons should be, that in the absence of this grand saving essential the best work of man is merely "vanity." We consequently report the labors of the clergy in the city and suburbs yesterday, taking in their own words and on their authority as correct the duly audited balance or anointed sum total of a week's account of the daily strife as between struggling, weak humanity and the arch-enemy of the souls of men, as well as the effect of the intermediary heavenly agencies which afford strength and consolation with the means of assuring an eternal victory even to salvation to the Christian brethren.

The redex, as given in our columns to-day, is of a very consoling and encouraging character. St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded and the congregation devout as usual. The apostolic veteran, Vicar General Starrs, preached on the subject of the spread of Catholicity in our midst after the "trials" and tribulations of the Church. Bishop Janes, assisted by the venerable Bishop Morris and a number of the reverend clergy, dedicated to Almighty God the new church which has just been completed on Washington Heights, and administered the communion according to the ritual and canon rule of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the presence of an elegant and fashionable assemblage. In the Church of the Messiah Rev. Dr. Hepworth was eloquent, as well as analytical, on the subject of "Immortality," affording great comfort to the faithful by his fine prospective of the glories of the reward and crown which endure forever and fade not. Rev. Dr. Chapin tells the people at large in our pages "What is Meant by the Kingdom of Heaven," leaving for us nothing to add in the way of additional remark except the expression of a fervent hope to the effect that the people will preserve a copy of to-day's HERALD, and thus not forget what he said before next Saturday night. The Catholics laid the foundation of a new church in Jersey City. Rev. Mr. Beecher, with other reverend gentlemen, enlightened Brooklyn. The Sunday schools were crowded. Children were confirmed. Missionary services were attended to. The "Christian Young Men" were out in great force, and it is to be hoped that all our young men will soon "experience religion" and become Christian young men; so that the Church of the future may rest securely, not merely in the strength of well-filled pockets and broad shoulders, but on the much more acceptable foundation of converted hearts and honest, truthful minds, which will enable them to proclaim by their works "the faith which is in them."

The Health Board and the Fat Boilers.

We like the emphatic tone, facts, arguments and conclusions of the report of Dr. Harris, of the Health Board, published yesterday, on the garbage, bone and fat boiling nuisances. The Board at last flatly decides that the nasty, yea, the disgustingly offensive, establishment at the foot of West Thirty-eighth street "should be forthwith removed to some place which is at least one mile distant from streets and much frequented roads, unless the company can and will comply with each and every requirement in the conditions and terms of the Board's permit." We think so, too, and we think that the Board should name a day beyond which this offensive establishment aforesaid will not be permitted to remain in its present locality. There must be a limit to these indulgences or the nuisance will not be abated or removed, although it directly preys upon the health and property of a hundred thousand people. The health of every family and the value of every house and lot within a mile of that fat rendering concern are depreciated by its poisonous odors, and yet the Board of Health still deals in indulgences. The nuisance will have to be removed, and the sooner the better.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.—From the details we have published of the examination and disclosures made in the matter of the large batch of drawback frauds unearthed in the Custom House we have reason to expect that the guilty parties, principals and confederates, and their *modus operandi* and the amounts lost to the Treasury will soon be reached. Blatchford, it is said, was seen as late as Friday last in this city, though most likely it was a case of mistaken identity. We should not be surprised to learn that the gentleman had extended his leave of absence to attend the opening of the Suez Canal.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We expect that the forthcoming first annual message of President Grant to Congress will be a model in its brevity and in its practical recommendations touching our domestic and foreign affairs. Among other things, we shall be surprised if it shall fail to satisfy the country on Cuba, Hayti and Dominica, for on these subjects we expect some very interesting facts and some very decisive propositions.

THE ERIE TROUBLES.—They are evidently thickening, and there is no telling what will be the ending. Morai—Railroad managers should not give too much of their time and talents to the gold and stock gambling rings of Wall street.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Nov. 14, 1869.

The week was an extremely dull one in Wall street, and the volume of business at the Stock Exchange far below the average. A calculation of the sales of stocks for the expired portion of the year shows a decrease of over seven million shares as compared with the corresponding period in 1868. The decrease during the past six weeks is proportionately much larger, the transactions in the earlier portion of 1869 going to reduce the general average. It is not very difficult to trace the reason of this decline. The culmination of the great bull speculation of last spring and summer in the panic of September ruined thousands of operators and so intimidated others that the few ventures which have since been made were on a more limited scale. Those who were in the habit of moving five hundred or a thousand shares have contented themselves with a line of one or two hundred, while the magnates of operations have left the market severely alone. The great capitalists who were in the lists last winter and last spring have abandoned the field to the smaller speculators and to those brokers who, tired of waiting for orders, have "taken a hundred" here and there to meet current office expenses, carriage hire and the like. *En passant* it may be worth narration that in one office adjacent to Broad street, where the members of the firm were tempted into opening an account for and carrying a hundred shares now and then for the contingency of hack hire, the speculation resulted so badly that the account at the end of the year showed a loss of thirty thousand dollars—a rather heavy outlay for the luxury of riding home every night. What little life was left in the market after the panic of September was communicated by the pending dividends on New York Central and Hudson River. Now that the consolidation of these roads has taken place the market has settled into chronic dulness. It is hardly probable, however, that the cliques will long suffer it to remain so. Their armor is becoming rusty for want of exercise, and a speculator is never happy except when he is operating. Toward the close of the week there were signs—hardly perceptible, it is true, to the casual observer, but significant to the *habitue* of Wall street—that something is slumbering beneath all this quiet and calmness. The "point" was given, *sotto voce*, to look out for a decline, that the "bears" were organizing and would soon "slam" the market. These confidential whispers are, however, regarded with distrust, for it is only human nature that an experienced strategist should keep his plans to himself. Perhaps, as has often been the case in Wall street, the truth is told that it may be disbelieved, and the cliques really mean what they say. Under such circumstances those who make a profession of dealing in stocks should interpret the general situation and ascertain what there is therein, and so discover what the future contains. The prevailing temper of the street is decidedly bearish, but the ease in the local money market has enabled holders of stocks to withstand what few attacks have been made from the "shorts." The distress in the mercantile community for discounts has been one means employed by the "bears" to assail the other side; but as Wall street stocks and dry goods stocks are very different commodities the result has not been as gratifying as wished. It has been frequently shown that the relations of the speculative and legitimate business interests of the country are not so intimate as necessarily to influence each other. The stock panic of 1864 was not followed by a mercantile revulsion. The only houses liable to loss by the present stringency in discounts are those who have been connected with stock speculations, and of such it is to be feared there are too many instances. One great cause of the mercantile distress is the falling price of gold. Many houses are content to get through the year without a loss. The declining tendency of gold suggests a curious inquiry. If as gold goes down and such securities as government bonds, which pay gold interest, go down with it, why should not investments which pay currency interest enhance as the value of the currency goes up? Something of this is reflected in the prices of government bonds. The 67's, which were 123 a few months since, are now 116. The currency bonds, however, have maintained themselves throughout the decline of gold in the vicinity of 108. A consideration of this fact may enlighten the present situation and discover the real plans of the cliques. It is very certain that the old policy which directed the clique operations in stocks has been entirely subverted by the curious complication in the grain market. Heretofore it was customary for the cliques to buy at the advent of the fall and run up prices as the railway receipts of the West increased with the movement of the crops. The public, tempted by the flattering showing of railway earnings, came in and bought at the advance. The cliques unloaded, went short and then tightened money, which they were the better able to do owing to the shipments of currency to the West. The stringency in money offset the fact of large earnings, and stocks came down with a rush. Now, however, the cliques are at their wits' ends. The grain movement has been only spasmodic and is now at a standstill. Somehow or other the railway earnings maintain a fair average. The growth of railway business in this country is such that it is not difficult to keep up the receipts, although the crops are not moving. The money market is easy and the abundance of funds in New York at present precludes artificial influences. Here is the puzzle which meets the cliques. The popular movement is not active. The cliques do not care which way the public go so that they do something. But the public are apathetic. The stock market is dull. The cliques are without material.

The prevailing dulness enabled the cliques to effect some wide fluctuations in a few of the leading speculative stocks. The market readily yielded to their manipulations. The most active movement was in Pacific Mail, which was forced from 63 to 54¼. The annual election occurs next Wednesday, and much anxiety is manifested to learn who shall administer the affairs of the company in the ensuing year. Looking at the enterprise from a general standpoint it is easy to understand the course which the stock has taken. Its original supporters, foreseeing the damaging effect of the completion of the Pacific Railway, stood from under, and a majority of the capital stock has since been floating on the street. Several movements have been initiated on the part of new combinations to take control of it with a regard for the desirability of the investment, when the present little pathway of traffic between China and California shall have expanded into a grand and broad highway of commerce. The question is, when will the end of the damaging effect of the Pacific road be reached, and when will the stock feel the reviving influences of the transpacific business? Here lies the problem. When it is solved it will be easy to indicate the lowest price and the turning point for Pacific Mail. In the railways there was a heavy market for the Western stocks, owing to the discouraging reports as to the grain movement, and Lake Shore was subjected to "bear" pressure, which carried it as low as 81¾. Erie fell off, owing to the proposed issue of convertible bonds, and the Vanderbilt stocks declined, because the proceeds of these convertible bonds are to be devoted to the construction of a narrow gauge on the Erie, which would put it in connection with the roads west of Buffalo. Western Union, feeling the competition of the new Pacific and Atlantic line of telegraph, declined about two and a half per cent. The following were the closing street prices Saturday:—Adams Express, 56¾ a 57; Wells-Fargo Express, 18¾ a 19; American Express, 35 a 35¾; United States Express, 51¾ a 52; Quicksilver, 13 a 13¾; Canton, 51 a 53; Pacific Mail, 55¾ a 56; Mariposa, 8 bid; do. preferred, 15¾ a 16¼; Western Union, 34⅞ a 34½; New York Central, 180¾ a 181; Erie, 27¾ a 27⅞; do. preferred, 43 a 43½; Hudson River, 158¾ a 159½; Harlem, 131⅞ a 132½; Reading, 96⅞ a 96⅞; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 68 a 68⅛; do. preferred, 82⅝ a 82⅞; Toledo and Wabash, 57 a 58¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 25⅞ a 26; Michigan Central, 120¼; Lake Shore, 88⅝ a 88⅞; Illinois Central, 137 a 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83 a 83⅛; Rock Island, 103⅞ a 103⅞; Northwestern, 69⅞ a 69⅞; do. preferred, 85 a 85½; Fort Wayne, 85⅛ a 85⅜.

By an advertisement published in another column it will be seen that the books of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies will be opened on Tuesday next at the office of the Union Trust Company, when the shareholders will receive the respective scrip dividends awarded by the terms of the recent consolidation of the two roads.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is a very favorable one, much to the surprise of those who have not kept count of the currency movements with the interior. The suspension of grain shipments by the Western speculators, in the hope of forcing higher prices for their commodities, has left our banks with an abundance of funds and with a surplus on hand surprisingly large for this season. Last year this surplus was less than ten millions of dollars. To-night the banks hold twenty-three millions in excess of the amount required by law to be kept in reserve for meeting their liabilities. The loans have been decreased, instead of expanded, as this state of affairs might have warranted, while the lawful money has increased over two and a half millions, and the deposits three-quarters of a million. The totals of this week's statement compare with those of last week as follows:—

	Nov. 6.	Nov. 13.
Loans	$252,799,450	$251,180,557
Specie	25,219,066	26,755,693
Circulation	34,188,663	34,212,867
Deposits	182,961,840	183,754,306
Legal tenders	49,957,599	51,095,661

The changes in each item are exhibited in detail as follows:—

Decrease in loans	$1,618,893
Increase in specie	1,536,627
Increase in circulation	24,204
Increase in deposits	792,466
Increase in legal tenders	1,138,062

Last year the banks held only sixteen millions of specie, while their item of legal tenders was but a few hundred thousand dollars larger. The amount now held by them in excess of the reserve required by law is $23,359,561. They have seldom been in a stronger position since the institution of the national banking system.

The government bond market was comparatively steady after the recent fluctuations and inclined to dullness. The following were the closing prices on Saturday:—United States currency sixes, 107⅞ a 108; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117⅛ a 117⅜; do. coupon, 117¼ a 117⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112⅞ a 113; do. 1862, coupon, do., 115⅝ a 115⅞; do. 1864, coupon, do., 112⅞ a 113; do. 1865, coupon, do., 113⅞ a 113⅞; do., registered, January and July, 115⅛ a 115½; do. 1865, coupon, do., 115⅜ a 115½; do. 1867, coupon, do., 115⅜ a 115½; do. 1868, coupon, do., 115⅛ a 115⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 107 a 107⅜; do. coupon, 107⅞ a 108.

The gold market in the beginning of the week was active and strong in response to the reports that Victor Emanuel was dying. Subsequently, on the recovery of that potentate, the market became steady. The project of a clearing house will come up for discussion at an executive session of the Gold Board on Monday. The range of the market during the week was as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	127	126⅝
Tuesday	127⅜	126⅞
Wednesday	127⅛	126⅞
Thursday	127	126¾
Friday	126⅞	126⅝
Saturday	127⅛	126⅞

Foreign exchange was strong throughout the week, and at the close some of the bankers advanced their rates to 109¾ for sixty day and 109⅞ for sight sterling.

Southern securities were in the main dull and without important feature.

The increasing importing business of the Southern ports is exemplified at Baltimore, where the receipts from customs, in coin, for the year 1868, were $6,217,496 41, while for the ten months ending October 31, 1869, they were $7,736,843 08, an excess of $1,519,346 67. The total receipts in coin and currency were, in 1868, $6,302,457 93, and in the ten months of 1869, $7,811,172 92, an excess of $1,508,714 99. It is estimated that the receipts for the remaining two months of the year will approximate $1,200,000, bringing the entire receipts of 1869 up to fully $9,000,000, which will be nearly $3,000,000 in excess of 1868.

The following gentlemen have been elected directors of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company for the ensuing year:—S. G. Wheeler, Jr., O. W. Joslyn, A. W. Dimock, John Falconer, L. A. Jacobus, E. Y. Lansing and P. W. Holmes. Inspectors of Election—Charles F. Davenport, Charles H. Meigs and Homer M. Williams. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected:—Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., president; Henry J. Quinan, treasurer; J. O. Baker, Jr., secretary.

The work of laying the track of the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad was commenced at Mobile on the 8th inst. This road is being built by Northern capitalists. The grading is well advanced, the iron has nearly all arrived and an early completion of the road and connection with New Orleans is promised. The distance is 138 miles.

Annexed is a comparative statement showing the shipments of specie from this port last week and during the year to date, together with those for the corresponding periods in 1868:—

	1868.	1869.
Forty-fifth week	$252,050	$123,221
Previously reported	68,207,430	29,889,341
Total	$68,459,480	$30,012,562

The specie exports from New York since January 1 to date, in the undermentioned years, have been as follows:—

1867	$44,377,729	1859	$67,077,061
1866	57,150,013	1858	23,848,946
1865	26,495,108	1857	34,803,926
1864	42,497,017	1856	35,806,141
1863	49,066,198	1855	26,555,801
1862	52,508,520	1854	36,544,281
1861	3,332,237	1853	22,313,137
1860	41,947,344	1852	23,307,561

Subjoined is the total valuation of foreign imports at the port of New York for the week ending November 12, compared with the previous week:—

	Nov. 5.	Nov. 12.
Dry goods	$1,239,156	$1,154,943
General merchandise	3,189,297	2,998,017
Total for week	$4,428,453	$4,152,960

The imports of dry goods for the week and since January 1, 1869, compare with the corresponding periods in the two preceding years as follows:—

For the week.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Entered at port	$1,008,189	$1,191,208	$1,164,943
Thrown on market	920,773	1,195,090	1,195,984
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at port	81,164,051	74,203,583	87,615,652
Thrown on market	86,387,196	76,222,609	85,735,551

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Nov. 13—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet but steady at our last quotations. Java was in active demand, and sales were effected at 27,000 mats, ex John Von Galen and Royal Berkshire, on private terms; other kinds were quiet, but steady in value.

COTTON.—There was a fair degree of activity in the market, the demand being principally for export, and prices were steady at yesterday's quotations; the offerings were only moderate. Sales, 2,517 bales (including 709 to arrive), of which 1,383 were for export, 818 for spinning and 316 on speculation. For future delivery the market was comparatively quiet. Sales, 100 bales basis low middling for December at 24⅜c., 175 do for January at 24⅝c., 200 do. for March at 25c., and 200 do. for November on private terms. We annex the current quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	23¼	23⅜	23⅞
Good ordinary	24	24⅛	24½
Low middling	24¾	24⅞	25⅛
Middling	25⅛	25¼	25½
Good middling	25⅜	25½	25¾

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts 15,694 bbls. flour, 169,829 bushels wheat, 9,137 do. corn, 72,765 do. oats and 74,266 do. barley. The flour market was dull and nominally 5c. a 10c. lower, though we make no change in our quotations. The sales were about 12,000 bbls., including 2,000 bbls. extra State to arrive soon at $5 75. Southern flour was quite steady, with a fair demand. Sales 750 bbls. Rye flour was only moderately active and heavy, though prices were no lower. Sales 575 bbls. Corn meal was dull and heavy. Sales 150 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a	$5 10
Superfine State	5 10 a	5 35
Extra State	5 60 a	6 00
Choice do.	6 00 a	6 50
Superfine Western	5 10 a	5 25
Extra do.	5 40 a	5 75
Extra Minnesota	6 00 a	7 40
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 40 a	5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 00 a	7 00
St. Louis low extra	6 50 a	7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a	7 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a	8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a	9 00
Southern choice and family	8 00 a	10 00
Southern superfine and extra	6 00 a	8 00
California flour (sacks and bbls.)	6 00 a	9 50
Rye flour	4 55 a	6 05
Corn meal, city	5 25 a	5 50
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 75 a	—
Corn meal, Jersey	5 25 a	5 40

—Winter wheat was dull. The market for spring opened decidedly firmer, but closed heavy and 1c. a 2c. lower. The sales were about 55,000 bushels, at $1 28 a $1 30 for No. 2 spring (closing at the inside price), $1 35 a $1 36 for No. 1 (closing with sellers at $1 35½), $1 39 a $1 41 for small lots red and amber winter, $1 40 for full loads amber, $1 20 a $1 25 for Illinois winter, $1 42 a $1 44 for white Michigan, $1 44 a $1 51 for do. Genesee, $1 10 for No. 3 spring and $1 46 for amber Tennessee. Corn was steady, with sales of 60,000 bushels, at 98c. a $1 06 for inferior to prime mixed Western, $1 08 a $1 14 for white and yellow and 90c. a 95c. for yellow Jersey. Oats were steady, the sales being 40,000 bushels, at 62c. a 66c. Rye was heavy, with small sales at $1 18 for State and $1 09 for Western afloat. Barley malt was dull and nominal. Of barley there were sold 13,000 bushels, at $1 25 for Canada West and $1 04 for two-rowed State.

FREIGHTS.—The market was unusually quiet, the offerings being small, and rates for grain were fully 1d. lower, closing at 7d. by sail and 7½d. per steamer. The chartering business was very quiet. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 4,000 bushels wheat at 7½d., and per steamer, 13,000 bushels wheat at 7½d.; 650 bales cotton at ⅜d., and 200 do. hops at ⅝d. To London, 50 tons oil cake at 27s. 6d. The charters were:—A bark to Lisbon, with 14,000 bushels wheat in shipper's bags at 20c., and a bark to the Windward on private terms.

GUNNIES.—We heard of no sales, and prices were heavy at 16c. a 17c. for bags and 20¼c. a 20¾c. for cloth.

HOPS.—The market was dull, the demand from all sources being light, but holders were firm in their views. Sales were made within the range of 23c. a 30c. for common to prime new, and 5c. a 12c. for old.

HEMP was dull, and prices were nominal at the quotations published in our last issue.

HAY.—With a fair demand, and small arrivals, prices were firm at 65c. a 70c. for shipping, 85c. a $1 15 for retail lots, $1 a $1 05 for long rye straw, and 80c. a 85c. for short do.

MOLASSES.—The market was quiet, and we heard of no sales of consequence. Prices were heavy, especially for the low grades, which were in good supply. Quotations unchanged; sales 49 hhds. Cuba at 40c.

NAVAL STORES.—The demand for spirits turpentine was passably active and prices were a trifle firmer, closing at 47½c. a 47¾c. for merchantable and 48c. for shipping lots. There were sold 275 bbls., at 47½c. for merchantable on the spot, 47c. for do. to arrive, and 47½c. for New York barrels. The business in rosin was small, the sales being only 258 bbls. No. 1 and pale at $3 a $5 and small lots No. 2 at $2 40 a $2 50. We quote:—Strained, $2 15 a $2 25; No. 2, $2 30 a $2 75; No. 1, $2 87½ a $4; pale, $4 25 a $5 25; extra do. and window glass, $5 50 a $8 25. Tar was active for Washington, which sold to the extent of 800 bbls. at $2 50. Wilmington was quoted $2 87½.

OILS.—Linseed was quiet, but steady at 94c. a 96c. in casks and bbls. Other kinds were dull, but unchanged in value. We heard of no sales of importance.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 212 bbls. pork, 437 pkgs. cut meats, 87 do. and 72 kegs lard. The demand for pork was more active, but the business was small, owing to the increased firmness of sellers. The sales were about 500 bbls., in lots, at $30 25 a $30 75 for mess, closing at about $30 50; $30 50 a $30 75 for new do., and $24 25 for extra prime. For future delivery we heard of no sales. Dressed hogs were firmer, city being quoted 13¼c. a 13½c. At former prices beef was moderately dealt in. Sales 125 bbls. at $4 a $12 for plain mess and $10 a $17 for extra do. Beef hams though quiet, were steady in value. Sales 75 bbls. at $31 a $33 50. Tierce beef was steady, with small sales within the range of $27 a $28 for prime mess, and $29 a $31 for India do. Bacon was a shade firmer, though in light demand; 75 boxes long clear and Stretford were sold at 16¾c. a 16⅞c. For cut meats the market was dull, the demand being light and prices were nominal at former quotations. We heard of no sales of consequence. For lard there was a fair demand at firm prices. Sales 300 pkgs. at 17¼c. a 17¾c. for No. 1 to prime steam, and 18c. a 18¼c. for kettle rendered.

PETROLEUM.—Crude in bulk was quiet, but steady at 20⅛c., at which price there were sold 1,200 bbls., part deliverable during the first week in December. In refined oil the business was unimportant and prices were heavy at 34⅝c. a 34¾c.; no sales. In Philadelphia the market was dull, there being no demand of consequence, and prices were easier, closing at 35c. a 35⅛c. for November and 34⅞c. for December. A meeting of petroleum brokers was held to-day at the Merchants' Exchange in Pine street, and the business was checked in consequence.

RICE.—Carolina was moderately active, with sales of 150 tierces at 7½c. a 7¾c. for common to prime. Rangoon was dull and nominal.

SEEDS.—We heard of no further sales of linseed, which was generally quoted $2 20, gold, duty paid. A small lot of rough flax was sold at $2 87½. Clover and timothy were dull and nominal.

STEARINE.—The demand was light and prices were weak. Small sales were made within the range of 16½c. a 17½c. for common to choice.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was passably active and firm at our quotations appended. The demand was principally from refiners, and the sales were 1,450 hhds. at 12¾c. for Porto Rico, and 11 3-16c. a 11½c. for Cuba; also 2,710 boxes, at 11½c. a 12¼c. Refined was in demand and firmer, closing at 15½c. for hard, 14⅞c. a 14⅞c. for soft white, 14¼c. for extra C, and 13¾c. a 14c. for yellow. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 10¼c. a 10⅝c.; fair refining, 11c. a 11⅛c.; good refining, 11¼c. a 11⅜c.; fair to good grocery, 11⅝c. a 11⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 12c. a 12⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 10c. a 13c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 9⅞c. a 11c.; melado, 6c. a 8⅝c. Havana—Boxes, D. S., Nos. 7 to 9, 10⅜c. a 11⅛c.; do. do., Nos. 10 to 12, 11⅞c. a 11⅞c.; do. do., Nos. 13 to 15, 12⅛c. a 12⅜c.; do. do., Nos. 16 to 18, 13⅜c. a 14c.; do. do., Nos. 19 to 20, 14⅛c. a 14⅜c.; do. do., white, 14c. a 15c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 10⅝c. a 11⅛c.; grocery grades, 11⅜c. a 13c.

TALLOW.—The business was moderate, but prices were steady. Sales 45,000 lbs., at 10⅛c. a 11c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 1,265 bbls. The market was less active, but firmer, closing at $1 05 a $1 05. Sales 300 bbls., at $1 03 at $1 05½.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The following is a summary of the auction sales of real estate in this city and vicinity during the past week:—

NEW YORK—IMPROVED PROPERTY.		
Tuesday, Nov. 9		$17,500
SUBURBAN—IMPROVED PROPERTY.		
Tuesday, Nov. 9—Hoboken, N. J.	$50,000	
Thursday, Nov. 11—Brooklyn, L. I.	41,325	
Flatbush, L. I.	17,000	
East New York, L. I.	9,700	
Staten Island	25,400	
		123,425
SUBURBAN—UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.		
Tuesday, Nov. 9—Brooklyn, L. I.	$30,170	
Great Neck, L. I.	920	
Manuet, N. Y.	3,360	
Thursday, Nov. 11—Brooklyn, L. I.	11,025	
Flatbush, L. I.	22,580	
Bay Ridge, L. I.	1,314	
Ossining, N. Y.	30,150	
Staten Island	51,600	
		151,049
Total for the week ending Nov. 13		$291,974

The following exhibits the totals of the different kinds of property sold at auction during the proceeding week:—

New York, improved	$143,950
New York, unimproved	60,000
Suburban, improved	1,950
Suburban, unimproved	143,657
Total for the week ending Nov. 6	$349,557

Real Estate Notes.

Walter Underhill has sold the property of B. W. Jones, on the corner of Warburton and Glenwood avenues, Yonkers, to Mr. L. Ballard, of New York, for $23,000.

During the past week Mr. M. A. J. Lynch has sold the following property:—

3 lots e s Madison av, between 44th and 45th sts	$49,500
3 lots on 44th st, between 5th and 6th avs	82,000
3 lots on 105th st, near av A	6,000
3 story brown stone house on Dean st, Brooklyn	15,000
House and 5 lots on Kingsbridge road	10,000

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, has just received advices from the Surveyor General of Virginia City, Nevada, showing the completion of the survey of ten additional townships in that surveying district, in Humboldt county, embracing an area of 229,767 acres. This tract comprises an extensive variety of soil and surface, embracing rough mountain and beautiful fertile valleys. The mountains contain some valuable deposits of silver and copper ore, where rich mines are now being successfully operated. The valleys and bottoms along Reese river and the several small branches watering this tract are very fertile, clothed with a fine growth of sage, brush, greasewood, bunch grass or wild rye; is well adapted for grazing and capable of producing fine crops of cereals and vegetables. The Central Pacific Railroad crosses one corner of this tract and a greater part of these lands fall within the limits of the concession in lands made by Congress in aid of the construction of said road. The greater portion of these lands are still unoccupied by settlers, and those desiring to locate on the public domain in this part of the West will find this region to present inducements to immigrants of all classes.

Commissioner Wilson is also in receipt of returns from the following district land offices, showing a disposal during the past month of 31,420 acres of the public lands. Sioux City, Iowa, 13,477; Marysville, Cal., 3,610; Fort Dodge, Iowa, 5,959, and Traverse City, Michigan, 5,474.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Broome st, s s, 50 ft e of Willett st, house and lot, 25x75, b & s	Nom.
Lafayette place, No 33, no dimensions	Nom.
Ridge st, w s, 175 ft n of Stanton st, house and lot, 25x100	28,000
Vandam st, No 24, 24.9x100	12,000
Vestry st, s e, 85.2 ft e of Hudson st, 20.1x40	14,000
Walker st, s s, 52.11 ft e of Peck slip, house and lot, 41.4x169.1	80,000
45th st, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington av, house and lot, 20x50.5	500
46th st, s s, 315.3 ft e of Third av, house and lot, 19.4x100.5	16,000
51st st, n s, 255 ft w of 6th av, house and lot, 20x100.5	25,000
53d st, n s, 283.4 ft e of 7th av, 16.8x100	21,250
81st st, s s, 175 ft e of 3d av, house and lot, 25x102.2 } Gore adjoining above on rear }	6,000
Madison av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 45th st, 25x75	13,500
Av A, w s, 29.4 ft n of 71st st, 25x75	8,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Greene st, No 124, 3½ years, per year	720
6th av, No 754, 5½ years, per year	2,500
9th av, No 519, 2 years, per year	1,350

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.	
Baltic st, n s, 147.10 ft w of 4th av, 100x400	nom.
Centre st, lot No 98, new lots, 25x100	100
Ellery st, n s, 350 ft w of Tompkins av, 25x100, April, 1867	220
Jackson st, n s, 125 ft e of Smith st, 25x100	450
Marion st, s s, 126 ft e of Patchen av, 75x100	2,500
President st, s s, 175 ft e of Hicks st, 50x100	4,000
Raymond st, w s, 198 ft s of Fulton av, 20x100.6	6,370
Sackett st, n s, 225 ft w of Hoyt st, house and lot, 20x100	12,000
Warren st, s s, 195.3 ft w of Nevins st, 20x100.3	7,000
1st st, s s, 108.7 ft w of Bond st, house and lot, 86.10x20x87.5x20	5,000
North 1st st, n s, 55.2 ft w of 5th st, 134.1x60.9x25x56.3x132.6x25	2,500
17th st, n s, 100 ft e of 6th av, 17.6x80	12,000
Baltic av, s s, 5.6 ft w of Adams st, 22.6x—	300
Bedford av, e s, 58 ft n of DeKalb av, house and lot, 25x200	9,500
Brooklyn and Jamaica road, s s, 54 ft w of Rapalyea st, 54x151x50x173 } Rapalyea st, w s, near Brooklyn and Jamaica road 25x150, running partly along s end of above }	1,500
DeKalb av and Steuben st, n e corner, 100x100 } Steuben st, e s, 100 ft n of DeKalb av, 50x100 }	666
DeKalb av, s s, 169.5 ft e of Nostrand av, 19.5x100	5,000
Division av, n s, 25 ft w of 10th st, 25x100	8,500
Clermont av, e s, 75.4 ft s of DeKalb av, 21.6x86.6x21.11x90.9	15,250
Lafayette av, s s, 150 ft e of Tompkins av, 25x100	2,040
Lafayette av, n s, 300 ft w of Gates av, 75x200	9,000
Lewis av and Pulaski st, s e corner, 20x100	9,000
Lewis av, e s, 40 ft s of Pulaski st, 20x100 (½ share)	6,400
Putnam av, s s, 175 ft w of Patchen av, 41.8x200	5,150
Wyckoff av, e s, 295 ft n of Fulton av, 25x100	1,200
5th av, n w s, 75.2 ft s w of 17th st, 25x100 (omission in this deed)	250
Gravesend, indefinite plot, adj Suydam's, Stillwell's	650

Westchester County.

BEDFORD.	
Isaac Sherwood's to Armonck road, w s, adjoining J Sherwood's, 75 acres	1,000
GREENBURG.	
County House road and Grove st, s e corner, 65-100 acre	8,500
Lot 14, map G S McKenzie's property	1,000
MORRISANIA.	
Central av, s e s, adjoining A Anderson, 56-100	2,800
Concord av, s e s, 75 ft s w of Elm st, 25x100	500
RYE.	
Locust av, e s, adjoining Thos Bent, 50x125	400
WEST FARMS.	
Andrews place, n s, 100 ft from Grand av, 100x100	2,000

Hudson County, N. J.

JERSEY CITY.	
Jersey av and North 3d st, n e corner, 100x100	11,000
Morgan st, n s, 226 ft e of Washington st, 75x100	15,000
Patterson st, w s, 70 ft s of South 2d st, 50x100	2,000
South 5th st, n s, 80 ft w of Erie st, 25x60	10,000
HUDSON CITY.	
Clinton av, n s, 150 ft e of Oakland av, 25x50	400
Clinton av, n s, between Columbia st and Oakland av, Crosby's lot, 25x50	460
Lot adjoining Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 100 ft s w of D Dingman's, 108x207	2,100
Lot 31, block 98, Passaic Ice Company's property	725
BERGEN.	
Lots 81 to 88, map of Sherwood	6,200
GREENVILLE.	
Lots 1 and 2, block 3, Gould's map	800
BAYONNE.	
Av S, n s, 62x162, J. C. Baylor's lot	5,000
NORTH BERGEN.	
Bulls Ferry road, adjoining land of W D Day, 50x265	550

THE DRAMA IN ENGLAND.

British Theatricals and Amusements Reviewed—Gossip of the Stage.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 1869.

What becomes of the policemen when they are wanted? What of the pins after they have been once used? What of the snow that fell last year? Ah! what indeed! We all know what becomes of the new moons, which, as Horace assures us are born only to perish. They are cut up to make stars of, and thus is the wonderful economy of nature marvellously exemplified. But who will tell us what becomes of the new plays that are created only to be damned? Are they carted off to the cheesemongers, or worked up in into *papier maché*, or printed for private circulation, or locked up in secret drawers by their disconsolate authors for penal perusal by their wives in case of misconduct? Here be "nodi" well worthy of "Vindices;" but where are we to look for the "Vindices?" There is one man, and one only, who can enlighten us, and that is Mr. Hastings, the copyist at the Prince of Wales' theatre, a gentleman who more than any other on earth deserves the compassion of the whole human race, seeing that upon his own showing he has not only read but copied 2,800 manuscript plays in the course of ten years. This he has done, and lived to tell it, which is the most wonderful part of the achievement. What has become of all those plays, good Mr. Hastings? Let us not burst in ignorance.

Three now plays have gone from our gaze, not exactly like beautiful dreams, but rather like terrible nightmares, since I wrote you last. "Escaped from Portland" has vanished from the Princess'; "Progress" (what mockery to call it so) from the Globe and "Plain English" from the Holborn. That fell sergeant, Death, is swift in his arrest, and was notably so in the case of the first named of these unhappy productions. "Escaped from Portland" is, or was—for, rest it's soul, it's dead—a translation from the "Mangeur de Fer," a clever play enough in the original, but which perished of cold and bad treatment on its passage from the boards of the Ambigu Comique to those of the theatre in Oxford street. The play abounded in horrors, but the horrors it would seem were essential to its existence, and the attempt to pull them up or even to tone them down proved fatal to the life of the drama, which, after fretting and fuming for just one week upon Mr. Vining's stage, has been suddenly withdrawn, to the no small wonder of the play-going public. Bad as the piece was there seemed no reason why it should die; on the contrary, the worse it was the better chance it should have had of life; for what Sydney Smith said of men is true of plays also—viz., that "their success is often in the inverse ratio to their merit." Anyhow, it was thought that the acting of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews would have pulled it through for a time—"*Sed Dis aliter visum*," which means that the "gods" wouldn't have it at any price; so it has disappeared from the bills, and, what is still more unaccountable, the house has been closed. The cause of this unlooked-for *fiasco* gives to the quid nuncs and scandal mongers abundant scope for speculation, and all manner of wild rumors are afloat. One version of the story, and the one which, whether true or false, seems to win most credence, is that the piece was brought out only as a stop-gap pending the production of a new drama by Mr. Dion Boucicault; that that most prolific of writers failed to deliver his play at the stipulated time, and that having so failed Mr. Vining has shut the doors to make out a case for special damages in an action at law. How this may be I cannot undertake to determine. Meantime Mr. Boucicault is off to the Continent, his physicians having prescribed that course as the only chance for the restoration of his health. However the facts may be, one cannot but feel for poor Mr. Vining, he has been so unfortunate in his enterprises of late. He has spent a pot of money upon the beautifying of his theatre; yet nobody will go there. "Acis and Galatea" proved a woeful failure, and no better fate has overtaken "Escaped from Portland." Let us hope that he will have better luck the next time.

His next venture, however, must be at some other house than the Princess', that theatre having already passed into the hands of Mr. Benjamin Webster, that *deus ex machinâ* who so often springs to the rescue of sinking playhouses. Mr. Webster announces the opening of the winter season for this evening, when will be produced the romantic melodrama of "The Willow Copse," which has been cropping up any time for the last five and twenty years and seems likely enough to go on cropping up for as many more years to come. "When in doubt play a trump," is a maxim of whist players, which rendered in a dramatic sense may be taken to mean, when in doubt play "The Willow Copse."

Mr. Robertson's drama of "Progress" having come to a dead stop at the Globe theatre, Mr. Sefton Parry, the manager, has brought out in its stead a three act farce—for such, in fact, it is, and not a comedy—by Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled, "Not Such a Fool As He Looks," in which the author impersonates the chief character. There has been a mighty to do about this piece, and more bother is in the wind. The play was originally intended for Mr. Sothern, who has already played in it successfully at Birmingham, and who was to have come out in it at the Haymarket next Christmas; but some misunderstanding has arisen between author and actor, which, as the rumor goes, is not likely to be adjusted in any more amicable arena than a court of law. Mr. Byron meanwhile takes his vengeance in a somewhat eccentric fashion—that of himself playing the very part he is said to have written for another—which is as though a cook should himself eat the dinner he had cooked for his master. The character impersonated by Mr. Byron is an aristocratic noodle, who, having been brought up in the belief that he is heir to a baronetcy and a fine estate, finds to his amazement that this vision of greatness is a dream and nothing more. This painful discovery brings out the heroism of the young swell, proving him to be no such fool as he looks. He conducts himself in adversity with calm dignity, and in the result has his reward in coming into possession, not exactly of a baronetcy, but of affluence and all its concomitant blessings. Mr. Byron plays the part passing well and evinces histrionic talent of a genuine order; but lacking of necessity the ease and refinement which practice and study and time alone can confer, he is still rather "amateurish" and it is probable that his play would have had a better chance of permanent success if the principal personage had been represented by so accomplished an actor as Mr. Sothern.

At the Holborn theatre Mr. Morton's heavy play called "Plain English" has been shelved in favor of Edward Moore's dismal old tragedy of "The Gamester," in which the character of Mr. and Mrs. Beverley are effectively supported by Mr. Barry Sullivan and Mrs. Hermann Vezin. The acting in the other parts is just mediocre—"very tolerable and not to be endured," as Dogberry would say. This is the very play in which Garrick was performing one night at Covent Garden when an old gentleman, who had been crying like rain all through the piece, suddenly rose in the pit and, exclaiming "I'll be shot if I'll pay my money to be made miserable," put on his hat and walked out of the house. The play has not been acted in London by any artists of note since Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, performing in it together, eight years ago at the Princess', sent everybody home with red eyes and swollen noses. "The Lady of Lyons" is underlined for early production.

Mr. Buckstone and his company have returned from a most successful tour in the provinces to their old quarters in the Haymarket, where they have inaugurated their winter campaign pleasantly enough with a pretty little play by Messrs. Tom Taylor and Augustus Du Bourg, entitled "New Men and Old Acres." It is a piece of no great pretension as regards the mechanism of the story, which is of the simplest possible structure, the plot merely showing how it came to pass that the Vavasours, an old county family of great ancestral pride, get into difficulties, as many families do, and how they are rescued from impending ruin mainly through the good offices of Samuel Brown, who, *parvenu* though he be, marries the daughter of Mr. Vavasour and eventually becomes master of Cleve Abbey. The incidents of the play, though few, are sufficiently striking and the dialogue is uncommonly good. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Chippendale and Miss George Robertson are secured in the representation of this attractive drama and acquit themselves in a highly satisfactory manner, Mr. Buckstone, Jr., also plays in the piece, adding yet another to the many proofs already in existence that talent is not hereditary; it does not run in a family like wooden legs.

At the Gaiety they are now doing pretty well with an adaptation from the French, from the spirited and graceful pen of Mr. John Oxenford, entitled "A Life Chase." Mr. Alfred Wigan impersonates the "party," as the cockneys would say, whose life is chased, and who is no other than an adventurer who, having stabbed, instead of paying, another man to whom he owed money, is hunted down by the widow of his victim, a sentimental young Italian lady, who complicates the situation alarmingly by falling in love with the very man, of all men in the world, whose ruin she is endeavoring to accomplish. She is over head and ears in love with the assassin of her husband; and on discovering the fact that amiable gentleman—not the husband, but the assassin—kills himself with the very knife with which he had despatched his creditor. Mr. Oxenford, who has been assisted in his task of adaptation by Mr. Horace Wigan, has done his work well, as he ever does; but the piece is so thoroughly Gaelic in sentiment and structure that it may be doubted whether it will attain an enduring success. Mr. Clayton plays the part of a French detective to perfection, and Miss Neilson looks charmingly, and plays equally so, as the avenging, but too susceptible widow.

Mr. Andrew Halliday's dramatic version of "David Copperfield," brought out at the Olympic under the title of "Little Emily," has proved moderately successful. Mr. Dickens went to see it a few nights ago and expressed his satisfaction with some of the actors, of whom the best is assuredly he who plays Uriah Heap. He is as humble as the dust and writhes and wriggles about as though he had swallowed a live eel and found it very difficult of digestion.

A certain gentleman of aristocratic connections, who has taken to the stage—alas! the day—where he chooses to be known as "Mr. Allerton," murdered Hamlet in cold blood for six weeks consecutively last autumn at the Princess' theatre, which he was understood to have leased for the purpose. Mr. Allerton has now gone to the Lyceum, where he nightly renews his homicidal attacks upon the most sublime personage of the Shakespearian drama. Mr. Allerton is, I understand, as amiable a gentleman, kind and as honorable, as any within the four seas of England, but he is no actor; never was and never will be one. "Sarah, my dear," said Mr. Kemble to his newly wedded daughter, Mrs. Siddons, "you promised me never to marry an actor and you have kept your word, for your husband is no actor and never will be one." Mr. Allerton is in the same boat with Mrs. Siddons and will be remembered accordingly. Something is due to the memory of Shakspeare. If we have no actors to play, him let us, at all events, leave him alone. Let us leave him to himself, as the Lord left the Jews. To pervert, distort and caricature him under the pretext of acting is a little too bad. He has himself bequeathed a curse on the man who should presume to meddle with his bones. How, then, can we expect to escape the displeasure of his august manes if we desecrate his plays? I could play Hamlet myself as well as Mr. Allerton. A new drama, filched, of course, from the French—for we, the degenerate countrymen of the bard of Avon, are now unable to originate a play—will be produced at the Lyceum next Monday under the piquant title of "Forbidden Fruit."

A new burlesque called "Too" is to brought out at the Strand theatre this evening, and a domestic drama, by Mr. Wybert Reeves, is to be produced on the same evening at the Charing Cross theatre, where something is certainly needed to attract an audience.

At the Royal Amphitheatre a monkey is master of the situation, the creature performing a variety of equestrian and acrobatic feats with a skill that would delight the heart of Mr. Darwin and make him happy to claim kindred with so accomplished an artist.

To an American lady belongs the merit of giving to the Londoners by far the handsomest and most luxurious of all their playhouses. Mrs. John Wood, who has assumed the management of St. James theatre, has not only restored it to its original model, that of the Court theatre at Versailles, but enriched and beautified the house with a splendor and elegance of decoration altogether unexampled. Neither in London nor in Paris is there now a prettier, brighter, better ventilated or better regulated theatre than St. James. Pit and stalls are alike abolished, the area heretofore occupied by both being boarded over and converted into one splendid apartment, furnished in a style of such beauty and costliness, yet preserving at the same time such an air of quiet refinement that the visitor may fancy himself rather in a drawing room or boudoir of some noble mansion than in a public playhouse. The good taste of the manageress is throughout delightfully apparent, the house being redolent of every elegance and replete with every comfort. When it is added that all the paltry tricks of extortion, which make a visit to some of the other London theatres so expensive and so irritating have been completely abolished, enough will have been said to show that Mrs. John Wood has left nothing in her power undone to protect the interests, both personal and pecuniary, of her patrons. If she should not achieve success it will not be for not deserving it. The avowed object of the lessee is to produce the standard old English comedies with a completeness and appropriateness of costume, scenery and apparatus never before attempted in the metropolis. The *mise en scene* will be under the superintendence of Mr. J. R. Planche, the eminent archaeologist, whose high fame for antiquarian research will be a sufficient guarantee for the plays being represented in such a style as to render them exact pictures of life and manners in the age to which they relate. Mrs. John Wood has organized a well selected company, comprising among many performers well known to the London playgoers several American artists, Mr. Barton Hill and Mr. E. W. Young in the number. These gentlemen are English by birth but of Columbian celebrity. The opening programme, which remains unchanged, included a lively operetta of Offenbach's, entitled "Treasure Trove," a brilliantly decorated ballet called "The Magic Waltz" and Goldsmith's ever delightful comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer." As a matter of fact, however, it must be stated that the enterprise of Mrs. Wood is destined to be a great failure.

Mrs. Charles Mathews, the venerable mother of the brightest and most genial of English comedians, died a few days ago at the ripe age of eighty-seven. Her maiden name was Jackson, and she was probably the last surviving performer who played on the York circuit under Tate Wilkinson, the contemporary of Garrick and Foote.

Mr. Sothern is fulfilling a round of provincial engagements but will return to the Haymarket at Christmas.

Mr. Creswick, the Surrey tragedian, is about to retire, but before doing so will give a series of farewell engagements.

A similar announcement applies to Miss Helen Faucit (Mrs. Theodore Martin.)

The premises of the defunct Bentinck Club, in the Strand, are rapidly undergoing preparation for conversion into a theatre, to be under the management (so report says) of Miss M. Olliver, now of the Royalty.

Mr. Charles Fechter says he intends to leave England for New York early in December next in the Russia.

Miss Elsworthy, of the Lyceum, has been very ill of late, but is recovering.

Mr. Philip Day, late of the Royalty, has joined the Charing Cross company.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul are probably with you by this time, having left in the steamship City of Paris. The wind was blowing great guns when they went abroad, and they had every prospect of a "lively" voyage. They intend remaining abroad five months.

Dr. Westland Marston has made some progress with an original drama, in which Mr. Sothern will appear at the Haymarket.

Mr. Lodge has adapted for the English stage a modern German drama (in five acts and in verse), yet unacted, if not unaccepted, to which he has given the title "Won, Not Wooed." The two principal parts have been designed for Mr. Hermann Vezin and Miss Neilson.

A magnificent restaurant has been opened in connection with the Gayety theatre, so that any "political convention" (or impolitic, for the matter of that) of playgoers may enjoy dinner and drama under the same roof.

How are you off for weather at your side of the Atlantic? We could spare you some if you have not enough. We have had lots of weather of late, and it has been of all sorts and sizes, so that the managers can take their choice and need not complain.

FEARFUL FALL FROM A TRAPEZE.

Exciting Scene at the St. Louis Varieties—A Young Girl Seriously Injured.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 12.]

The daring feats of a young girl known as Mlle. Zagrino, who is only about fourteen years of age, have for some time excited the wonder and admiration of the *habitues* of the Varieties theatre. That a girl so youthful, handsome and seemingly artless should attempt and successfully perform feats on the flying trapeze which older performers were afraid to undertake inspired the spectators with enthusiasm that often broke forth in the wildest applause. Mounted upon a bar, hanging twenty-five feet above the floor, this beautiful child would balance herself, with arms outstretched and a smile upon her face, and then swinging in long oscillations, stand upon one foot, looking more like a creature of the air than a being of the earth. So dangerous did her performance appear that many persons predicted that she would fall and break her neck.

Last night the prediction came very near being verified. Mlle. Zagrino was going through her usual trapeze performances, and had come to that part where she stands on one foot, with the bar in rapid motion, when she lost her balance. She attempted to grasp the bar with her hands but missed it, and fell headlong upon the floor, inside of the orchestra railing, striking on her right hand and breaking her wrist. A deep gash was also cut in her forehead and her shoulder was severely bruised.

A cry of horror arose from the audience as the girl fell, and men started up in the wildest excitement. Every cheek turned as pale as ashes and men and women became as tremulous as though stricken with palsy.

On striking the floor near the bass viol the girl lay still, and it was supposed that she was dead. Her father, who had been watching the performance from the stage, at once came forward, and, leaping into the orchestra, lifted up the lifeless form of his daughter and placed her upon the stage. She was then carried behind the scenes and three physicians were sent for. The audience were informed that Mlle. Zagrino was only slightly injured, and the show went on, two comic songs being next on the programme.

In a few minutes the girl revived, and was able to speak. She said she felt no great pain except in her wrist and begged the doctors not to disturb her. No other bones were broken except at the wrist. Such were the statements of the ushers, but the audience was of the opinion that the injuries were of a more serious nature, and considering that the fall was an unbroken one of twenty-five feet it would be strange if severe internal injuries were not the result.

In some civilized countries these reckless trapeze performances are prohibited by law. Why should they be permitted here? We call the attention of the "Humane Society" which meets on Saturday night to this subject, and suggest that if it is wrong to imperil the life of a bullock by crowding him into a narrow pen or a railroad car it is certainly a piece of cruelty to force a beautiful and innocent child to swing on one foot twenty-five feet in the air, at the constant peril of falling and breaking her neck. We have more than once protested against such senseless performances, that really please nobody, and now we denounce their support as criminal. Men have been convicted of manslaughter for less offences than would be the manager's who consents to such perilous exposure if loss of life follows.

Since writing the above the girl has been removed to the Everett House. The physicians report that both her wrists are broken, and that her injuries are of a serious nature. The wound on the head is quite severe.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

COOK—CLARK.—At St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday, November 16, by the Rev. Huntington Saunders, GEORGE W. COOK to ANNIE T., daughter of S. J. Clark, both of Brooklyn.

LEGGATT—WILLS.—On Thursday, November 11, at Calvary church, by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, RICHARD J. LEGGATT to MARIETTA, eldest daughter of the late William Wills, all of this city.

STOCKTON—BIDEN.—On Friday, November 12, at the residence of George Balter, by the Rev. Dr. Millett, E. STOCKTON to Miss J. D. BIDEN, both of New Brunswick.

St. John (N. B.) papers please copy.

Died.

ABBOTT.—On Sunday, November 14, Mrs. ELINOR R. ABBOTT, in the 7[illegible]th year of her age.

Funeral services on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles S. Faulkner, 523 West Twenty-third street.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, November 13, NICHOLAS P. ALLEN, aged 34 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Bergen Point plank road, Bergen City, N. J., on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BUCKNAM.—At Port au Prince, Hayti, on Thursday, October 28, after a short illness, EZRA BUCKNAM, in the 64th year of his age.

His remains will be brought home for interment at the earliest opportunity.

CAREY.—On Sunday morning, November 14, CHARLES E. CAREY, son of Samuel and Martha Carey, in the 32d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Macdougal street Baptist church (near Spring), on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

Utica papers please copy.

GASSNER.—On Saturday, November 13, MORRIS GASSNER, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from 413 West Eighteenth street.

CARPENTER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, November 13, LORAINE N., widow of Hon. Franklin B. Carpenter, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 195 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

DEGNAN.—On Saturday, November 13, PATRICK DEGNAN.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 524 East Thirteenth street.

DOWNEY.—MARY DOWNEY, a native of the parish Clune Mun, county Cork, Ireland, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 Mulberry street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

DOANE.—On Saturday, 13th November, ERNEST, twin son of A. Sidney and Agnes C. Doane.

FARRY.—On Saturday evening, November 13, ROSE FARRY, 62 years of age.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 237 East Twenty-ninth street. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

FLYNN.—On Sunday, November 14, aged 36, PATRICK FLYNN, of Bruff, county Limerick, Ireland.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 707 East Ninth street, on Tuesday, to Calvary Cemetery.

GIBBONS.—On Saturday, November 13, MARY ANN, wife of Thomas Gibbons, a native of Bath, England.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John G. Cosgrif, 122 Bank street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

GOODMAN.—In Plainfield, N. J., at the house of her son, Aaron C. Goodman, on Saturday morning, November 13, Mrs. ALMIRA GOODMAN, aged 89 years.

Funeral from the house of her son, Edward Goodman, No. 23 Broad street, Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, November 13, PETER HARRIS, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 213 Atlantic street, near Court, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

JONES.—On Sunday, November 14, Mrs. REBECCA JONES, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. N. Martin, 133 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

LIVINGSTON.—On Sunday, November 14, CORNELIA, daughter of Charles Livingston, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from 39 West Washington square, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Troy papers please copy.

MOORE.—On Sunday morning, November 14, JOHN MOORE, a native of the county Kildare, Ireland, in the 48th year of his age.

Requiescat in pace.

Funeral on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, from St. Mary's church, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Dublin papers please copy.

MCENTEE.—On Sunday, November 14, MARGARET MCENTEE, the beloved wife of Frank McEntee.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 322 East Fifty-sixth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

MCGLINN.—At Brooklyn, on Sunday, November 14, Mr. PATRICK MCGLINN, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 77 North Fifth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Pa., and New Orleans papers please copy.

MCKEON.—On Sunday, November 14, at three o'clock, PATRICK MCKEON, a native of county Louth, Ireland, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 837 Washington street, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MCMURRAY.—On Saturday morning, November 13, ELIZABETH PEDING, beloved wife of Jefferson J. McMurray, of consumption, aged 32 years.

The friends and acquaintances, also the members of Pratt Lodge, No. 194, F. and A. M., also of Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 22, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from 157 Delancey street.

PERKINS.—On Saturday, November 13, after a long and tedious sickness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, KEYRAN PERKINS, a native of the parish of Raheen, Queens county, Ireland, in the 56th year of his age.

The remains will be taken from his late residence, 417 West Thirty-second street, at half-past ten o'clock, this (Monday) morning, to St. Michael's church, West Thirty-second street, where a requiem high mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family, and those of his acquaintances, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

REARDON.—At his residence, No. 111 North Sixth street, Williamsburg, on Saturday morning, November 13, JOHN REARDON, native of parish of White Church, county Cork, Ireland, aged 61 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

ROBERTSON.—On Saturday, November 13, at Bloomfield, N. J., MARY MONTAGUE, wife of Heber R. Robertson, and daughter of the late Henry B. Montague, formerly of Richmond, Va., aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. A train will leave New York at two P. M., per Morris and Essex and Bloomfield Railroad, foot of Barclay street, and returning will leave Bloomfield at sixteen minutes past six P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the station.

SIMONSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, November 13, Mrs. ELIZABETH SIMONSON, wife of Abram Simonson, in the 54th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian church, Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock.

SMITH.—On Saturday, November 13, at four o'clock, CATHARINE SMITH, aged 77 years.

May her soul rest in peace. Amen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 447 Third avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Friday, November 12, DANIEL P. SMITH, of the firm of Smith & True, builders, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 28 West Forty-third street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

TOMES.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., at the residence of her son Joseph E., on Saturday, November 13, ELIZABETH HARRIETT TOMES, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's church, State street, near Bond street, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.

TRUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, November 14, RICHARD TRUSSELL, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 16 Morton street, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—On Saturday, November 13, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, aged 38 years, 6 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Broadway, near Flushing avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

WARD.—On Saturday, November 13, CHARLOTTE K. WARD, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. M. Croft, 207 East Fifty-second street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

California papers please copy.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	42	42	3 P. M.	48	48
6 A. M.	44	39	6 P. M.	55	46
9 A. M.	49	41	9 P. M.	52	43
12 M.	54	46	12 P. M.	51	43

Average temperature yesterday 43¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 50¾
Average for week last year 51⅞
Average for week this year 42⅛
First snow of the season commenced at 6:45 A. M.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Catherine Meehan, forty years of age and a native of Ireland, died suddenly yesterday at No. 40 West Broadway. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

THE UNKNOWN STRANGER.—The unknown man found on Saturday morning, sick, corner of First avenue and Tenth street, and sent to Bellevue Hospital, is believed, from papers found on him, to be Thomas McNab, of Montreal, Canada.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday received information that Patrick McCafferty, a man sixty years of age, had died at No. 700 East Twelfth street, from the effects of injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs at the above number. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—Between five and six o'clock yesterday morning a second attempt was made by some miscreant to fire the five story tenement house No. 36 Hamilton street. A fire was started at the foot of the first flight of stairs by means of some inflammable material, but it was fortunately discovered and extinguished by tenants.

THE KNIFE.—At half-past one o'clock yesterday morning William McGune, of No. 442 Greenwich street, was attacked in Washington street, near Worth, and slightly stabbed in the face by some unknown party, who made his escape. Surgeon Kennedy dressed his wounds at the Fifth precinct station house, and he was permitted to go home.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.—The day of the year on which these grand displays take place gradually becomes later and later. In 1866, 1867 and 1868 it was the 14th; in 1833 it was the 13th; in 1799 it was 12th; in centuries further back these displays occurred in October. The display of 1833 was the most brilliant ever recorded. Many astronomers watch for these meteors from the 12th to the 15th, and even 18th of November. An old German rule was to watch from the 1st to the 18th.

FATAL EMBANKMENT CASUALTY.—Coroner Schirmer was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at the Morgue on the body of Thomas Regney, an Irish laborer, forty years of age, who, on the 7th ult., while at work corner of Ninety-fourth street and Broadway, was fatally injured by an embankment caving in upon him. After admission to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from a compound fracture of the leg, amputation was resorted to and deceased never rallied from the shock his system thus received. It is said that Regney had no friends or permanent home.

THE PARK METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.—The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending November 13, shows the following atmospheric conditions during that period:—Barometer, mean, 29.789 inches; maximum at ten A. M., November 13, 30.062 inches; minimum at twelve M., November 7, 29.420 inches; range, .642 inches. Thermometer, mean, 37.08 degrees; maximum at three P. M., November 13, 46.0 degrees; minimum at six A. M., November 8, 30.5 degrees; range, 15.5 degrees. No rain fell during the week.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The recurrence of the day annually set apart for Thanksgiving to God generally finds in the various institutions, devoted to the care and culture of those who might otherwise be abused, a special feast for which the goods things are subscribed and donated by the charitably disposed. Among those institutions is the Newsboys' Lodging House, which seems to have been forgotten last year. This year, however, it is to be hoped that the enterprising lads who patronize the house may find that the efforts of the superintendent have not been in vain and that he has succeeded in obtaining for them a good Thanksgiving feast. The trustees of the St. Barnabas Home, of the Five Points' Mission House, of the House of Industry and the Children's Aid Society are also making appeals in behalf of the frequenters and inmates of their institutions to have a good Thanksgiving dinner provided by those who have sufficient of the world's goods to spare a portion.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGED WITH POCKET PICKING.—Officer Mulvey, of the Eighteenth precinct, yesterday arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, a coachman named Cyrus Lawrence, upon complaint of Peter Farley, of Seventh avenue and Twenty-fifth street, charged with picking his pocket of a wallet on the 11th inst., containing thirty-five dollars in money. He denied the charge, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

"ORANGES, SWEET ORANGES."—Thomas Donahoe wished to lay in a supply of delicacies for Thanksgiving, but not being well supplied with stamps he could not obtain a proper variety. It occurred to him that his employer, Michael Edmonds, of 47 Mulberry street, was the most suitable person from whom to get the necessary articles. Unfortunately that gentleman was not present at the time, and Thomas took upon himself the responsibility of removing a box of oranges. He was brought up yesterday morning at the Tombs, and the above explanation not proving satisfactory to Justice Dowling, he was committed to answer at Special Sessions.

A YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMAN.—On Wednesday night last, about seven o'clock, as James Cloonan, a laborer, residing at 353 West Twenty-sixth street, was passing through Twenty-sixth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, he was assaulted by Francis Lyon, alias Lynn, a boy thirteen years of age, and two accomplices, who are still at large, knocked down and robbed of a watch and chain valued at twenty-five dollars and four dollars in money. Lyon was arrested by detective Butcher, of the Sixteenth precinct, on Saturday, and admitted the charge, stating that he had left the watch at his sister's, where it was found by the officer. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Dodge yesterday morning and remanded to the station house to enable the officer to arrest his accomplices.

ROBBED IN A BAGNIO.—Theodore Hilher, of 194 Washington street, was crossing the City Hall Park about ten o'clock on Saturday night, when he was accosted by an attractive piece of femininity named Lottie Andrews, who induced him to accompany her to the assignation house, No. 259 William street. They entered a room together, and she helped him to remove his overcoat. She also placed a chair for him, and left, remarking that she would be back in a moment. After a short absence she returned with a brawny fellow named John Marshall, who seized our verdant friend by the throat, and kicked him into the street, at the same time taking possession of his surtout, and with it a well lined pocketbook. Officer McDermott, of the Fourth precinct, was applied to, and succeeded in arresting Marshall, but the girl managed to escape. The prisoner, a repulsive looking scoundrel, was brought up at the Tombs yesterday morning and locked up in default of bail.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

The Hulk of a British Frigate—She is Raised from Her Watery Bed After a Lapse of Ninety-five Years—A Sketch of Her History.

[From the Philadelphia Post, Nov. 12.]

Previous to the 20th of October, 1777, the British vessels Roebuck, of forty-four guns; Merlin, of eighteen guns, and a galley of three guns were blockading the Delaware river and gradually approaching Philadelphia. At that time the Americans had but two vessels—the Wasp and the Lexington—in that vicinity, and both were below the British ships and were of too inferior an order to make an attack upon their adversaries. To prevent the British ships reaching the city a fort was erected on the Jersey shore just above Woodbury creek and a *chevaux de frise* was so constructed that the vessels could not pass beyond it. It extended out from Hog Island and a large number of hulks were sunk as a sort of protection to this barrier.

On the 20th of October the British made an attack upon the fortifications both by land and water, the land forces being commanded by General Dunope. The commander of the colonial forces in Philadelphia let loose twelve fire ships, and by this means succeeded in driving the attacking party back down the river. On the 22d of October the British were reinforced by the arrival of the Augusta, carrying sixty-four guns. They made a second attack. They met, from a distance from the guns at the fort and also from the American galley Chatham, Commander Hazlewood, and twelve other galleys. After a long fight the Americans succeeded in driving off the British vessels. The Augusta, being of an unwieldy nature, grounded. No sooner had the Americans discovered this than they opened fire on her with hot shot, the result being that she was set on fire in several places. So rapidly did the flames burn that of her crew of 300 men 150 were either drowned or burned. The remainder were picked up by the tenders of the Colonial fleet. The Augusta not only carried her own armament, but had on board a number of guns and a large number of balls, which were intended for vessels fitting out on this side of the ocean. She was a new vessel, and that trip her first and last.

She has laid imbedded in the mud until within two years back, when a party of five men determined to attempt the raising of the wreck, being stimulated thereto by the supposition of there being in the hold a quantity of specie. Their names are James Powell, Joseph Moore, George Murphy, Gabriel Shapely and Charles Myers. Since that time they have labored continually, and now, after expending over $4,000 and their time, their efforts have been rewarded and the wreck has been moved up as far as Gloucester, where the greater portion can be seen any day at low tide. Within the past few days a number of relics have been recovered, among them a lot of sterling silver spoons, marked "H. W., 1748," with a coat of arms consisting of an ancient shaped cross, an old English bull's-eye watch, seven guinea pieces, bearing the vignette of George III., and with dates ranging from 1760 to 1770; some Spanish silver dollars, three guns of heavy calibre, which now lie on the beach at Red Bank; about sixty tons weight of balls and about 100 tons of Kentlidge iron, which had evidently been used as ballast. The iron is in square pigs, and bears the old English brand—an arrow head. Three human skulls have also been found, one of which is remarkable for its thickness. There has also been found a small piece or strip of copper, about three inches in length and one inch in thickness, upon which is stamped the Lord's Prayer, with the words, "David Pyeth, Delt. & Cult., Edinburg, March, 1774," the lettering being all in capitals. The vessel had been constructed of Irish oak and joined together with trunnels of the same material, not a single metal bolt being used. The timber is to-day pronounced as good as when put together.

THE FAREZ EXTRADITION CASE.

History of the Case—Nice Points of National and International Law.

This case is rapidly growing in interest and importance, and the questions now arising upon the writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Blatchford are likely to be matters of national concern, involving as they do the interpretation of the extradition clause in the general convention with Switzerland, ratified in 1855, and which now for the first time is to pass the ordeal of judicial examination.

Upon the complaint of the Swiss Consul Commissioner Newton issued his warrant for the apprehension of Farez on the 8th of October, 1869; he was arrested on the 15th of the same month on board the steamer Atalanta, and all the money in his possession secured; this amounted to very little, about 2,800 francs. On the 17th he was brought before Commissioner Newton, and the prosecution, being unable to present any evidence of his criminality, requested an adjournment until the 1st of November. A day or two after Farez's counsel moved before the Commissioner for the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that no evidence having been produced of his criminality the Commissioners had no power under the act of Congress to remand him, or, in default of his discharge, that he have an immediate hearing. The Commissioner denied this motion in a long and elaborate opinion, which was duly published in the HERALD.

On the first of November, then, Farez was brought before Commissioner Newton, but the prosecution desired another adjournment, to enable them to translate papers which they said had been received the same day. Under objection and exception by the prisoner's counsel, the case was held over to the 5th, on which day the papers in question, consisting of a warrant of arrest issued by Mr. Broussard, an examining magistrate at Berne, Switzerland, were offered in evidence, but being improperly authenticated the document was ruled out by Commissioner Newton, objections being raised by the prisoner's counsel. The prosecution having no other evidence to offer, requested a *postponement of thirty days*, that the document offered might be sent back to Switzerland to be duly legalized, or that other papers might be sent on. To this demand the Commissioner acceded, and the accused was remanded until the 4th of December to await the procurement of testimony. The prisoner's counsel then offered, rather than accept this delay, to withdraw all objections and allow the paper presented to be admitted, but this was not allowed by the magistrate, and Farez returned to the Ludlow street jail.

At this stage the present proceedings were instituted. Application for a writ of habeas corpus was made to Judge Blatchford, who declined to grant it without previous notice being given to the counsel for the Swiss government and argument had. This was accordingly done, and on the 6th of November, after hearing the objections urged against the jurisdiction of Mr. Newton and the insufficiency of the warrant, the Judge granted a "habeas," returnable on the 10th of November.

To appreciate the subsequent proceedings it is necessary to know that the main objections taken by the prisoner were—First, that only certain commissioners are authorized by law to institute these extradition proceedings, and Commissioner Newton not being designated on the face of the warrant as one of those so specially authorized, no jurisdiction appeared; and, second, that no such warrant could be issued without a mandate from the President directing it, and no such mandate appeared to have been issued.

On the 10th instant, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, Marshal Harlow appeared in court with the prisoner and respectfully made return that he held him by virtue of a warrant issued the 8th of October and also by virtue of a second warrant issued on the 6th of November, after the service upon him of the writ of habeas corpus aforesaid.

Prisoner's counsel objected to that part of the return setting up a warrant issued after the date of the writ and proceeded to discuss the merits of the first warrant. The Judge, however, refused to listen to any argument upon the first warrant, remarking that if the second warrant were good there was nothing further to be said. The matter was adjourned twenty-four hours to enable counsel to search for flaws, &c.

After the lapse of twenty-four hours, counsel and Marshal and prisoner appeared once more before the Court, and Farez's counsel again urged that the second warrant had nothing to do with the case. The Judge, however, again declined to hear argument upon it, and the second warrant was thereupon attacked. The first objection was that the Presidential mandate said to have been procured was merely a mandate from Hamilton Fish, attested by the seal of the Department of State, and not a mandate from Ulysses S. Grant, with the great seal of the nation, which, the attorney contended, was essential. The once famous case of Kaine, the Englishman, argued by Brady and Busteed and decided by Nelson and carried to the Supreme Court, was cited in support of this theory, but failed to impress the mind of the Court, and the point was overruled.

This being disposed of the next objection was that the warrant was improper, because the complaint on which it was made was insufficient, the foreign warrant referred to in the complaint being entirely inadequate. The Court refused to go behind the warrant on a habeas corpus, remarking that a certiorari was necessary. On this point, however, the Court stood corrected after a citation of authorities, and directing the counsel to file a traverse again adjourned the proceeding, declaring that the complaint and the basis of it must be examined, and if insufficient the prisoner should be discharged. A reply was filed and the complaint in question produced, together with the foreign warrant, which, it appears, charges the prisoner with an offence known in Switzerland as "faux en écriture de commerce," while the word in the treaty is merely "faux," which, standing alone, is equivalent to our "forgery;" but, it is contended, being qualified with the words above, is a minor offence, not intended to be comprised in the treaty. The matter is to be taken up again to-day at three P. M., when the judge will require testimony in regard to the meaning and definition of the term faux en écriture de commerce. The judge has declared it now a very important question, and intimated to counsel that it must be presented with care, so that a proper decision could be arrived at. If the theory of the prosecution be correct, the defence contend Switzerland could demand of the United States an offender in a minor degree, while the United States would be powerless to recall from the other side an individual who might have committed a like offence here.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

A Norfolk gentleman has presented General Lee with a cane made from one of the ribs of the Merrimac.

General William S. Tilton, of Boston, has been appointed governor of the Military Asylum at Augusta, Me.

Brigham Young returned $440 as the income of the Mormon Church last year.

Twenty-one divorce suits on the docket of the St. Louis Circuit Court on Monday. St. Louis tries hard to rival Chicago.

The surviving servants of Queen Charlotte receive nearly £500 a year, those of George II. £220 and those of Queen Caroline £170.

The freedmen's schools in Tennessee have eighty-two teachers and 15,000 pupils. Twenty-seven of the teachers are colored.

Treasurer Spinner has received forty packages of gold leaf from "A Lover of Jesus," with the remark that it belongs to the government.

The latest about Napoleon is that he lives only on rare beefsteak, oysters and chocolate, no tea or coffee, by doctor's orders. He can still exist, however, if they don't enforce the Maine law against him.

Miss Angelina Honeysuckle Thistledown is one of the belles of Providence, R. I.—She is said to be beautiful, and as to the selection of her name, she is not the guilty party.

There are in Lorain county, Ohio, between the ages of five and twenty-one, unmarried, 5,205 white males and 5,061 white females; 160 colored males and 149 colored females; making 10,517 in all.

Mrs. Pettyjohn, an old lady nearly ninety years of age, arrived at Salem, Oregon, a fortnight ago, overland by stage from Colorado, intending to spend the remainder of her life in Oregon.

A butcher named Heller at Los Angelos, Cal., while attempting to take a piece of beef from a high hook in his shop on the 28th ult. missed his aim, struck the hook into the palm of his hand and was himself hung up as live butcher's meat.

Elliott, the colored lawyer of Columbia, S. C., cowhided a white attaché of the State government for writing an insulting note to his wife the other day. A committee reports that the flogging was thoroughly and handsomely done.

Senator Brownlow says in a private letter:—"Should I live to get to the Senate in December my friends and enemies alike will know how little truth there is in the statement that I have forsaken the republican party, joined the democrats or aided in seeking the election to the Senate of Andrew Johnson."

FINE ARTS.

The galleries of the Doré Art Union were opened on Saturday at 587 Broadway. During the whole day a crowd assembled in front of the windows, which were filled with illustrations of the most prolific genius of modern art. No more splendid "gifts of the season" can be selected than the photographic reproduction of these Doré illustrations. The proprietor holds the exclusive copyright of them, and they cannot be elsewhere procured. By an ingenious and legitimate combination a five dollars' purchase may obtain a ten thousand dollar lot. The enterprise is conducted on the most liberal scale, and specially commends itself to our public by the opportunity which it offers for insuring the retention in this country of those two great paintings—"Jephthah's Daughter" and "The Visit of Dante and Virgil to the Frozen Regions of Hell," which have already been seen and admired by so many of our citizens. Clubs might advantageously be formed in different cities for the encouragement of the Doré Art Union, which cannot fail to enlist the sympathies of all lovers of art throughout the United States. In addition to the celebrated works which we have mentioned two admirable studies, "Jonah Announcing the Destruction of Nineveh" and "Dante and Virgil Arriving in the Malebolge Circle," together with three complete sets of the work illustrated by Gustave Doré, are included among the prizes to be distributed between Christmas and New Years' eve.

There is now on exhibition at Covell & Co.'s, on Broadway, next to Tiffany's, a statue of a sleeping infant, executed by the Flemish sculptor Vanderwelde, a master in his art.

Natman's photographic views of Niagara Falls are remarkable for their skilful distribution of lights and shades, and show with what success photography is rapidly invading the domain of the landscapist, as it has already invaded that of the portrait painter.

Fru Jerichau, wife of the Chevalier Jerichau, the celebrated Danish sculptor, and herself a member of the Royal Academy of Copenhagen, where she enjoys a great popularity as a figure painter, is reported to have left Copenhagen for Constantinople in order to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal to portray the picturesque groups of the many nationalities who will there assemble. She is armed with letters to the Grand Vizier and other high dignitaries of the Turkish empire, and is expected to gain admission to the harem and to paint the beauties there concealed, the Koran's mandate regarding this being now systematically disregarded since the Sultan has had his portrait taken.

THE SWINDLING HACK DRIVERS—ARE THE POLICE IN LEAGUE WITH THEM?

On Saturday night last a lady arrived at the Twenty-seventh street depot of the New Haven road from Boston. The car in which she was a passenger stopped about 100 feet from the point where they turn into the depot. She got out and was immediately beset by a gang of hack drivers, who were informed that her friends would meet her at the depot with a carriage, and she did not require one. One of them informed her that she was some distance from the depot. Being a stranger in New York, she was induced to get into the swindler's hack, but it did not move. Seeing the cars turning in she called to him and stated that she wished to get to the depot. The fellow pointed across the street, remarking, "there it is," he mounted the box and drove her to the depot across the street. Meanwhile her lady friend, accompanied by her husband, who is attached to the Central Police Office, had searched the cars in vain for their guest. She was eventually found in the ladies' reception room and taken charge of. As the two were leaving the depot the swindler came up and caught the Eastern lady by the shawl in a rough manner and said:—

"Please pay me a dollar."

"What for?" asked the gentleman of the Central Office.

"For driving her to the depot."

"How far did you ride with him?" he asked of his guest.

"A few feet."

"Don't pay him a cent." Turning to the hack driver he remarked.—

"Call upon me—Mr. ——, room No. — Central Police Office, on Monday morning, and I will pay you, sir."

The words had a magical effect.

"It is worth a dollar. I have waited some time; lost other passengers; let her pay me what is fair," said "the whip."

"As you have entered his hack I will pay him," said the gentleman, and he handed the fellow fifty cents.

"That is enough for your services. If you want more call upon me at No. — West Thirty-fourth street, or upon Marshal Tooker."

The hack "beat" left in a hurry. Subsequent inquiries showed that an officer of the Twenty-ninth precinct stood by, heard the conversation between the hackman and his victim, and failed to interfere. This occurrence is merely an illustration of the manner in which the travelling public are daily swindled about the depots of the city by unprincipled Jehus.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT.—James Allen fell from the second story window of Robinson & Woodruff's storehouse, foot of Baltic street, on Saturday evening, and was severely injured. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

CHARGED WITH ILLEGITIMATE PIPING.—Charles Fritz was taken into custody on Saturday night at the corner of Graham avenue and Flushing, on charge of stealing a quantity of pipes and tobacco from the store of Peter Brady. Held for court.

RUN OVER—DANGER OF SKYLARKING.—About ten o'clock on Saturday night Joseph Sweet, a citizen who resides in Fulton avenue, near Yates, while riding on the front platform of car No. 131 of the Broadway line, commenced to wrestle playfully with a couple of friends of his and fell off, the wheels of the vehicle passing over his left foot and crushing it severely. He was conveyed to his home.

NOT QUITE SCOTT FREE.—A colored individual, Edward Scott, alias William Evans, who claims that he is a harness maker, was arrested yesterday for stealing a quantity of cloth, valued at forty dollars, from a store in Jamaica, L. I. He was in the act of selling the stolen property to a German Jew on Third avenue, near Twentieth street, when roundsman Leavy, of the Forty-third sub-precinct, arrested him on suspicion. The fellow subsequently confessed his guilt and was locked up for examination before Justice Delmar.

RINGING HIMSELF INTO OTHERS' POCKETS.—Hugh Cannon, alias "Fluker," a youth of eighteen years, was arrested at the instance of Mr. John Hawkins, of No. 19 Jay street, on a charge of robbery. The prisoner, while pretending to peddle rings, all of which were brass, to the complainant, robbed the latter of ten dollars in money, which he nimbly extracted from Mr. Hawkins' pocket. The theft was discovered opportunely, and officer Downing succeeded in overtaking the "Fluker" just as the crafty chap was rounding a corner away down to the leeward of where he made the piratical seizure. The money was recovered and Hugh was locked up.

THE GREAT RAILROAD WAR.

History of the Cases—The Legal Sparring—Magnitude of the Interests Involved.

[Akron, Ohio (November 12) correspondence, Cincinnati Commercial.]

A commotion of no ordinary character has prevailed here for a few days past, growing out of the magnitude of the claims, in the shape of bonds and mortgages and other indebtedness of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and for the satisfaction of which an order of court is asked for the sale of the road, and growing out of the presence of several of the distinguished parties interested in the matters involved in the proceedings, accompanied by the greatest foray of legal talent ever at one time convened in our Court House, some of them being bright stars from the New York and Cleveland bars.

Jay Gould, who is a whole show of himself, made a grand *entrée* into our city, with a large retinue, in his private car, McHenry and suite were also here, together with a number of millionnaires, one representing a foreign financial house, said to be second to none, except, perhaps, the Rothschilds.

Early last spring petitions were filed by John R. Penn and Nathaniel A. Prentiss, representing the first mortgage bonds, asking for an order of court to sell the road, and that Jay Gould and W. A. O'Doherty be appointed to act as receivers.

Pending the proceedings as to sale Gould and O'Doherty were appointed as receivers. Subsequently other bondholders and claimants filed petitions, and other proceedings were had, complicating the matter very much, so that the fight had as many as four or five distinct parties pleading and being implicated.

When it came up before Judge W. W. Boynton on Wednesday for action, first on a petition subsequently filed, asking the Court to remove Gould on the ground of incompetency, he being a stockholder in and president of the Erie road, Gould had a host of witnesses to set this right, Gould himself being prepared, as his attorneys said, to swear—what will astonish some folks—that he (Gould) was not interested either in the Erie or Atlantic and Great Western roads to the amount of one cent.

After several hours spent in sparring and making new motions the matter was laid over for Thursday evening. In the meantime Gould and his witnesses left the State, as his party claim, with the understanding that on Friday night the matter was to be heard only on legal points and not on questions of fact. So when his opponents tried to corner Jay Gould on that night there was very sharp skirmishing by the learned and honorable gentlemen, resulting in an adjournment of the whole matter until Friday next, November 19, at half-past ten o'clock, at this place.

Among other matters asked for by the petitioners is an order to compel the receivers to increase their bonds, which now are only $200,000 in the aggregate, while monthly, it is averred, they handle $50,000.

The claims involved in these several suits amount to the snug little sum of $70,000,000, including interest due.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

A SUSPECTED BURGLAR SENT TO JAIL.—Special officer Rae discovered a man of forbidding appearance, yesterday, prowling around a residence in Broad street, under circumstances of a very suspicious character. He was arrested and taken to the station, where he gave the name of John Carter. Not having any home or visible means of earning a livelihood he was sent to jail as a vagrant for three months.

THE REGISTERSHIP QUESTION SETTLED.—The dispute over the Essex county registership between Julius Stapff, the register elect, and Mr. Speer the late incumbent, has at length been officially settled, inasmuch as Mr. Stapff has received his commission, regularly signed by the Governor and Secretary of State, and dated November 9, from which date Mr Stapff is legally the incumbent, and entitled to all fees and emoluments accruing to the office. The trouble that existed arose out of the fact that Mr. Speed's commission was dated November 15, 1864, and his term being for five years he felt entitled to stay his full term. The law says, however, that the new county officers shall be sworn in and assume office the first Tuesday after election day.

Paterson.

PASTORAL ACCEPTANCE.—The Rev. Samuel Knapp, formerly of New York, has accepted the call of the Willis Street Baptist church, at the reputed salary of $3,000 per year. As this is about twice as much as the other ministers average, the dominies are discussing the propriety of a strike.

WALKING MATCH.—In accordance with the terms of a $200 bet, Peter Smith, an English pedestrian of some notoriety, will attempt to walk to-day from Paterson to Hoboken (sixteen miles), in two hours and a half. Since Smith's preliminary practice at the race course those who at first bet against him are quite anxious to "hedge." Apropos of this subject, David Cahill, of Paterson, offers, with twenty days' training, to run anybody in the State of New Jersey over the same course as that to be taken to-day by Smith.

Hackensack.

ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night the office of the Surrogate and Clerk of Bergen county, at Hackensack, was broken into. The burglars blew open a Herring safe, going to that trouble, although the safe was not locked. The same safe was broken open last November, since which time the Surrogate has left it unlocked, in order that the burglars would not again be tempted to open it with force. The safe door was destroyed, but the thieves found but little money to reward them for their trouble. About thirty dollars' worth of wearing apparel and three or four dollars in revenue stamps were taken.

LONG ISLAND.

BURNED TO DEATH.—On Saturday last a little girl, three years old, daughter of John Hart, of Jamaica, was burned to death by her clothes catching fire from some matches with which she was playing near the stove. Her person was horribly burned.

THE LOVE PERJURY CASE.—In Saturday's HERALD was given an account of a charge of perjury, as preferred by William Shaw against Horace W. Love, the editor of the *Staten Island Farmer*. The difficulty grew out of a house which Love had rented, and, refusing to pay the rent, was sued in law, when he put in a plea as owner in fee simple. The allegation was denied by Shaw, and he was arrested for perjury. He now alleges that the difficulty arose about the adjoining houses, one of which he bought and the other he rented. This is denied in toto by Shaw. To-day the matter will be tried.

A SENSATION SPOILED.—A visit to the Queens County Court House yesterday revealed the fact that the report published in the papers on Saturday relative to the novel attempt to escape from the jail was a wholesale *canard*. Burke, the condemned, felt painfully wounded by his name being used, and the Sheriff and his deputies say that he had nothing to do with it. He is not chained or shackled, as mentioned in the report. There was another man engaged in the conspiracy, named Bernard Christopher, and before he had hardly begun work he was detected. The assertion that the prisoners were tunneling their way beneath the building is absolutely false.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport.

BOUND OVER.—Starr Skidmore, of Newtown, was examined on Friday, before Commissioner Woodward, of this city, for illicit distilling, and the facts were found to warrant his being bound over in $4,000 to appear at the next session of the court. The case of Alonzo Beers, brought up on the same charge, was adjourned for two weeks.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—The injunction case was tried before Hon. Judge Butler on Friday, and occupied the entire day. The injunction was issued upon petition of Messrs. Wheeler & Howes, and restrained the city from proceeding to build the eastern abutment of the new bridge. Several witnesses were examined, and great interest was manifested by the citizens in the matter. Upon the conclusion of the argument for Messrs. Wheeler & Howes the counsel for the city rose to reply, but was stopped by the Judge, who informed them that it was unnecessary to proceed, as he was ready to render judgement, which he proceeded to do, and the injunction was dissolved.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. DR. COIT.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. G. S. Coit took place from Trinity Episcopal church, in this city, on Saturday forenoon, at eleven o'clock. It was very largely attended. The exercises were solemn and impressive, and were conducted by the Rev. Sylvanus Clark, Rector of Trinity church, assisted by other clergymen. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers:—Henry Sanford, J. Morford, Nathaniel Wheeler, Eli Thompson, P. C. Calhoun, Ira Gregory, W. W. Holcomb, S. S. May, George H. Hyde, William M. Ayres, James Daskam, S. Wilmot, S. Tomlinson, Clapp Spooner, John Godfrey, H. I. Beers, R. S. Nichols, George Burroughs.

ROBBERY.—A young colored lad was hanging around the store of Mr. D. Bostwick, grocer, 290 Main street, on Friday, and appeared to be quite familiar. He made his appearance again on Saturday morning, and, business being quite brisk, he offered to sweep the store and do anything to assist. Mr. Bostwick permitted him to sweep, the boy not forgetting to go behind the counter and sweep there. Mr. darky disappeared about noon, and between $100 and $200 cash in the money box disappeared about the same time. On Saturday afternoon the police succeeded in capturing the negro, who is now in custody. The greater part of the stolen money was found upon him. He is a bright, intelligent-appearing darky and proves to have been a stranger in these parts.

STOCKPORT.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The lightning express train bound south on the Hudson River road struck a horse and wagon near Stockport yesterday afternoon. Mr. Van Decarr, of Stockport, who was in the vehicle, was hurled on the platform of the locomotive and carried half a mile before he was discovered. He was badly injured about the head and breast.

FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET.

Loss About Five Thousand Dollars.

About fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock last night fire was discovered by officer Brady, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, issuing from the third floor of No. 175 Greenwich street. The alarm was at once sounded and the Fire Department turned out promptly and confined it to the floor in which it broke out. This floor is occupied by S. Harrison, cigar manufacturer. His loss is about $2,000, by fire and water; insurance not ascertained. The fourth floor, it is said, is also occupied by him. The second floor is occupied by J. G. Wood, printer and manufacturer of paper bags, whose loss cannot be closely estimated—probably $2,500. The first floor is occupied by J. Ross, as a sample room and cigar store; damage by water about $1,000. The basement is a lager beer saloon and restaurant, occupied by Frederick Klein, who sustained fully $500 damage by water. The insurance of none of the parties was ascertained, with the exception of the latter, who had a policy for $.,000 in a city company. The building sustained about $500 damage.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 47	Moon sets ....morn	3 08
Sun sets	4 42	High water..morn	5 25

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 8, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the HERALD steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Mexico, Deaken, Vera Cruz Nov 3, Sisal 6th, Havana 9th, 5 PM, with mdse and passengers, to F Alexandre & Sons. Had light NE winds and fine weather all the passage; Nov 12, lat 30 25, lon 79 25, signalized bark Augusta Fitch, bound N.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New Orleans Nov 7, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Nov 11, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston Nov 11, with mdse and passengers, to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Chapin, Newbern, 3 days, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Nov 12, 12 M, 20 miles south of Hatteras, spoke steamship Martha Washington, hence for Georgetown, SC.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Chas H Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool Oct 7, with mdse and passengers, to C H Marshall & Co. Received a pilot Nov 6 off Georges Shoal, since which time have had heavy NW gales.

Bark Kensington (Br), Raymond, Plymouth, E, 43 days, in ballast, to order. Had heavy NW gales during the last 14 days, and lost and split sails.

Bark La Regina Dei (Ital), Paoletto, Newcastle, 75 days, with coal, to M Briggs & Co. Had strong W and NW gales the whole passage.

Bark Brazil (Br), Hibbert, Passages (Spain), 40 days, with old railway iron, to Boyd & Hincken. Came the southern passage and had moderate weather up to lon 60, since strong westerly gales.

Bark Magdalena, Sharron, Aspinwall, 29 days, with rubber, &c, to J F Joy. Has been 10 days north of Hatteras with strong N and NW gales; Nov 2, James Tompkins, second officer, of Brooklyn, aged 22 years, died of Chagres fever, and was buried at sea.

Brig Jesse (Aus), Bertolich, Cette, 82 days, with wine and lead, to L E Amsinck & Co. Had heavy W and NW gales since crossing the Banks.

Brig Memphis (Br), Sanford, San Juan, Nic, 34 days, with hides, &c, to C Durant. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras with strong NW gales.

Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, Pensacola, 22 days, with lumber to Wm Parke, vessel to master. Had strong NW winds all the passage.

Brig Alice Woods (Br), Doherty, Boston, 8 days, in ballast, to S L Merchant & Co. Had strong W and NW winds.

Schr Laura Pride (Br), Hassell, Baracoa, 17 days, with fruit to J & T Pearsall, vessel to Jones & Lough. Had northerly winds all the passage.

Schr Florence I Lockwood, St John, Wilmington, NC, 9 days, with naval stores, to Thomas & Holmes. Had strong northerly and westerly gales.

Schr Charles Dennis, Hodgkinson, Wilmington, NC, 8 days, with naval stores, to Jonas Smith & Co. Had strong NW gales; lost jibboom.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.
U S gunboat Pawnee, Smith, Portsmouth, NH, for New York, in tow of U S towboat Leighton
Schr Joan White (Br), Hussey, Halifax, 20 days, for New York, with fish to Whitman & Co.
Schr Yeto, Harrington, Thomaston for New York, with lime to J V Havband.
Schr Ida Herbert, Gould, Gloucester for New York, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.
Schr J P Robinson, Harding, Gloucester for New York, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.
Schr Lucy Jones, Muncey, Boston for Norfolk.
Schr C G Cranmer, Corson, Boston for Alexandria.
Schr Isabel Alberto, Tooker, Boston for Georgetown.
Schr Jas Alderdice, ——, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr W H Tiers, Gilford, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Lizzie D Small, Tyrrell, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Princess, Lovell, Boston for New York, with mdse to S W Lewis & Co.
Schr E A Elliott, Baker, Boston for New York.
Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, Plymouth for Philadelphia.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Pharos (U S), Hawley, New Bedford for New York.
Schr T R Smith, Bowman, New Bedford for New York.
Schr W D Mangam, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Helen, Perry, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Henry Gibbs, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Niantic Reade, Taunton for Elizabethport.
Schr Messenger, Kean, Taunton for New York.
Schr M J Mead, Thrasher, Taunton for New York.
Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, Taunton for New Brunswick.
Schr Charles, Trefethen, Taunton for Jersey City.
Schr S W Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton for New York.
Schr Ann Flower, White, Fall River for Albany.
Schr Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River for Poughkeepsie
Schr N & H Gould, Crowell, Fall River for New York.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, Pawtucket for Elizabethport
Schr M Gildersleeve, Arnold, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr Henry Hobart, Manson, Providence for Georgetown, DC.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Adelaide, McComber, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Hazelton, Bradley, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Willard Saulsbury, Handy, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Lizzie Evans, Myham, Providence for Elizabethport
Schr G W Cummins, Wolf, Providence for Elizabethport
Schr Joseph, Skidmore, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr D A Berry, Campbell, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr R P King, Bliven, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Jas M Bayles, Arnold, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Beulah E Sharp, Cole, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Tryphenia, Nickerson, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Mary Johnson, Phinney, Providence for Rondout.
Schr T P Abie, Fowler, Providence for Rondout.
Schr F Merwin, Bunce, Providence for New York.
Schr Ann Eliza, Phinney, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Providence for Albany.
Schr Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Vigilant, Nickerson, Providence for New York.
Schr Empire, Mathews, Providence for New York.
Schr Jos Waters, Murray, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Kate Callahan, Tiffany, Providence for Rondout
Schr Geo H Mills, Tilston, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr M Vassar, Christy, Bristol for New York.
Schr Palladium, Ryder, Warren for New York.
Schr Isaac Merritt, Gilding, Wickford for Elizabethport.
Schr Thos Williams, Dobson, Newport for Haverstraw.
Schr M E Webb, Abbey, Newport for Greenpoint.
Schr S M Tyler, Kelley, Newport for Elizabethport.
Schr Thos Williams, Loud, Newport for Rondout.
Schr S W Blake, Blake, Rhode Island for New York.
Schr C J Erickson, Smith, Stonington for Rondout.
Schr Perine, Sheppard, Stonington for Rondout.
Schr Orion, Winters, Norwich for Elizabethport.
Schr Adele Felicia, Elliot, Norwich for Rondout
Schr Daniel Morris, Duren, Norwich for New York.
Schr Julia A Crawford, Young, Norwich for Rondout.
Schr E Waterman, Hinckley, Norwich for New York.
Schr Sagatuck, Davis, Norwich for New York.
Schr Dr Franklin, Scovill, New London for Rondout.
Schr Dan'l Webster, Packard, New London for New York.
Schr H J Raymond, Ellsworth, New London for New York.
Schr S P Haws, Jackson, New London for New York.
Schr Jos Porter, Burrows, New London for New York.
Schr Joseph Hall, Gillum, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr J S Curtis, Fox, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Jas Buchanan, Kelley, Derby for Elizabethport.
Schr Maria Louisa, Evarts, Madison for Harlem.
Schr Cameo, Dennison, New Haven for Savannah.
Schr Henry Parker, Parker, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary Anna, Burns, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Gust, Johnson, New Haven for Trenton.
Schr L D Jarrard, Daley, New Haven for Trenton.
Schr Emigrant, Ryan, New Haven for Newark.
Schr Old Zack, Beebe, New Haven for Port Johnson.
Schr S E Nash, Nash, New Haven for New York.
Schr Franklin, Hallock, New Haven for New York.
Schr John Stockton, Bayles, New Haven for New York.
Schr Harriet & Sarah, Crowley, New Haven for New York.
Schr Mary Tice, Tice, New Haven for Port Johnson.
Schr Henrietta, Rankin, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Fashion, Ward, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Diadem, Chase, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Sarah Jane, Guptill, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr S P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford for New York.
Schr Dart, Johnson, Stamford for New York.
Schr Britannia (Br), Gleason, Bridgeport for St Kitts, WI, in ballast.
Schr Eveline Boss, Coe, Bridgeport for Jersey City.
Schr Chief, Smith, Bridgeport for Elizabethport
Schr Editor, Black, Bridgeport for New York
Schr Texas, Champlin, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Thos E Cahill, Allen, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr C S Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Thos Jefferson, Thompson, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Edwin, Baldwin, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Wm S Camp, Bailey, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Fashion, Crosby, Norwalk for Haverstraw.
Schr Mary Wallace, Henderson, Norwalk for Rondout.
Schr Hester, Davis, Portchester for New York.
Schr Joseph E Potts, Robinson, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr Highlander, Lynch, Roslyn for Albany
Schr Cinderella, Vaughn, Oyster Bay for for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr American Eagle, ——, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Vapor, Johnson, Philadelphia for Bridgeport.
Schr Silas Brainard, Buell, Amboy for Middletown.
Schr Redondo, Whitmore, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Copy, Mills, Elizabethport for Mystic.
Schr J W Hine, Lane, Elizabethport for Hartford.
Schr Silver Spray, Martin, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Gloucester, Hodgdon, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr O C Acken, Hobbie, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr Eva, Sherman, Hoboken for Norwich.
Schr N Clifford, Bullock, Rondout for Boston.
Schr G Downing, Mott, Rondout for Glenwood.
Schr E F Meany, ——, Newburg for New Bedford.
Schr Kate McLean, Hopkins, Newburg for Fall River.
Schr Rueco, Chalmers, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Wm R Knapp, ——, Greenwich for East Chester.

SAILED.

U S steamer Nantasket; steamship D C Haskin, San Francisco.

Wind at sunset NNW.

Shipping Notes.

The steamship Montgomery, reported in yesterday's issue as having been up on the mammoth balance dry dock, is 1100 85-100 tons (not 875, as stated). The steamship Huntsville was reported a short time since when she was on dock at only 800 tons, whereas she also is 1100 71-100 tons. Both these steamers were raised to three deckers a year or so ago, hence their increased tonnage.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Nov 14—The bark Regina, reported ashore at the Cape, was got off last night and lies at anchor in the Cape channel. The wind was too strong to tow her up to-day.

The schr Saxon, Cassidy, from Savannah for New York, has put in here with captain and crew sick and cargo of lumber shifted.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamship Magnolia, from Charleston, for his attentions.

QUICK SAILING.—New York, Nov 12—To the Editor of the Herald.—In your column of ship news of the 12th inst I noticed (over Observer) an article in reference to the schooners E R Kirk and J J Ward, stating that the Ward made her passage from Alexandria to Jersey City dock in 48 hours. That article reads as though the Ward was the fastest vessel of the two, when, in fact, the Ward left Jersey City three hours before the Kirk. The latter vessel was loaded and bound to Washington, DC; the Ward to Alexandria. The Kirk arrived at Washington, discharged her cargo, proceeded to Alexandria, arriving there before the Ward, loaded and arrived at Jersey City some hours ahead of her. The Kirk lost her jib off Cape May, and made her home voyage without one.
ANOTHER OBSERVER.

LAUNCHED—At Calais 3d inst, from the shipyard of Mr Owen P Hinds, a fine schr, called the Owen P Hinds. She is 126 tons, carpenter's measurement, and thoroughly built.

At same place a fine schr, called the C B Eaton, 222 tons, carpenter's measurement, was launched from the yard of Mr O B Rideout.

At Lubec 5th inst, schr Quoddy, of about 200 tons, old measurement. She was built by Mr Samuel Langmaid, and is owned by Messrs A B Sumner & Co, S Staples & Son, P Gillis, J Pike, Mr McFadden and others of Lubec. She will be commanded by Capt Wm Fanning.

At Sullivan 6th inst, from the yard of Messrs C J & W H Hall, a fine schr called the Eveline, 160 tons, owned by the builders, Capt Frederick A Gilmore (who will command her) and others of Belfast.

At Bath, Me, 5th inst, from the yard of Mr Samuel Hogan, a new fishing schr of 100 tons, carpenter's measurement; built for Messrs George Friend, Jr, & Co, of Gloucester.

Spoken.

Ship Wild Hunter, Howatt, from New Orleans for Havre, Nov 10, off the Capes of Delaware.

Brig Chas Albert, Hardy, from New York for Bilboa, Oct 15, lat 44, lon 19.

Foreign Ports.

BARACOA, Oct 26—No American vessel in port.

CARDENAS, Nov 4—Arrived, brigs Mary C Mariner, Martner, Portland; 5th, Faustina, Patterson, and G H Webber, Bacon, do; L L Wadsworth, Bailey, St John, NB.

HAVANA, Nov 6—Arrived, steamship Bremen (NG), Leist, New Orleans for Bremen, &c; schr Mary H Banks, Wyatt, NYork; 7th, bark Mary E Libby, Libby, do; brig J D Lincoln, Merryman, St John, NB; 8th, bark Gertrude, Loud, New York; 14th, steamship Bavaria (NG), Franzen, Hamburg for New Orleans.

Sailed 6th, ship Nellie (Fr), Poribrout, New Orleans; bark Maudslie (Br), Gale, do; 8th, brig Isabel (Sp), Palomo, do.

MELBOURNE, Sept 10—Arrived, ship J P Wheeler, Hodges, NYork.

MATANZAS, Nov 5—Arrived, brig Frank E Allen, Clark, Portland, 6th, schr Valeria, Conklin, Baltimore.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov 14—Arrived, steamship Rhein, Meyer, NYork for Bremen.

SAN JUAN, Nic, Oct 10—No vessels in port.

VERA CRUZ, Nov 3—In port schr Etta, Jackson, for Tampico same day to load for NYork.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Nov 13, AM—Arrived, brig L M Merritt, Eaton, Havana; schrs Beta, Brown, Savannah; Clara, Mulford, and M E Rankin, Fuller, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Barks Wasp, Brady, Gibraltar and a market; Venus (Br), Davis, Savannah; schr Alice B, Alley, NYork.

Sailed—Ship Tyro; bark Modena.

PM—Arrived, steamship McClellan, Baltimore; bark Hancock, Bucksport.

14th—Arrived, barks M B Stetson, Cienfuegos; Acacia, Baltimore; brigs Isadora, Port au Prince; H Houston, Bahamas; schrs Hattie Ellen, Turks Islands; J M Collins, Rappahannock; D Sawyer, H Westbrook, Senator, Frank M. Freeman, and Adrian, NYork. Below, brigs Sportsman, Elmira, and Cosmos.

CHARLESTON, Nov 14—Arrived, steamship Saragossa, NYork; schr H G Hand, Albany.

EDGARTOWN, Nov 11—Arrived, bark White Cloud, Freeman, Philadelphia for Boston; schrs Orion, Osborn, NYork for do; Mary Susan, Snow, Rondout for Danvers; Gen Marion, Poland, NYork for Portsmouth; Harriet Willard, Willard, Port Johnson for Portland.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov 14—Passed in, bark St Lawrence, from Demarara for Baltimore. Passed out, barks Yamoyden, for Rio Janeiro; Laboramus, for Bremen; Black Prince, for Liverpool; N Churchill, for do; Pembroke, for Buenos Ayres; brigs St Alexi, for Cardiff; Gauss, for Bremen.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov 11, AM—Arrived, schrs Lucy M Collins, Rappahannock River for Boston; Lucy, Clark, and George & Albert, McDonald, Elizabethport for do; Adaline Hamlin, Lewis, do for Lynn; Jas Tilden, Davis, NYork for Ellsworth (and sailed); Kangarita (Br), Bourke, Philadelphia for St John (and sailed); Jas M Vance, Purdy, Boston for Philadelphia; James S Watson, Houck, Lynn for do; Maggie Cummins, Smith, Provincetown for do; Vapor, Newbury, do for Georgetown, DC; Olive, Reynolds, Calais for Philadelphia, F A Pike, Gove, and Northern Light, Harper, do for New Haven; B S Young, Hatch, Wellfleet for Tangier; Kate Hall, Antone, Cohasset for Norfolk; Ceres, Trefethen, Dover for Elizabethport; Damon, Johnson, Bangor for NYork; Mary Chilton, King, Plymouth for do; J S Lindsey, Crockett, Rockland for do.

Sailed—Schr Sarah Watson.

Passed by—Brig Caroline Eddy, from Bangor for New York.

PM—Arrived, brig John Welsh Jr, Gay, Portsmouth for Philadelphia; schrs Joseph Baxter, Baxter, Boston for do; Mary D Haskell, Barbour, do for do; Annie E Stevens, Montgomery, Salem for do; Samuel Wood, Wood, Hutchinson's Cove for NYork, Crown Point, Perkins, Newburyport for do, Wave, Falkenham, Jonesport for do, Lucy Hammond, Cole, Machias for do.

Sailed—Schr Chas P Stickney.

Passed by—Schrs Howard A Hunt, Peterson; Ephraim & Anna, Green, and Caroline Kienzle, Studams, Boston for Philadelphia, Mary Price, Ferguson, Plymouth for do.

13th, 9 AM—Arrived, schrs Wave, Falkenham; T R Hammond, Allen, and Mary Lee Newton, Reed, Roundout for Boston; Olive Avery, Wilson, NYork for Hingham; Susan Center, Dow, do for Thomaston, New Globe, Bray, Elizabethport for Rockland, Julia Ann, Dor, Seaconnet River for Bangor, Rising Sun, Jones, Boston for Wilmington, N C; Annie Amsden, Baogs, and James Martin, Snow, Boston for Philadelphia; Hannah Little, Godfrey, Braintree for do; Willie Martin, Noyes, St John, NB, for do; Aurora Borealis (Br), Hamm, do for Providence; Cornelia, Eldridge, Rockland for do, Emma Linwood, Tinton, Provincetown for Deals Island, Va, Bucephalus, Hall, do for Baltimore; Geo Pearey, Smith, Lenbec for NYork.

Sailed—Schrs Island Belle, Lucy Hammond, and Mary Lee Newton.

13th, AM—Arrived, schrs M E Gage, Falkenham, Rondout for Boston; Bonny Ives, Curtis, Elizabethport for Medford; Riverdale, Norwood, New York for Gloucester.

Sailed—Bark Philena; brig M L B (Br); schrs B S Young, Emma Linwood.

PM—Arrived, schrs Sandalphon, Little, Hoboken for Boston; Anna Gardner, Knowles, and Amanda, Lamson, Rondout for do, Sarah, Kenniston do for Lynn; Lena Hume, Appleby, Eastport for Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Lucy M Collins, Falco, (Br), Mary D Haskell.

13th—Arrived, brigs Redwood, Gardner, Havana for Boston; Eudorus, Farr, Philadelphia for Portland; schrs Caroline Young, Young, Philadelphia for Boston; Adele Trudell, Hess, Boston for Philadelphia; Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Salem for do; Teaser, Henley, Bangor for do; Baltic, Parker, do for Newark; William Boardman, Millard, do for Hartford; Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Rockland for Savannah; Maggie Belle; Hall, R. Leach, Pendleton, and Richard Bullwinkle, French, do for New York; Florida, Metcalf, do for Norwich; Chase, Ingraham, do for Newport; Lucy A. Orcutt, Hart, Thomaston for York river, Va, S. C. Noyes, Bradlee, Newburyport for ——.

Sailed—Schrs Northern Light, Katie Hall, Ceres, Damon, Samuel Wood, Crown Point, Bucephalus, Louler, Newton, and Chase.

NORWICH, Nov 11—Arrived, schr Sallie T Chartre, Simmons, South Amboy.

Sailed—Brig Alexander Williams (Br), NYork; schr H J Raymond, do.

NEW LONDON, Nov 11—Arrived, schrs Uncas, Colt, Rondout; Reading RR No 42, Baldwin, Philadelphia for Norwich; Jale, Rockwell, Trenton for do, Mary Nate, Waterman, Newburg for do, M R Carlisle, Potter, Stonington for NYork; A G Hayard, Ker, Portland for do, Peter Ritter, Arnold, do for do, Mary J Meal, Thrasher, Taunton for do, Mary H Miblio, Lewis, Bristol for do; Crusader, Davis, Greenport for do; sloop Oregon, Carr, NYork for Uncasville.

Sailed—Schrs James McCloskey, Crowell; Louisa Francis, Kelley, Thames, Rhodes; Bill Pease, Avery; Chief, Smith; Jane Maria, and A C Crandall, NYork.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 13, AM—Arrived, brig C V Williams, Thompson, Charleston; schrs O K Vickery, Benton, Fall River; T J Weaver, Weaver, Boston, A H Leaming, Bower, Staten Island, Henry Croskey, Potter, Providence; Transit, Rackett, Bridgeport.

Below—Barque Orion, from Boston.

Cleared—Steamship Regulator, (new, 1,000 tons), Pennington, NYork, bark Soli des Georgia (N G), Girand, Bremen; schrs Kingbird, (Br), Munson, St John, N B, M & E Henderson, Price, Boston, N W Magee, Ketchum, do; Susan, Sears, do, H G Irwin, Atkins, Cambridge; J W Hall, Powell, Old Cambridge; Vashti Sharp, Sharp, Cambridgeport; J W Wilson, Somers, Charleston, H E Simpson, Blake, Portland; H E Russell, Mohaffey, do, L A Blossom, Chatfield, Providence.

PORTLAND, Nov 13—Arrived, schrs Hattie E Sampson, Blake, Philadelphia; Nellie Chase, Upton, NYork, Alice Oaks, Warren, do.

Outside—Brig Almon Rowell, from Philadelphia

Cleared—Ship Jarius B. Lincoln (new, of Freeport, 1867 tons), Mussens, Mobile.

Sailed 11th, bark J S Winslow.

PROVIDENCE, Nov 12—Arrived, schrs Nellie P Burgess, McKeen, Jacksonville, Gilbert Green, Westcott, Philadelphia for Pawtucket, Maggie Van Duzen, Compton, Philadelphia; Fagle, Chase, Elizabethport, C L Vandervoort, Kelley, Geo Knox, Lovell; North Pacific, Eaton; Hannah Willets, Boult, Amos Falkenburg, Terrell; Oscar F Hawley, Bayles, and A Heaton, Plunney, Rondout; George F Brown, Hennimbgway, do for Pawtucket.

Sailed—Schrs Sarah J Bright, Shaw, Philadelphia; Success, Richards, Elizabethport, James English, Barker, do, Silas Wright, Keene, do; James M Bayles, Arnold, NYork; Francis C Smith, Barrett, do; Mary Langdon, Pinkham, do; Harriet P Ely, Stokes, do; Emma, Strange, do; Robert H Felter, Reybert, do; A R Wetmore, Bogart, do; sloop Fred Brown, Mills, do.

RICHMOND, Nov 12—Arrived, brig Alta Vela (Br), Thompson, Windsor, N S; schr Helen A Hoyt, Errickson, NYork.

Sailed—Schr Cherub, Fletcher, NYork.

SALEM, Nov 12—Arrived, schrs Mary Fletcher, Tracy, Hoboken; American Chief, Snow, Rondout.

Sailed—Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Philadelphia.

STONINGTON, Nov 11—Arrived, schrs A H Hayes, Barlow, NYork for Wood's Hole; Connecticut, Staplin, and Thomas Hull Brown, Rondout, sloop Deception, Titus, do.

12th—Arrived, schrs Yankee Lass, Virginia; Louisa W Birdsall, Latham, Rondout, Treasure, Arnold, Providence for New York; Copia, West, do for do; George W Cummings, Boult, do for do (last three sailed).

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages; Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great Debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, &c, &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier. It has been tested by the public twenty-one years. It has cured a hundred thousand cases, and never fails when taken as directed. It is a certain curative for Fistula in all curable cases. It cures the foulest old ulcers, even where the bone has become carles.
The Life Balsam does not contain a particle of mercury or any mineral.
Mr. D. Pearsall, now Inspector of State Prison at Trenton, N. J., was eighteen years since afflicted with ulcerous eruption of throat, tongue and nose; was treated with mercury until the disease had reduced his palate, nose and face to a mass of ragged flesh, that fell off from its own weight, till he was frightful to behold. He was induced by Joseph H. Godwin, Esq., to give the Life Balsam a trial, when in four days healing began, and in a comparatively short time he was healed completely. City reference to this case—Brown & Godwin, Broadway, near Fortieth street.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.
From F. B. Conway, Tragedian, Park Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WM. H. HYATT, Esq.:—
DEAR SIR—I feel it a duty both to yourself and also to others who may be afflicted with that distressing disease, chronic rheumatism, to add my testimony in favor of that truly valuable medicine, the Life Balsam. For years I was completely prostrated with rheumatism in its most aggravated character. I tried to obtain relief from the most eminent medical practitioners both here and in Europe, but in vain; when, fortunately for myself, I tried the balsam, and its effect was miraculous; in a word, I have never experienced a return of the disease, showing the cure to be radical. In every instance in which I have suggested its use the same result has been recorded. You are at perfect liberty to use this communication in any way you please. Yours most gratefully,
NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1869. F. B. CONWAY.
Principal depot 246 Grand street. Sold by druggists. $1 per bottle or six for $5. Sent everywhere by express.
Hyatt's Inza Snuff, 15 cents, permanently cures Catarrh.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
Award of two first class Medals and Diplomas to
Edward D. Bassford, Cooper Institute,
as exhibitor of the finest quality Silver Plated and Glass Ware, Table Cutlery, Fire Sets, Coal Vases, Plate Warmers, China and Glass.
20 per cent below Broadway prices.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States; legal everywhere; desertion, &c. sufficient cause; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free.
M. HOUSE, Attorney, 78 Nassau street.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCE—CONSULTATIONS AS TO different States; also Notary Public. Special Commissioner of Deeds for every State, and Passport Agent.
F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 853 Broadway.

CURTAIN
Materials
and
Linens.
Closing out a large invoice
less than cost of importation.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
751 Broadway,
Three doors below Eighth street.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR detention from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the eye, nose, face and person.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue.

SENSITIVE, DECAYED TEETH, OR STUMPS, RE-stored by filling and building up to natural shape and color without pain, at Dr. SIGESMOND'S, Dentist to the Woman's Hospital, No. 42 Union square, east.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	42	42	3 P. M.	48	48
6 A. M.	44	39	6 P. M.	55	46
9 A. M.	49	41	9 P. M.	52	43
12 M.	[illegible]4	46	12 P. M.	51	43

Average temperature yesterday ... 43¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 50⅜
Average for week last year ... 51¼
Average for week this year ... 42⅛
First snow of the season commenced at 6:45 A. M.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Catherine Meehan, forty years of age and a native of Ireland, died suddenly yesterday at No. 40 West Broadway. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

THE UNKNOWN STRANGER.—The unknown man found on Saturday morning, sick, corner of First avenue and Tenth street, and sent to Bellevue Hospital, is believed, from papers found on him, to be Thomas McNab, of Montreal, Canada.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday received information that Patrick McCafferty, a man sixty years of age, had died at No. 700 East Twelfth street, from the effects of injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs at the above number. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—Between five and six o'clock yesterday morning a second attempt was made by some miscreant to fire the five story tenement house No. 3[illegible] Hamilton street. A fire was started at the foot of the first flight of stairs by means of some inflammable material, but it was fortunately discovered and extinguished by tenants.

THE KNIFE.—At half-past one o'clock yesterday morning William [illegible] McGune, of No. 442 Greenwich street, was attacked in Washington street, near Worth, and slightly stabbed in the face by some unknown party, who made his escape. Surgeon Kennedy dressed his wounds at the Fifth precinct station house, and he was permitted to go home.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.—The day of the year on which these grand displays take place gradually becomes later and later. In 1866, 1867 and 1868 it was the 14th; in 1833 it was the 13th; in 1799 it was 12th; in centuries further back these displays occurred in October. The display of 1833 was the most brilliant ever recorded. Many astronomers watch for these meteors from the 12th to the 15th, and even 18th of November. An old German rule was to watch from the 1st to the 18th.

FATAL EMBANKMENT CASUALTY.—Coroner Schirmer was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at the Morgue on the body of Thomas Regney, an Irish laborer, forty years of age, who, on the 7th ult., while at work corner of Ninety-fourth street and Broadway, was fatally injured by an embankment caving in upon him. After admission to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from a compound fracture of the leg, amputation was resorted to and deceased never rallied from the shock his system thus received. It is said that Regney had no friends or permanent home.

THE PARK METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.—The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending November 13, shows the following atmospheric conditions during that period:—Barometer, mean, 29.789 inches; maximum at ten A. M., November 13, 30.062 inches; minimum at twelve M., November 7, 29.420 inches; range, .642 inches. Thermometer, mean, 37.08 degrees; maximum at three P. M., November 13, 46.0 degrees; minimum at six A. M., November 8, 30.5 degrees; range, 15.5 degrees. No rain fell during the week.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The recurrence of the day annually set apart for Thanksgiving to God generally finds in the various institutions, devoted to the care and culture of those who might otherwise be abused, a special feast for which the goods things are subscribed and donated by the charitably disposed. Among those institutions is the Newsboys' Lodging House, which seems to have been forgotten last year. This year, however, it is to be hoped that the enterprising lads who patronize the house may find that the efforts of the superintendent have not been in vain and that he has succeeded in obtaining for them a good Thanksgiving feast. The trustees of the St. Barnabas Home, of the Five Points' Mission House, of the House of Industry and the Children's Aid Society are also making appeals in behalf of the frequenters and inmates of their institutions to have a good Thanksgiving dinner provided by those who have sufficient of the world's goods to spare a portion.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGED WITH POCKET PICKING.—Officer Mulvey, of the Eighteenth precinct, yesterday arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, a coachman named Cyrus Lawrence, upon complaint of Peter Farley, of Seventh avenue and Twenty-fifth street, charged with picking his pocket of a wallet on the 11th inst., containing thirty-five dollars in money. He denied the charge, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

"ORANGES, SWEET ORANGES."—Thomas Donahoe wished to lay in a supply of delicacies for Thanksgiving, but not being well supplied with stamps he could not obtain a proper variety. It occurred to him that his employer, Michael Edmonds, of 47 Mulberry street, was the most suitable person from whom to get the necessary articles. Unfortunately that gentleman was not present at the time, and Thomas took upon himself the responsibility of removing a box of oranges. He was brought up yesterday morning at the Tombs, and the above explanation not proving satisfactory to Justice Dowling, he was committed to answer at Special Sessions.

A YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMAN.—On Wednesday night last, about seven o'clock, as James Cloonan, a laborer, residing at 353 West Twenty-sixth street, was passing through Twenty-sixth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, he was assaulted by Francis Lyon, alias Lynn, a boy thirteen years of age, and two accomplices, who are still at large, knocked down and robbed of a watch and chain valued at twenty-five dollars and four dollars in money. Lyon was arrested by detective Butcher, of the Sixteenth precinct, on Saturday, and admitted the charge, stating that he had left the watch at his sister's, where it was found by the officer. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Dodge yesterday morning and remanded to the station house to enable the officer to arrest his accomplices.

ROBBED IN A BAGNIO.—Theodore Hilher, of 194 Washington street, was crossing the City Hall Park about ten o'clock on Saturday night, when he was accosted by an attractive piece of femininity named Lottie Andrews, who induced him to accompany her to the assignation house, No. 259 William street. They entered a room together, and she helped him remove his overcoat. She also placed a chair for him, and left, remarking that she would be back in a moment. After a short absence she returned with a brawny fellow named John Marshall, who seized our verdant friend by the throat, and kicked him into the street, at the same time taking possession of his surtout, and with it a well lined pocketbook. Officer McDermott, of the Fourth precinct, was applied to, and succeeded in arresting Marshall, but the girl managed to escape. The prisoner, a repulsive looking scoundrel, was brought up at the Tombs yesterday morning and locked up in default of bail.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

The Fate of a British Frigate—She is Raised from Her Watery Bed After a Lapse of Ninety-five Years—A Sketch of Her History.

[From the Philadelphia Post, Nov. [illegible].]

Previous to the 20th of October, 1777, the British vessels Roebuck, of forty-four guns; Merlin, of eighteen guns, and a galley of three guns were blockading the Delaware river and gradually approaching Philadelphia. At that time the Americans had but two vessels—the Wasp and the Lexington—in that vicinity, and both were below the British ships and were of too inferior an order to make an attack upon their adversaries. To prevent the British ships reaching the city a fort was erected on the Jersey shore just above Woodbury creek and a *chevaux de frise* was so constructed that the vessels could not pass beyond it. It extended out from Hog Island and a large number of hulks were sunk as a sort of protection to this barrier.

On the 20th of October the British made an attack upon the fortifications both by land and water, the land forces being commanded by General Danupe. The commander of the colonial forces in Philadelphia let loose twelve fire ships, and by this means succeeded in driving the attacking party back down the river. On the 22d of October the British were reinforced by the arrival of the Augusta, carrying sixty-four guns. They made a second attack. They met resistance from the guns at the fort and also from the American galley Chatham, Commander Hazlewood, and twelve other galleys. After a long fight the Americans succeeded in driving off the British vessels. The Augusta, being of an unwieldy nature, grounded. No sooner had the Americans discovered this than they opened fire on her with hot shot, the result being that she was set on fire in several places. So rapidly did the flames burn that of her crew of 300 men 150 were either drowned or burned. The remainder were picked up by the tenders of the Colonial fleet. The Augusta not only carried her own armament, but had on board a number of guns and a large number of balls, which were intended for vessels fitting out on this side of the ocean. She was a new vessel, and this trip her first and last.

She has laid imbedded in the mud until within two years back, when a party of five men determined to attempt the raising of the wreck, being stimulated thereto by the supposition of there being in the hold a quantity of specie. Their names are James Powell, Joseph Moore, George Murphy, Gabriel Shapely and Charles Myers. Since that time they have labored continually, and now, after expending over $4,000 and their time, their efforts have been rewarded and the wreck has been moved up as far as Gloucester, where the greater portion can be seen any day at low tide. Within the past few days a number of relics have been recovered, among them a lot of sterling silver spoons, marked "H. W., 1748," with a coat of arms consisting of an ancient shaped cross, an old English bull's-eye watch, seven guinea pieces, bearing the vignette of George II., and with dates ranging from 1760 to 1770; some Spanish silver dollars, three guns of heavy calibre, which now lie on the beach at Red Bank; about sixty tons weight of balls and about 100 tons of Kentlidge iron, which had evidently been used as ballast. The iron is in square pigs, and bears the old English brand—an arrow head. Three human skulls have also been found, one of which is remarkable for its thickness. There has also been found a small piece or strip of copper, about three inches in length and one inch in thickness, upon which is stamped the Lord's Prayer, with the words, "David Pyech, Delt. & Cult., Edinburg, March, 1774," the lettering being all in capitals. The vessel had been constructed of Irish oak and joined together with trunnels of the same material, not a single metal bolt being used. The timber is to-day pronounced as good as when put together.

THE FAREZ EXTRADITION CASE.

History of the Case—Nice Points of National and International Law.

This case is rapidly growing in interest and importance, and the questions now arising upon the writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Blatchford are likely to be matters of national concern, involving as they do the interpretation of the extradition clause in the general convention with Switzerland, ratified in 1855, and which now for the first time is to pass the ordeal of judicial examination.

Upon the complaint of the Swiss Consul Commissioner Newton issued his warrant for the apprehension of Farez on the 8th of October, 1869; he was arrested on the 15th of the same month on board the steamer Atalanta, and all the money in his possession secured; this amounted to very little, about 2,800 francs. On the 17th he was brought before Commissioner Newton, and the prosecution, being unable to present any evidence of his criminality, requested an adjournment until the 1st of November. A day or two after Farez's counsel moved before the Commissioner for the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that no evidence having been produced of his criminality the Commissioners had no power under the act of Congress to remand him, or, in default of his discharge, that he have an immediate hearing. The Commissioner denied this motion in a long and elaborate opinion, which was duly published in the HERALD.

On the first of November, then, Farez was brought before Commissioner Newton, but the prosecution desired another adjournment, to enable them to translate papers which they said had been received the same day. Under objection and exception by the prisoner's counsel, the case was held over to the 5th, on which day the papers in question, consisting of a warrant of arrest issued by Mr. Broussard, an examining magistrate at Berne, Switzerland, were offered in evidence, but being improperly authenticated the document was ruled out by Commissioner Newton, objections being raised by the prisoner's counsel. The prosecution having no other evidence to offer, requested a *postponement of thirty days*, that the document offered might be sent back to Switzerland to be duly legalized, or that other papers might be sent on. To this demand the Commissioner acceded, and the accused was remanded until the 4th of December to await the procurement of testimony. The prisoner's counsel then offered, rather than accept this delay, to withdraw all objections and allow the paper presented to be admitted, but this was not allowed by the magistrate, and Farez returned to the Ludlow street jail.

At this stage the present proceedings were instituted. Application for a writ of habeas corpus was made to Judge Blatchford, who declined to grant it without previous notice being given to the counsel for the Swiss government and argument had. This was accordingly done, and on the 5th of November, after hearing the objections urged against the jurisdiction of Mr. Newton and the insufficiency of the warrant, the Judge granted a "habeas," returnable on the 10th of November.

To appreciate the subsequent proceedings it is necessary to know that the main objections taken by the prisoner were—First, that only certain commissioners are authorized by law to institute these extradition proceedings, and Commissioner Newton not being designated on the face of the warrant as one of those so specially authorized, no jurisdiction appeared; and, second, that no such warrant could be issued without a mandate from the President directing it, and no such mandate appeared to have been issued.

On the 10th instant, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, Marshal Harlow appeared in court with the prisoner and respectfully made return that he held him by virtue of a warrant issued the 8th of October and also by virtue of a second warrant issued on the 8th of November, after the service upon him of the writ of habeas corpus aforesaid.

Prisoner's counsel objected to that part of the return setting up a warrant issued after the date of the writ and proceeded to discuss the merits of the first warrant. The Judge, however, refused to listen to any argument upon the first warrant, remarking that if the second warrant were good there was nothing further to be said. The matter was adjourned twenty four hours to enable counsel to search for flaws, &c.

After the lapse of twenty-four hours, counsel and Marshal and prisoner appeared once more before the Court, and Farez's counsel again urged that the second warrant had nothing to do with the case. The Judge, however, again declined to hear argument upon it, and the second warrant was thereupon attacked. The first objection was that the Presidential mandate said to have been procured was merely a mandate from Hamilton Fish, attested by the seal of the Department of State, and not a mandate from Ulysses S. Grant, with the great seal of the nation, which, the attorney contended, was essential. The once famous case of Kaine, the Englishman, argued by Brady and Busteed and decided by Nelson and carried to the Supreme Court, was cited in support of this theory, but failed to impress the mind of the Court, and the point was overruled.

This being disposed of the next objection was that the warrant was improper, because the complaint on which it was made was insufficient, the foreign warrant referred to in the complaint being entirely inadequate. The Court refused to go behind the warrant on a habeas corpus, remarking that a certiorari was necessary. On this point, however, the Court stood corrected after a citation of authorities, and directing the counsel to file a traverse again adjourned the proceeding, declaring that the complaint and the basis of it must be examined, and if insufficient the prisoner should be discharged. A reply was filed and the complaint in question produced, together with the foreign warrant, which, it appears, charges the prisoner with an offence known in Switzerland as "faux en écriture de commerce," while the word in the treaty is merely "faux," which, standing alone, is equivalent to our "forgery;" but, it is contended, being qualified with the words above, is a minor offence, not intended to be comprised in the treaty. The matter is to be taken up again to-day at three P. M., when the judge will require testimony in regard to the meaning and definition of the term faux en écriture de commerce. The judge has declared it now a very important question, and intimated to counsel that it must be presented with care, so that a proper decision could be arrived at. If the theory of the prosecution be correct, the defence contend Switzerland could demand of the United States an offender in a minor degree, while the United States would be powerless to recall from the other side an individual who might have committed a like offence here.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

A Norfolk gentleman has presented General Lee with a cane made from one of the ribs of the Merrimac.

General William S. Tilton, of Boston, has been appointed governor of the Military Asylum at Augusta, Me.

Brigham Young returned $440 as the income of the Mormon Church last year.

Twenty-one divorce suits on the docket of the St. Louis Circuit Court on Monday. St. Louis tries hard to rival Chicago.

The surviving servants of Queen Charlotte receive nearly £500 a year, those of George II. £220 and those of Queen Caroline £170.

The freedmen's schools in Tennessee have eighty-two teachers and 15,000 pupils. Twenty-seven of the teachers are colored.

Treasurer Spinner has received forty packages of gold leaf from "A Lover of Jesus," with the remark that it belongs to the government.

The latest about Napoleon is that he lives only on rare beefsteak, oysters and chocolate, no tea or coffee, by doctor's orders. He can still exist, however, if they don't enforce the Maine law against him.

Miss Angelina Honeysuckle Thistledown is one of the belles of Providence, R. I. She is said to be beautiful, and as to the selection of her name, she is not the guilty party.

There are in Lorain county, Ohio, between the ages of five and twenty-one, unmarried, 5,205 white males and 5,061 white females; 160 colored males and 149 colored females; making 10,517 in all.

Mrs. Pettyjohn, an old lady nearly ninety years of age, arrived at Salem, Oregon, a fortnight ago, overland by stage from Colorado, intending to spend the remainder of her life in Oregon.

A butcher named Heller at Los Angelos, Cal., while attempting to take a piece of beef from a high hook in his shop on the 28th ult. missed his aim, struck the hook into the palm of his hand and was himself hung up as live butcher's meat.

Elliott, the colored lawyer of Columbia, S. C., cowhided a white attaché of the State government for writing an insulting note to his wife the other day. A committee reports that the flogging was thoroughly and handsomely done.

Senator Brownlow says in a private letter:—"Should I live to get to the Senate in December my friends and enemies alike will know how little truth there is in the statement that I have forsaken the republican party, joined the democrats or aided in seeking the election to the Senate of Andrew Johnson."

FINE ARTS.

The galleries of the Doré Art Union were opened on Saturday at 587 Broadway. During the whole day a crowd assembled in front of the windows, which were filled with illustrations of the most prolific genius of modern art. No more splendid "gifts of the season" can be selected than the photographic reproduction of these Doré illustrations. The proprietor holds the exclusive copyright of them, and they cannot be elsewhere procured. By an ingenious and legitimate combination a five dollars' purchase may obtain a ten thousand dollar lot. The enterprise is conducted on the most liberal scale, and specially commends itself to our public by the opportunity which it offers for insuring the retention in this country of those two great paintings—"Jephthah's Daughter" and "The Visit of Dante and Virgil to the Frozen Regions of Hell," which have already been seen and admired by so many of our citizens. Clubs might advantageously be formed in different cities for the encouragement of the Doré Art Union, which cannot fail to enlist the sympathies of all lovers of art throughout the United States. In addition to the celebrated works which we have mentioned two admirable studies, "Jonah Announcing the Destruction of Nineveh" and "Dante and Virgil Arriving in the Malebolge Circle," together with three complete sets of the work illustrated by Gustave Doré, are included among the prizes to be distributed between Christmas and New Years' eve.

There is now on exhibition at Covell & Co.'s, on Broadway, next to Tiffany's, a statue of a sleeping infant, executed by the Flemish sculptor Vanderwelde, a master in his art.

Natman's photographic views of Niagara Falls are remarkable for their skilful distribution of lights and shades, and show with what success photography is rapidly invading the domain of the landscapist, as it has already invaded that of the portrait painter.

Fru Jerichau, wife of the Chevalier Jerichau, the celebrated Danish sculptor, and herself a member of the Royal Academy of Copenhagen, where she enjoys a great popularity as a figure painter, is reported to have left Copenhagen for Constantinople in order to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal to portray the picturesque groups of the many nationalities who will there assemble. She is armed with letters to the Grand Vizier and other high dignitaries of the Turkish empire, and is expected to gain admission to the harem and to paint the beauties there concealed, the Koran's mandate regarding this being now systematically disregarded since the Sultan has had his portrait taken.

THE SWINDLING HACK DRIVERS—ARE THE POLICE IN LEAGUE WITH THEM?

On Saturday night last a lady arrived at the Twenty-seventh street depot of the New Haven road from Boston. The car in which she was a passenger stopped about 100 feet from the point where they turn into the depot. She got out and was immediately beset by a gang of hack drivers, who were informed that her friends would meet her at the depot with a carriage, and she did not require one. One of them informed her that she was some distance from the depot. Being a stranger in New York, she was induced to get into the swindler's hack, but it did not move. Seeing the cars turning in she called to him and stated that she wished to get to the depot. The fellow pointed across the street, remarking, "there it is," he mounted the box and drove her to the depot across the street. Meanwhile her lady friend, accompanied by her husband, who is attached to the Central Police Office, had searched the cars in vain for their guest. She was eventually found in the ladies' reception room and taken charge of. As the two were leaving the depot the swindler came up and caught the Eastern lady by the shawl in a rough manner and said:—

"Please pay me a dollar."

"What for?" asked the gentleman of the Central Office.

"For driving her to the depot."

"How far did you ride with him?" he asked of his guest.

"A few feet."

"Don't pay him a cent." Turning to the hack driver he remarked.—

"Call upon me—Mr. ——, room No. — Central Police Office, on Monday morning, and I will pay you, sir."

The words had a magical effect.

"It is worth a dollar. I have waited some time; lost other passengers; let her pay me what is fair," said "the whip."

"As you have entered his hack I will pay him," said the gentleman, and he handed the fellow fifty cents.

"That is enough for your services. If you want more call upon me at No. — West Thirty-fourth street, or upon Marshal Tooker."

The hack "beat" left in a hurry. Subsequent inquiries showed that an officer of the Twenty-ninth precinct stood by, heard the conversation between the hackman and his victim, and failed to interfere.

This occurrence is merely an illustration of the manner in which the travelling public are daily swindled about the depots of the city by unprincipled Jehus.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT.—James Allen fell from the second story window of Robinson & Woodruff's storehouse, foot of Baltic street, on Saturday evening, and was severely injured. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

CHARGED WITH ILLEGITIMATE PIPING.—Charles Fritz was taken into custody on Saturday night at the corner of Graham avenue and Flushing, on charge of stealing a quantity of pipes and tobacco from the store of Peter Brady. Held for court.

RUN OVER—DANGER OF SKYLARKING.—About ten o'clock on Saturday night Joseph Sweet, a citizen who resides in Fulton avenue, near Yates, while riding on the front platform of car No. 131 of the Broadway line, commenced to wrestle playfully with a couple of friends of his and fell off, the wheels of the vehicle passing over his left foot and crushing it severely. He was conveyed to his home.

NOT QUITE SCOTT FREE.—A colored individual, Edward Scott, alias William Evans, who claims that he is a harness maker, was arrested yesterday for stealing a quantity of cloth, valued at forty dollars, from a store in Jamaica, L. I. He was in the act of selling the stolen property to a German Jew on Third avenue, near Twentieth street, when roundsman Leavy, of the Forty-third sub-precinct, arrested him on suspicion. The fellow subsequently confessed his guilt and was locked up for examination before Justice Delmar.

RINGING HIMSELF INTO OTHERS' POCKETS.—Hugh Cannon, alias "Fluker," a youth of eighteen years, was arrested at the instance of Mr. John Hawkins, of No. 19 Jay street, on a charge of robbery. The prisoner, while pretending to peddle rings, all of which were brass, to the complainant, robbed the latter of ten dollars in money, which he nimbly extracted from Mr. Hawkins' pocket. The theft was discovered opportunely, and officer Downing succeeded in overtaking the "Fluker" just as the crafty chap was rounding a corner away down to the leeward of where he made the piratical seizure. The money was recovered and Hugh was locked up.

THE GREAT RAILROAD WAR.

History of the Cases—The Legal Sparring—Magnitude of the Interests Involved.

[Akron, Ohio (November 12) correspondence, Cincinnati Commercial.]

A commotion of no ordinary character has prevailed here for a few days past, growing out of the magnitude of the claims, in the shape of bonds and mortgages and other indebtedness of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and for the satisfaction of which an order of court is asked for the sale of the road, and growing out of the presence of several of the distinguished parties interested in the matters involved in the proceedings, accompanied by the greatest foray of legal talent ever at one time convened in our Court House, some of them being bright stars from the New York and Cleveland bars.

Jay Gould, who is a whole show of himself, made a grand *entrée* into our city, with a large retinue, in his private car, McHenry and suite were also here, together with a number of millionnaires, one representing a foreign financial house, said to be second to none, except, perhaps, the Rothschilds.

Early last spring petitions were filed by John R. Penn and Nathaniel A. Prentiss, representing the first mortgage bonds, asking for an order of court to sell the road, and that Jay Gould and W. A. O'Doherty be appointed to act as receivers.

Pending the proceedings as to sale Gould and O'Doherty were appointed as receivers. Subsequently other bondholders and claimants filed petitions, and other proceedings were had, complicating the matter very much, so that the fight had as many as four or five distinct parties pleading and being implicated.

When it came up before Judge W. W. Boynton on Wednesday for action, first on a petition subsequently filed, asking the Court to remove Gould on the ground of incompetency, he being a stockholder in and president of the Erie road, Gould had a host of witnesses to set this right, Gould himself being prepared, as his attorneys said, to swear—what will astonish some folks—that he (Gould) was not interested either in the Erie or Atlantic and Great Western roads to the amount of one cent.

After several hours spent in sparring and making new motions the matter was laid over for Thursday evening. In the meantime Gould and his witnesses left the State, as his party claim, with the understanding that on Friday night the matter was to be heard only on legal points and not on questions of fact. So when his opponents tried to corner Jay Gould on that night there was very sharp skirmishing by the learned and honorable gentlemen, resulting in an adjournment of the whole matter until Friday next, November 19, at half-past ten o'clock, at this place.

Among other matters asked for by the petitioners is an order to compel the receivers to increase their bonds, which now are only $200,000 in the aggregate, while monthly, it is averred, they handle $50,000.

The claims involved in these several suits amount to the snug little sum of $70,000,000, including interest due.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

A SUSPECTED BURGLAR SENT TO JAIL.—Special officer Rae discovered a man of forbidding appearance, yesterday, prowling around a residence in Broad street, under circumstances of a very suspicious character. He was arrested and taken to the station, where he gave the name of John Carter. Not having any home or visible means of earning a livelihood he was sent to jail as a vagrant for three months.

THE REGISTERSHIP QUESTION SETTLED.—The dispute over the Essex county registership between Julius Stapff, the register elect, and Mr. Speer the late incumbent, has at length been officially settled, inasmuch as Mr. Stapff has received his commission, regularly signed by the Governor and Secretary of State, and dated November 9, from which date Mr Stapff is legally the incumbent, and entitled to all fees and emoluments accruing to the office. The trouble that existed arose out of the fact that Mr. Speed's commission was dated November 15, 1864, and his term being for five years he felt entitled to stay his full term. The law says, however, that the new county officers shall be sworn in and assume office the first Tuesday after election day.

Paterson.

PASTORAL ACCEPTANCE.—The Rev. Samuel Knapp, formerly of New York, has accepted the call of the Willis Street Baptist church, at the reputed salary of $3,000 per year. As this is about twice as much as the other ministers average, the dominies are discussing the propriety of a strike.

WALKING MATCH.—In accordance with the terms of a $200 bet, Peter Smith, an English pedestrian of some notoriety, will attempt to walk to-day from Paterson to Hoboken (sixteen miles), in two hours and a half. Since Smith's preliminary practice at the race course those who at first bet against him are quite anxious to "hedge." Apropos of this subject, David Cahill, of Paterson, offers, with twenty days' training, to run anybody in the State of New Jersey over the same course as that to be taken to-day by Smith.

Hackensack.

ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night the office of the Surrogate and Clerk of Bergen county, at Hackensack, was broken into. The burglars blew open a Herring safe, going to that trouble, although the safe was not locked. The same safe was broken open last November, since which time the Surrogate has left it unlocked, in order that the burglars would not again be tempted to open it with force. The safe door was destroyed, but the thieves found but little money to reward them for their trouble. About thirty dollars' worth of wearing apparel and three or four dollars in revenue stamps were taken.

LONG ISLAND.

BURNED TO DEATH.—On Saturday last a little girl, three years old, daughter of John Hart, of Jamaica, was burned to death by her clothes catching fire from some matches with which she was playing near the stove. Her person was horribly burned.

THE LOVE PERJURY CASE.—In Saturday's HERALD was given an account of a charge of perjury, as preferred by William Shaw against Horace W. Love, the editor of the *Staten Island Farmer*. The difficulty grew out of a house which Love had rented, and, refusing to pay the rent, was sued in law, when he put in a plea as owner in fee simple. The allegation was denied by Shaw, and he was arrested for perjury. He now alleges that the difficulty arose about the adjoining houses, one of which he bought and the other he rented. This is denied in toto by Shaw. To-day the matter will be tried.

A SENSATION SPOILED.—A visit to the Queens County Court House yesterday revealed the fact that the report published in the papers on Saturday relative to the novel attempt to escape from the jail was a wholesale *canard*. Burke, the condemned, felt painfully wounded by his name being used, and the Sheriff and his deputies say that he had nothing to do with it. He is not chained or shackled, as mentioned in the report. There was another man engaged in the conspiracy, named Bernard Christopher, and before he had hardly begun work he was detected. The assertion that the prisoners were tunneling their way beneath the building is absolutely false.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport.

BOUND OVER.—Starr Skidmore, of Newtown, was examined on Friday, before Commissioner Woodward, of this city, for illicit distilling, and the facts were found to warrant his being bound over in $4,000 to appear at the next session of the court. The case of Alonzo Beers, brought up on the same charge, was adjourned for two weeks.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—The injunction case was tried before Hon. Judge Butler on Friday, and occupied the entire day. The injunction was issued upon petition of Messrs. Wheeler & Howes, and restrained the city from proceeding to build the eastern abutment of the new bridge. Several witnesses were examined, and great interest was manifested by the citizens in the matter. Upon the conclusion of the argument for Messrs. Wheeler & Howes the counsel for the city rose to reply, but was stopped by the Judge, who informed them that it was unnecessary to proceed, as he was ready to render judgement, which he proceeded to do, and the injunction was dissolved.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. DR. COIT.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. G. S. Coit took place from Trinity Episcopal church, in this city, on Saturday forenoon, at eleven o'clock. It was very largely attended. The exercises were solemn and impressive, and were conducted by the Rev. Sylvanus Clark, Rector of Trinity church, assisted by other clergymen. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers:—Henry Sanford, J. Morford, Nathaniel Wheeler, Eli Thompson, P. C. Calhoun, Ira Gregory, W. W. Holcomb, S. S. May, George H. Hyde, William M. Ayres, James Daskam, S. Wilmot, S. Tomlinson, Clapp Spooner, John Godfrey, H. I. Beers, R. S. Nichols, George Burroughs.

ROBBERY.—A young colored lad was hanging around the store of Mr. D. Bostwick, grocer, 290 Main street, on Friday, and appeared to be quite familiar. He made his appearance again on Saturday morning, and, business being quite brisk, he offered to sweep the store and do anything to assist. Mr. Bostwick permitted him to sweep, the boy not forgetting to go behind the counter and sweep there. Mr. darky disappeared about noon, and between $100 and $200 cash in the money box disappeared about the same time. On Saturday afternoon the police succeeded in capturing the negro, who is now in custody. The greater part of the stolen money was found upon him. He is a bright, intelligent-appearing darky and proves to have been a stranger in these parts.

STOCKPORT.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The lightning express train bound south on the Hudson River road struck a horse and wagon near Stockport yesterday afternoon. Mr. Van Decarr, of Stockport, who was in the vehicle, was hurled on the platform of the locomotive and carried half a mile before he was discovered. He was badly injured about the head and breast.

FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET.

Loss About Five Thousand Dollars.

About fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock last night fire was discovered by officer Brady, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, issuing from the third floor of No. 175 Greenwich street. The alarm was at once sounded and the Fire Department turned out promptly and confined it to the floor in which it broke out. This floor is occupied by S. Harrison, cigar manufacturer. His loss is about $2,000, by fire and water; insurance not ascertained. The fourth floor, it is said, is also occupied by him. The second floor is occupied by J. G. Wood, printer and manufacturer of paper bags, whose loss cannot be closely estimated—probably $2,500. The first floor is occupied by J. Ross, as a sample room and cigar store; damage by water about $1,000. The basement is a lager beer saloon and restaurant, occupied by Frederick Klein, who sustained fully $500 damage by water. The insurance of none of the parties was ascertained, with the exception of the latter, who had a policy for $[illegible]00 in a city company. The building sustained about $500 damage.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 47	Moon sets....morn	3 08
Sun sets	4 42	High water..morn	5 25

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 8, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the HERALD steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Mexico, Deaken, Vera Cruz Nov 3, Sisal 6th, Havana 9th, 5 PM, with mdse and passengers, to F Alexandre & Sons. Had light NE winds and fine weather all the passage; Nov 12, lat 30 25, lon 79 25, signalized bark Augusta Fitch, bound N.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New Orleans Nov 7, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Nov 11, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston Nov 11, with mdse and passengers, to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Chapin, Newbern, 3 days, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Nov 12, 12 M, 20 miles south of Hatteras, spoke steamship Martha Washington, hence for Georgetown, SC.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Chas H Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool Oct 7, with mdse and passengers, to C H Marshall & Co. Received a pilot Nov 6 off Georges Shoal, since which time have had heavy NW gales.

Bark Kensington (Br), Raymond, Plymouth, E, 43 days, in ballast, to order. Had heavy NW gales during the last 14 days, and lost and split sails.

Bark La Regina Dei (Ital), Paoletto, Newcastle, 75 days, with coal, to M Briggs & Co. Had strong W and NW gales the whole passage.

Bark Brazil (Br), Hibbert, Passages (Spain), 40 days, with old railway iron, to Boyd & Hincken. Came the southern passage and had moderate weather up to lon 60, since strong westerly gales.

Bark Magdalena, Sharron, Aspinwall, 29 days, with rubber, &c, to J F Joy. Has been 10 days north of Hatteras with strong N and NW gales; Nov 2, James Tompkins, second officer, of Brooklyn, aged 22 years, died of Chagres fever, and was buried at sea.

Brig Jesse (Aus), Bertolich, Cette, 82 days, with wine and lead, to L E Amsinck & Co. Had heavy W and NW gales since crossing the Banks.

Brig Memphis (Br), Sanford, San Juan, Nic, 34 days, with hides, &c, to C Durant. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras with strong NW gales.

Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, Pensacola, 22 days, with lumber to Wm Parke, vessel to master. Had strong NW winds all the passage.

Brig Alice Woods (Br), Doherty, Boston, 8 days, in ballast, to S L Merchant & Co. Had strong W and NW winds.

Schr Laura Pride (Br), Hassell, Baracoa, 17 days, with fruit to J & T Pearsall, vessel to Jones & Lough. Had northerly winds all the passage.

Schr Florence I Lockwood, St John, Wilmington, NC, 9 days, with naval stores, to Thomas & Holmes. Had strong northerly and westerly gales.

Schr Charles Dennis, Hodgkinson, Wilmington, NC, 8 days, with naval stores, to Jonas Smith & Co. Had strong NW gales; lost jibboom.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.
U S gunboat Pawnee, Smith, Portsmouth, NH, for New York, in tow of U S towboat Leighton
Schr Joan White (Br), Hussey, Halifax, 20 days, for New York, with fish to Whitman & Co.
Schr Yeto, Harrington, Thomaston for New York, with lime to J V Havband.
Schr Ida Herbert, Gould, Gloucester for New York, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.
Schr J P Robinson, Harding, Gloucester for New York, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.
Schr Lucy Jones, Muncey, Boston for Norfolk.
Schr C G Cranmer, Carson, Boston for Alexandria.
Schr Isabel Alberto, Tooker, Boston for Georgetown.
Schr Jas Alderdice, ——, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr W H Tiers, Gilford, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Lizzie D Small, Tyrrell, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Princess, Lovell, Boston for New York, with mdse to S W Lewis & Co.
Schr E A Elliott, Baker, Boston for New York.
Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, Plymouth for Philadelphia.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Pharos (U S), Hawley, New Bedford for New York.
Schr T R Smith, Bowman, New Bedford for New York.
Schr W D Mangam, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Helen, Perry, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Henry Gibbs, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Niantic Reade, Taunton for Elizabethport.
Schr Messenger, Kean, Taunton for New York.
Schr M J Mead, Thrasher, Taunton for New York.
Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, Taunton for New Brunswick.
Schr Charles, Trefethen, Taunton for Jersey City.
Schr S W Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton for New York.
Schr Ann Flower, White, Fall River for Albany.
Schr Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River for Poughkeepsie
Schr N & H Gould, Crowell, Fall River for New York.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, Pawtucket for Elizabethport.
Schr M Gildersleeve, Arnold, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr Henry Hobart, Manson, Providence for Georgetown, DC.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Adelaide, McComber, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Hazelton, Bradley, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Willard Saulsbury, Handy, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Lizzie Evans, Mylam, Providence for Elizabethport
Schr G W Cummins, Wolf, Providence for Elizabethport
Schr Joseph, Skidmore, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr D A Berry, Campbell, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr R P King, Bliven, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Jas M Bayles, Arnold, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Beulah E Sharp, Cole, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Tryphenia, Nickerson, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Mary Johnson, Phinney, Providence for Rondout.
Schr T P Abel, Fowler, Providence for Rondout.
Schr F Merwin, Bunce, Providence for New York.
Schr Ann Eliza, Phinney, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Providence for Albany.
Schr Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Vigilant, Nickerson, Providence for New York.
Schr Empire, Mathews, Providence for New York.
Schr Jos Waters, Murray, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Kate Callahan, Tiffany, Providence for Rondout
Schr Geo H Mills, Tilston, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr M Vassar, Christy, Bristol for New York.
Schr Palladium, Ryder, Warren for New York.
Schr Isaac Merritt, Gissing, Wickford for Elizabethport.
Schr Thos Williams, Dobson, Newport for Haverstraw.
Schr M E Webb, Abbey, Newport for Greenpoint.
Schr S M Tyler, Kelley, Newport for Elizabethport.
Schr Thos Williams, Loud, Newport for Rondout.
Schr S W Blake, Blake, Rhode Island for New York.
Schr C J Erickson, Smith, Stonington for Rondout.
Schr Perine, Sheppard, Stonington for Rondout.
Schr Orion, Winters, Norwich for Elizabethport.
Schr Adele Felicia, Elliot, Norwich for Rondout
Schr Daniel Morris, Duren, Norwich for New York.
Schr Julia A Crawford, Young, Norwich for Rondout.
Schr E Waterman, Hinckley, Norwich for New York.
Schr Sangatuck, Davis, Norwich for New York.
Schr Dr Franklin, Scovill, New London for Rondout.
Schr Dani Webster, Packard, New London for New York.
Schr H J Raymond, Ellsworth, New London for New York.
Schr S P Haws, Jackson, New London for New York.
Schr Jos Porter, Burrows, New London for New York.
Schr Joseph Hall, Gillum, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr J S Curtis, Fox, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Jas Buchanan, Kelley, Derby for Elizabethport.
Schr Maria Louisa, Evarts, Madison for Harlem.
Schr Cameo, Dennison, New Haven for Savannah.
Schr Henry Parker, Parker, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary Anna, Burns, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Gust, Johnson, New Haven for Trenton.
Schr L D Jarrard, Daley, New Haven for Trenton.
Schr Emigrant, Ryan, New Haven for Newark.
Schr Old Zack, Beebe, New Haven for Port Johnson.
Schr S E Nash, Nash, New Haven for New York.
Schr Franklin, Hallock, New Haven for New York.
Schr John Stockton, Bayles, New Haven for New York.
Schr Harriet & Sarah, Crowley, New Haven for New York.
Schr Mary Tice, Tice, New Haven for Port Johnson.
Schr Henrietta, Rankin, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Fashion, Ward, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Diadem, Chase, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Sarah Jane, Guptill, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr S P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford for New York.
Schr Dart, Johnson, Stamford for New York.
Schr Britannia (Br), Gleason, Bridgeport for St Kitts, WI, in ballast.
Schr Eveline Ross, Coe, Bridgeport for Jersey City.
Schr Chief, Smith, Bridgeport for Elizabethport
Schr Editor, Black, Bridgeport for New York
Schr Texas, Champlin, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Thos E Cahill, Allen, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr C S Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Thos Jefferson, Thompson, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Edwin, Baldwin, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Wm S Camp, Bailey, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Fashion, Crosby, Norwalk for Haverstraw.
Schr Mary Wallace, Henderson, Norwalk for Rondout.
Schr Hester, Davis, Portchester for New York.
Schr Joseph E Potts, Robinson, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr Highlander, Lynch, Roslyn for Albany
Schr Cinderella, Vaughn, Oyster Bay for for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr American Eagle, ——, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Vapor, Johnson, Philadelphia for Bridgeport.
Schr Silas Brainard, Buell, Amboy for Middletown.
Schr Redondo, Whitmore, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Copy, Mills, Elizabethport for Mystic.
Schr J W Hine, Lane, Elizabethport for Hartford.
Schr Silver Spray, Martin, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Gloucester, Hodgdon, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr O C Acken, Hobbie, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr Eva, Sherman, Hoboken for Norwich.
Schr N Clifford, Bullock, Rondout for Boston.
Schr G Downing, Mott, Rondout for Glenwood.
Schr E F Meany, ——, Newburg for New Bedford.
Schr Kate McLean, Hopkins, Newburg for Fall River.
Schr Bucco, Chalmers, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Wm R Knapp, ——, Greenwich for East Chester.

SAILED.

U S steamer Nantasket; steamship D C Haskin, San Francisco.

Wind at sunset NNW.

Shipping Notes.

The steamship Montgomery, reported in yesterday's issue as having been up on the mammoth balance dry dock, is 1100 85-100 tons (not 876, as stated). The steamship Huntsville was reported a short time since when she was on dock at only 800 tons, whereas she also is 1100 71-100 tons. Both these steamers were raised to three deckers a year or so ago, hence their increased tonnage.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Nov 14—The bark Regina, reported ashore at the Cape, was got off last night and lies at anchor in the Cape channel. The wind was too strong to tow her up to-day.

The schr Saxon, Cassidy, from Savannah for New York, has put in here with captain and crew sick and cargo of lumber shifted.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamship Magnolia, from Charleston, for his attentions.

QUICK SAILING.—New York, Nov 12—To the Editor of the Herald.—In your column of ship news of the 12th inst I noticed (over Observer) an article in reference to the schooners E R Kirk and J J Ward, stating that the Ward made her passage from Alexandria to Jersey City dock in 48 hours. That article reads as though the Ward was the fastest vessel of the two, when, in fact, the Ward left Jersey City three hours before the Kirk. The latter vessel was loaded and bound to Washington, DC; the Ward to Alexandria. The Kirk arrived at Washington, discharged her cargo, proceeded to Alexandria, arriving there before the Ward, loaded and arrived at Jersey City some hours ahead of her. The Kirk lost her jib off Cape May, and made her home voyage without one.
ANOTHER OBSERVER.

LAUNCHED—At Calais 3d inst, from the shipyard of Mr Owen P Hinds, a fine schr, called the Owen P Hinds. She is 186 tons, carpenter's measurement, and thoroughly built.

At same place a fine schr, called the C B Eaton, 222 tons, carpenter's measurement, was launched from the yard of Mr O B Rideout.

At Lubec 5th inst, schr Quoddy, of about 200 tons, old measurement. She was built by Mr Samuel Langmaid, and is owned by Messrs A B Sumner & Co, S Staples & Son, P Gillis, J Pike, Mr McFadden and others of Lubec. She will be commanded by Capt Wm Fanning.

At Sullivan 5th inst, from the yard of Messrs C J & W H Hall, a fine schr called the Eveline, 160 tons, owned by the builders, Capt Frederick A Gilmore (who will command her) and others of Belfast.

At Bath, Me, 5th inst, from the yard of Mr Samuel Hogan, a new fishing schr of 100 tons, carpenter's measurement, built for Messrs George Friend, Jr, & Co, of Gloucester.

Spoken.

Ship Wild Hunter, Howatt, from New Orleans for Havre, Nov 10, off the Capes of Delaware.

Brig Chas Albert, Hardy, from New York for Bilboa, Oct 15, lat 44, lon 19.

Foreign Ports.

BARACOA, Oct 26—No American vessel in port.

CARDENAS, Nov 4—Arrived, brigs Mary C Mariner, Mariner, Portland; 5th, Faustina, Patterson, and G H Webber, Bacon, do; L L Wadsworth, Bailey, St John, NB.

HAVANA, Nov 6—Arrived, steamship Bremen (NG), Leist, New Orleans for Bremen, &c, schr Mary H Banks, Wyatt, NYork; 7th, bark Mary E Libby, Libby, do; brig J D Lincoln, Merryman, St John, NB; 8th, bark Gertrude, Loud, New York; 14th, steamship Bavaria (NG), Franzen, Hamburg for New Orleans.

Sailed 6th, ship Nellie (Fr), Porlbrout, New Orleans; bark Maudslie (Br), Gale, do; 8th, brig Isabel (Sp), Palomo, do.

MELBOURNE, Sept 10—Arrived, ship J P Wheeler, Hodges, NYork.

MATANZAS, Nov 5—Arrived, brig Frank E Allen, Clark, Portland, 6th, schr Valeria, Conklin, Baltimore.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov 14—Arrived, steamship Rhein, Meyer, NYork for Bremen.

SAN JUAN, Nic, Oct 10—No vessels in port.

VERA CRUZ, Nov 3—In port schr Etta, Jackson, for Tampico same day to load for NYork.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Nov 13, AM—Arrived, brig L M Merritt, Eaton, Havana; schrs Beta, Brown, Savannah; Clara, Mulford, and M E Rankin, Fuller, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Barks Wasp, Brady, Gibraltar and a market; Venus (Br), Davis, Savannah; schr Alice B, Alley, NYork.

Sailed—Ship Tyro; bark Modena.

PM—Arrived, steamship McClellan, Baltimore; bark Hancock, Bucksport.

14th—Arrived, barks M B Stetson, Cienfuegos; Acacia, Baltimore; brigs Isadora, Port au Prince; H Houston, Bahamas; schrs Hattie Ellen, Turks Islands; J M Collins, Rappahannock; D Sawyer, H Westbrook, Senator, Frank M. Freeman, and Adrian, NYork. Below, brigs Sportsman, Elmira, and Cosmos.

CHARLESTON, Nov 14—Arrived, steamship Saragossa, NYork; schr H G Hand, Albany.

EDGARTOWN, Nov 11—Arrived, bark White Cloud, Freeman, Philadelphia for Boston; schrs Orion, Osborn, NYork for do; Mary Susan, Snow, Rondout for Danvers; Gen Marion, Poland, NYork for Portsmouth; Harriet Willard, Willard, Port Johnson for Portland.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov 14—Passed in, bark St Lawrence, from Demarara for Baltimore. Passed out, barks Yamoyden, for Rio Janeiro; Laborantus, for Bremen; Black Prince, for Liverpool; N Churchill, for do; Pembroke, for Buenos Ayres; brigs St Alexi, for Cardiff; Gauss, for Bremen.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov 11, AM—Arrived, schrs Lucy M Collins, Rappahannock River for Boston; Lucy, Clark, and George & Albert, McDonald, Elizabethport for do; Adaline Hamlin, Lewis, do for Lynn; Jas Tilden, Davis, NYork for Ellsworth (and sailed); Rangarita (Br), Bourke, Philadelphia for St John (and sailed); Jas M Vance, Purdy, Boston for Philadelphia; James S Watson, Houck, Lynn for do; Maggie Cummins, Smith, Provincetown for do; Vapor, Newbury, do for Georgetown, DC; Olive, Reynolds, Calais for Philadelphia; F A Pike, Gove, and Northern Light, Harper, do for New Haven; B S Young, Hatch, Wellfleet for Tangier; Kate Hall, Antone, Cohasset for Norfolk; Ceres, Trefethen, Dover for Elizabethport; Damon, Johnson, Bangor for NYork; Mary Chilton, King, Plymouth for do; J S Lindsey, Crockett, Rockland for do.

Sailed—Schr Sarah Watson.

Passed by—Brig Caroline Eddy, from Bangor for New York.

PM—Arrived, brig John Welsh Jr, Gay, Portsmouth for Philadelphia; schrs Joseph Baxter, Baxter, Boston for do; Mary D Haskell, Barbour, do for do; Annie E Stevens, Montgomery, Salem for do; Samuel Wood, Wood, Hutchinson's Cove for NYork, Crown Point, Perkins, Newburyport for do, Wave, Falkenham, Jonesport for do, Lucy Hammond, Cole, Machias for do.

Sailed—Schr Chas P Stickney.

Passed by—Schrs Howard A Hunt, Peterson; Ephraim & Anna, Green, and Caroline Kienzle, Studams, Boston for Philadelphia, Mary Price, Ferguson, Plymouth for do.

13th, 9 AM—Arrived, schrs Wave, Falkenham; T R Hammond, Allen, and Mary Lee Newton, Reed, Rondout for Boston; Olive Avery, Wilson, NYork for Hingham; Susan Center, Dow, do for Thomaston; New Globe, Bray, Elizabethport for Rockland; Julia Ann, Dor, Seaconnet River for Bangor; Rising Sun, Jones, Boston for Wilmington, N C; Annie Amsden, Bangs, and James Martin, Snow, Boston for Philadelphia; Hannah Little, Godfrey, Braintree for do; Willie Martin, Noyes, St John, NB, for do; Aurora Borealis (Br), Hamm, do for Providence; Cornelia, Eldridge, Rockland for do; Emma Linwood, Linton, Provincetown for Deals Island, Va; Bucephalus, Hall, do for Baltimore; Geo Pearey, Smith, Lenbec for NYork.

Sailed—Schrs Island Belle, Lucy Hammond, and Mary Lee Newton.

12th, AM—Arrived, schrs M E Gage, Falkenham, Rondout for Boston; Bonny Ives, Curtis, Elizabethport for Medford; Riverdale, Norwood, New York for Gloucester.

Sailed—Bark Philena; brig M L B (Br); schrs B S Young, Emma Linwood.

PM—Arrived, schrs Sandalphon, Little, Hoboken for Boston; Anna Gardner, Knowles, and Amanda, Lamson, Rondout for do, Sarah, Renalston do for Lynn; Lena Hume, Appleby, Eastport for Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Lucy M Collins, Falco, (Br), Mary D Haskell.

13th—Arrived, brigs Redwood, Gardner, Havana for Boston; Eliderus, Farr, Philadelphia for Portland; schrs Caroline Young, Young, Philadelphia for Boston; Adele Trudell, Hess, Boston for Philadelphia; Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Salem for do; Teaser, Henley, Bangor for do; Baltic, Parker, do for Newark; William Boardman, Millard, do for Hartford; Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Rockland for Savannah; Maggie Belle; Hall, R. Leach, Pendleton, and Richard Bullwinkle, French, do for New York; Florida, Metcalf, do for Norwich; Chase, Ingraham, do for Newport; Lucy A Orcutt, Hart, Thomaston for York river, Va, S. C. Noyes, Bradlee, Newburyport for ——.

Sailed—Schrs Northern Light, Katie Hall, Ceres, Damon, Samuel Wood, Crown Point, Bucephalus, Louler, Newton, and Chase.

NORWICH, Nov 11—Arrived, schr Sallie T Chartre, Simmons, South Amboy.

Sailed—Brig Alexander Williams (Br), NYork; schr H J Raymond, do.

NEW LONDON, Nov 11—Arrived, schrs Uncas, Colt, Rondout; Reading RR No 42, Baldwin, Philadelphia for Norwich; Jale, Rockwell, Trenton for do, Mary Nate, Waterman, Newburg for do, M R Carlisle, Potter, Stonington for NYork; A G Hayard, Kiner, Portland for do, Peter Ritter, Arnold, do for do; Mary J Meal, Thrasher, Taunton for do, Mary H Mifflin, Lawz, Bristol for do; Crusader, Davis, Greenport for do; sloop Oregon, Carr, NYork for Uncasville.

Sailed—Schrs James McCloskey, Prowell; Louisa Francis, Kelley, Thames, Rhodes; Bill Peck, Avery; Chief, Smith; Jane Maria, and A C Grandall, NYork.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 13, AM—Arrived, brig C V Williams, Thompson, Charleston; schrs O K Vickery, Benton, Fall River; T J Weaver, Weaver, Boston; A H Leaming, Bower, Staten Island; Henry Croskey, Potter, Providence; Transit, Rackett, Bridgeport.

Below—Barque Orion, from Boston.

Cleared—Steamship Regulator (new, 1,000 tons), Pennington, NYork; bark Soli des Georia (N G), Girand, Bremen; schrs Kingbird, (Br), Munson, St John, N B, M & E Henderson, Price, Boston, N W Magee, Ketchum, do; Susan, Sears, do, H G Irwin, Atkins, Cambridge; J W Hall, Powell, Old Cambridge; Vashti Sharp, Sharp, Cambridgeport; J W Wilson, Somers, Charleston, H E Simpson, Blake, Portland; H E Russell, Mohaffey, do, L A Blossom, Chatfield, Providence.

PORTLAND, Nov 13—Arrived, schrs Hattie E Sampson, Blake, Philadelphia; Nellie Chase, Upton, NYork, Alice Oaks, Warren, do.

Outside—Brig Almon Rowell, from Philadelphia.

Cleared—Ship Jarius B. Lincoln (new, of Freeport, 18[illegible] tons), Munson, Mobile.

Sailed 11th, bark J S Winslow.

PROVIDENCE, Nov 12—Arrived, schrs Nellie F Burgess, McKeen, Jacksonville; Gilbert Green, Westcott, Philadelphia for Pawtucket; Maggie Van Duren, Compton, Philadelphia; Eagle, Chace, Elizabethport, C L Vanderveer, Kelley, Georgetown; Knox, Lovell; North Pacific, Eaton; Hannah Willets, Bouldy; Amos Falkenburg, Terrell; Oscar F Hawley, Bayles, and A Heaton, Plunney, Rondout; George F Brown, Hennimbgway, do for Pawtucket.

Sailed—Schrs Sarah J Bright, Shaw, Philadelphia; Success, Richards, Elizabethport, James English, Barker, do, Silas Wright, Keene, do; James M Bayles, Arnold, NYork; Francis C Smith, Barrett, do; Mary Langdon, Pinkham, do; Harriet P Ely, Stokes, do; Emma, Strange, do; Robert H Feltes, Reybert, do; A&R Wetmore, Bogart, do; sloop Fred Brown, Mills, do.

RICHMOND, Nov 12—Arrived, brig Alta Vela (Br), Thompson, Windsor, N S; schr Helen A Hoyt, Errickson, NYork.

Sailed—Schr Cherub, Fletcher, NYork.

SALEM, Nov 12—Arrived, schrs Mary Fletcher, Tracy, Hoboken; American Chief, Snow, Rondout.

Sailed—Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Philadelphia.

STONINGTON, Nov 11—Arrived, schrs A H Hayes, Barclay, NYork for Wood's Hole; Connecticut, Staplin, and Thomas Hull Brown, Rondout, sloop Deception, Titus, do.

12th—Arrived, schrs Yankee Lass, Virginia; Louisa W Birdsall, Latham, Rondout, Treasure, Arnold, Providence for New York; Copia, West, do for do; George W Cummings, Bouit, do for do (last three sailed).

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages; Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great Debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, &c, &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier. It has been tested by the public twenty-one years. It has cured a hundred thousand cases, and never fails when taken as directed. It is a certain curative for Fistula in all curable cases. It cures the foulest old ulcers, even where the bone has become caries.
The Life Balsam does not contain a particle of mercury or any mineral.
Mr. D. Pearsall, now Inspector of State Prison at Trenton, N. J., was eighteen years since afflicted with ulcerous eruption of throat, tongue and nose: was treated with mercury until the disease had reduced his palate, nose and face to a mass of ragged flesh, that fell off from its own weight, till he was frightful to behold. He was induced by Joseph H. Godwin, Esq., to give the Life Balsam a trial, when in four days healing began, and in a comparatively short time he was healed completely. City reference to this case—Brown & Godwin, Broadway, near Fortieth street.
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.
From F. B. Conway, Tragedian, Park Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WM. H. HYATT, Esq.:—
DEAR SIR—I feel it a duty both to yourself and also to others who may be afflicted with that distressing disease, chronic rheumatism, to add my testimony in favor of the truly valuable medicine, the Life Balsam. For years I was completely prostrated with rheumatism in its most aggravated character. I tried to obtain relief from the most eminent medical practitioners both here and in Europe, but in vain; when, fortunately for myself, I tried the balsam, and its effect was miraculous; in a word, I have never experienced a return of the disease, showing the cure to be radical. In every instance in which I have suggested its use the same result has been recorded. You are at perfect liberty to use this communication in any way you please. Yours most gratefully,
NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1869. F. B. CONWAY.
Principal depot 216 Grand street. Sold by druggists. $1 per bottle or six for $5. Sent everywhere by express.
Hyatt's Inza Snuff, 15 cents, permanently cures Catarrh.

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Edward D. Bassford, Cooper Institute,
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THE ANTI-BIBLE MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

Exclusion of the Bible from the Public Schools of Cincinnati—History and Status of the Question.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6, 1869.

The proximity of this day to the anniversary that links the name of Guy Fawkes with a great politico-religious event in the history of England surrounds the question of the Bible in the public schools with peculiar significance to the minds of a very large class of citizens of this city. There are many, very many intelligent people who really regard the attempt to dispense with the reading of a chapter in the Book—as a religious preliminary to the regular exercises of the day—as falling short only of the rankest infidelity; while at the same time there is hardly a father or mother in the city, and certainly not a single taxpayer, but feels more or less interest in the subject as affecting them or their children. As a matter of mere local interest it is all absorbing and of that peculiar sort that enters the home circle, in contradistinction to politics, which may be left on the street. The history of the opposition to the Bible as a text book in the common schools of Cincinnati, or as a moral standard, dates back as far as 1852, when an effort was made by the Roman Catholic members of the Board of Education to exclude it. Without going into details of that movement now, it is proper to say that it was narrowed down to this:—That, in order to satisfy the Roman Catholics, who, of course, do not believe in the King James version of the Bible, it was proposed that the Douay version should be read when required by parents or guardians; but this was rejected, and after a protracted warfare and a terrible excitement that culminated in a bloody mob in the vicinity of the Cathedral at which the Pope's Nuncio, the venerable Bedini, was visiting, the question was settled for the time in favor of the retention of the King James version and reading of the same by the teachers at the opening of each day's studies. Since that time the subject has remained in a state of unsettled settledness. A large influx of German emigration since then has brought to the "Queen City of the West" thousands of thrifty, industrious trades people and their teeming families. The city has become the Western centre of Jewish population, and it is perfectly safe to say that the great majority of the Germans, with all of the Israelitish population, numbering perhaps 10,000 Hebrews, are opposed to the Bible on purely theological grounds. This opposition has sprung up since the old feud of 1852, and strengthened by the former element of opposition from Irish and American Roman Catholics, and a moderately large class of so-called free thinkers, it put forth a renewed and formidable effort a few months ago to exclude the Bible from the common schools. The subject became designedly or accidentally associated with a proposition to sell or lease to the Board of Education the Roman Catholic school houses, of which there are ten or a dozen fine, large, substantial structures, capable of accommodating over 20,000 pupils, and the contest has gone forward with the usual bitterness and intolerance accompanying the strife between Protestantism and Catholicism. It is very strange that in this country, where there is so much room, men will stop to wrangle over an inch of space; strange that with the destructive tendency of religious strife warning them against it they will cherish the feelings that beget it, and in desperate recklessness plunge madly into the fray. It might seem unjust to look seriously upon this contest, but there can be no concealment of the intensely bitter spirit it has aroused and the depth to which it has stirred public feeling. It has enlisted the attention and efforts of the pulpit, the bar and of course the press. The very best representative minds are engaged in it, and in fact the forces on both sides are arrayed to fight it out.

The subject of purchasing the Catholic schools was dropped in August last, after some attempt at negotiation, the gist of which was that the buildings would be leased to the Board of Education for a consideration and the Catholic children would attend them provided a certain portion of the day would be allotted for Catholic instruction and the buildings be given over on Saturdays for the meeting of Catholic societies. This last provision is strictly forbidden in the Ohio constitution, but it was not urged as essential. Now, out of this there sprang the fact that what the Catholics really wanted was a division of the school fund, to be used for the education of their children after the requirements of their faith, and to this the objection was made, that even if the division was allowed or made it would only satisfy a class of religionists and set a very bad precedent. It was urged that every other religious sect would claim their share, Jews, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, &c., &c., clamoring for a division, and thus the entire system of free schools would be either pulled to pieces or must undergo such a radical change as would amount to the same thing. In the midst of the negotiations Archbishop Purcell, one of the best of men and purest patriots, happened to remark that in order to accept certain terms from the School Board it would be necessary for him to hear what Rome had to say before he could consent to the proposed innovation. Now, any one with a grain of sense knows that Rome is the seat of the Catholic Church government, and that her priests and prelates everywhere must take counsel from and make final appeal to the Pope in all matters pertaining to the spiritual welfare of the Church. In a matter so vital as the education of children it is not to be supposed that he would depart from the usages and requirements of his Church. But his simple, plain, straightforward declaration, made in the direct line of progress, even in the matter under consideration, was construed as meaning a submission to a foreign potentate of our affairs for his decision; the which we were bound to abide by, or have it rammed down our throats for fear of having them treacherously cut. That this construction had much to do with prejudicing the public mind there is no doubt, and it had the effect of determining at the time the majority that closed the doors against further consideration of the subject.

We now come to the kindred question of the Bible in the common schools. It was undoubtedly sprung by the Catholic members of the School Board, but the ablest advocate of the dissentients was Thomas Vickers, pastor of a church society here calling itself the First Congregational Society of Cincinnati. The form in which the opposition to the Bible manifested itself was a brief resolution introduced in the Board of Education to dispense with the usual reading of a selection from the Bible and singing a hymn at the commencement of the school exercises. This gave rise to discussions in the Board, which cover several weeks; to crowded columns of reports and communications in the daily papers, and to a depth and breadth of public feeling immeasurable. During the contest public meetings were held in the largest hall in the city. The anti-Bible meetings numbered only a few hundred people in their audiences; the Bibleites were crammed together thick and heavy, like a keg full of nails. Undoubtedly the former had the best of the argument. There is nothing recognizing the Bible in the constitution of the State in any way, and that is the end of the matter so far as argument is concerned; but inasmuch as that document says that whereas morality and religion are essential to good government all men shall be protected in their rights of worship, the Bibleites claim that the Book is the foundation of Christianity, and therefore should have a place in the schools. Yes; but to the Catholics it is a stumbling block and to the Jews and Free Thinkers foolishness, and out it must, for peace sake if for no other reason. Thus, then, is the public mind torn with strife and the public peace discarded.

On last Monday night the Board of Education went into Committee of the Whole to consider for the fortieth time the Bible question. The Board is composed of Protestants, Free Thinkers, Catholics and Jews, forty in all. There were thirty-seven members present on the eventful evening. The discussion in Committee of the Whole was mostly directed to an individual personal review by the leading speakers—viz., one of each sect as classified and some personalities cropped out. The Protestant faction moved to postpone till the first Monday in May, by which time a full third of the members, and embracing the most determined opponents to the Bible, would be out, but the motion was lost by sixteen to twenty-one. The committee arose and reported to the Board as favorable to the resolution of exclusion. A vote was taken and the resolution to exclude the Bible from the common schools of Cincinnati was passed by twenty-two to fifteen. It was midnight before this conclusion was reached, and out of the hot atmosphere of debate the contestants came into the coolness and calm of a blessed starlit autumnal night; but if their vigils were protracted and their brains baked and broiled in the excitement of debate, they were not alone in the fiery ordeal. An equal number of men, equally excited and as deeply interested, but all united, were seated together perfecting a plan to neutralize the expected result of the meeting. They were preparing a petition to the Supreme Court for an injunction upon the Board of Education, and, really, without knowing the decision of the Board, had it prepared should it prove unfavorable to their cause. Accordingly, when Tuesday morning dawned and the morning papers announced the passage of the resolution, the advocates presented themselves and their petition before Judge Storer and requested his attention. He sympathized with them, yet half refused to listen to their appeal; but they followed him to the court and demanded recognition. Nothing was left for him. The issue was squarely made, and he granted the injunction. This lifts the matter out of the gutters and makes it a question of law. The civil courts must decide whether the Bible is essential to morals, religion and good government. No matter, however, what they decide, it will not decide the question. The people on either side will hardly be content to abide by the legal arbitrament. The subject will form the local issue for the spring elections, and, added to the political caldron, will boil and bubble, bring toil and trouble, and may at last vent itself in bloody strife.

A remarkable feature of the contest as it now appears is the singular combination it presents in the opponents to the Bible. It places Archbishop Purcell and the whole Catholic community cheek by jowl with Thomas Vickers, whose discussion with that prelate on the Roman Catholic Church and Free Thought in 1867-8 was only less famous than of Alexander Campbell's debate, and even more bitter; it embraced the Jews and comprehended every infidel as well, and to follow the train of thought suggesting bloody strife, it is safe also to predict that if the Roman Catholic element can control the democratic vote upon the Bible question, as it undoubtedly does on matters political, the decision of the Board will be sustained; for, as intimated before, the people, the highest court of appeal in a country enjoying a popular form of government, will certainly not rest content until they record the ayes and noes upon the vexed question of the Bible as the basis of Christianity.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

1 WHITEHALL ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a small private family; best city reference.

7 EAST 28TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCHWOMAN as cook; is a good baker, and understands cooking in all its branches; the best reference can be given.

13 UNION COURT (UNIVERSITY PLACE), BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts.—A Protestant woman as cook in a gentleman's family, in the city or country; understands her business in all its branches, boning and larding included; best reference.

13 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; has good city reference; no objection to city or country. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer.

17 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; first class reference. Can be seen for one week.

20 EAST 29TH ST., HER PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable woman as cook and first class washer and ironer.

42 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A COMPETENT woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, games and pastries; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

60 9TH AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a small private family; has no objection to assist in washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

63 WEST 48TH ST.—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply at present employer's.

73 CHARLTON ST., REAR.—A FRENCH COOK IN A private family; city reference.

80 DELANCEY ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman as cook in a private family where washing is not required. Call or address.

89 WEST 11TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to cook, wash and iron or do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

99 EAST 4TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., IN THE STORE.—A competent woman as good meat and pastry cook; would do some washing or the entire kitchen work; excellent references respecting integrity and capability.

109 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to cook in a private family; is a good baker.

112 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., REAR.—AS first class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; best city references. Can be seen for two days.

115 WEST 19TH ST., BASEMENT, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman as order cook in a hotel or restaurant; best city reference. Call or address.

116 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, rear house.—A respectable young woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing or would go as laundress; understands fluting; best city reference.

123 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—In a private family by two young women; one as first class cook, understands making all kinds of bread, pastry and desserts; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both understand their business; best city reference of nearly four years from last place. Call for two days.

123 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who understands thoroughly French and English cooking in the best style; good city reference. Apply for two days.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do housework; no objection to the country.

126 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—Two respectable young women; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business; best references from last place.

128 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; best city reference.

130 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook in a private family; good city reference.

131 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; city or country.

137 WEST 29TH ST., CORNER OF PACIFIC PLACE, in the store.—A respectable Protestant to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

143 WEST 28TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS first class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

145 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference.

147 WEST 29TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as first class cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—A respectable woman as cook and to do the coarse washing; city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE TO COOK, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and nurse; city reference.

161 CHRYSTIE ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A GERMAN woman as cook in an American or English private family.

166 36TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—A young girl as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

190 EAST 7TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing; best city reference.

192 1ST AV., NEAR 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable young woman to do cooking or coarse washing; is an excellent baker.

200 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AS FIRST class cook in all its branches; excellent baker of bread and biscuit; best reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—To cook, wash and iron or do housework; city or country; city reference.

203 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as neat plain cook; is a first class washer and ironer; best city reference from last place.

203 WEST 27TH ST., BACK ROOM.—A PROTESTant woman as first class cook; is an excellent baker and good economist; has two years' city reference.

203 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as neat plain cook; first class washer and ironer; best city reference can be given.

207 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—An experienced woman as first class cook; can make good bread and pastry; best city references.

213 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing; good city reference.

215 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the rear.—As first class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, such as boning, larding, bread, biscuit, jellies; excellent city reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days.

224 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; has the best city reference from her last place. Call from 9 to 3.

226 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—As cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; willing to assist in washing; city reference.

232 EAST 22D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable Protestant young woman; is as good plain cook and first class washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best city references given.

241 WEST 22D ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; two years' city reference. Call for two days.

247 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A YOUNG WOman as good cook; understands cooking in all its branches and all kinds of pastry and desserts; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; would assist with the coarse washing; city reference.

288 3D AV., IN THE STORE.—A SCOTCH WOMAN as first class cook and baker; best reference; no objections to the country.

299½ 6TH AV., CONFECTIONERY SALOON.—A PROtestant woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of English and American dishes; best city reference. Apply for two days.

303 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—AS FIRST CLASS cook, with her fellow servant as waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of the dining room; the cook makes pastries, soups and jellies; will do the coarse washing; wages $16 and $12; have excellent city references.

312 EAST 33D ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook and to assist in washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

316 EAST 29D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl as excellent cook, washer and ironer in a small family; has best city references.

322 EAST 22D ST., REAR BUILDING, FIRST floor.—A steady Protestant woman as first class cook in a private family; has no objection to the country; no washing.

331 WEST 41ST ST.—AS GOOD COOK; HAS NO objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

333 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., SECOND floor.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; a good baker and excellent laundress; best city reference.

334 WEST 31ST ST., REAR.—A FIRST CLASS COOK; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; is an excellent baker of all kinds; no objections to a hotel or first class boarding house; good city reference.

338 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable girl as good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer; or would do general housework in a small private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

338 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best reference.

340 EAST 23D ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or would take care of children; best city reference.

344 8TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—Two respectable girls; one as first class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references.

349 (NEW NO.) EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook in a boarding house or private family; understands French, English and German cooking in all its branches. Best city reference.

350 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; is willing and obliging; has best city references.

410 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN as good cook in a private family; has city reference. Call for two days, from 9 till 4.

411 2D AV, UP ONE PAIR OF STAIRS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, who has given up her home, as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference.

440 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman as first class cook in a private family; city reference.

454 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a private family; good city reference.

464 WEST 25TH ST.—FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—AS good plain cook in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing. Call for two days.

A LADY WHO HAS GIVEN UP HOUSEKEEPING is desirous of obtaining situations for two respectable girls, one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have three and a half years' reference. Can be seen on Monday, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, at the Glenham Hotel, 5th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

Chambermaids, &c.

11 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, BASEMENT door.—A respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at present employer's.

23 EAST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and to take care of children; good city reference.

34 HENRY ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress in a private family in the city.

37 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, and could assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days.

38 PITT ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in fine washing and ironing; good city references.

41 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH avs.—A young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or assist with washing and ironing; can be seen at present employer's. Call Monday and Tuesday.

56 LEXINGTON AV.—A NEAT, TIDY, WILLING girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's.

104 MADISON AV., WHERE NOW LIVING.—A GIRL as chambermaid or waitress; best reference.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse; best city reference. Call for two days.

109 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family; good city reference.

115 15TH ST., BASEMENT, BACK ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; good references.

128 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Call for two days.

147 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the fine washing; understands fluting; has good city references.

158 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid or laundress; best city reference.

225 7TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; has best city reference from her last place.

232 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and assist in washing or to do general housework in a small family; has six years' city reference. Call for two days at her present employer's.

232 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., top floor, back room.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; no objections to a boarding house; best city reference from her last place.

240 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

246 WEST 35TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

246 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress in a private family; would take care of growing children; best city reference from her last place. Call on or address.

248 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A smart, active young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; is a first class washer and ironer; understands fluting; refers to present employer.

248 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A cheerful, neat, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; wages not so much an object as a good place in a clean house; two years' city reference. Can be seen till Thursday.

259 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; good reference. Call for two days.

288 3D AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress or would do plain sewing; best city and country references. Can be seen for two days.

308 WEST 29TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—TWO SISTERS; one as chambermaid, and the other as waitress in a private family; good city references.

322 EAST 11TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to go in the country; city reference. Call for two days.

335 4TH AV.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamberwork and sewing, or as nurse and to assist in chamberwork.

405 EAST 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or would do housework in a small family; has good city reference.

405 EAST 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children; would go a short distance in the country.

429 2D AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., FIRST floor, back room.—A respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress; well recommended. Can be seen until engaged.

490 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 12.—A PROTESTANT American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would take charge of grown children.

574 2D AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing; can do waiting; good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 349 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking. Fall and winter suits, $3, upwards; wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

3 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; no objections to wait on a lady or govern young ladies; is a good operator; will assist with dressmaking; the very best reference. Can be seen for two days.

7 STRYKER'S LANE, 53D ST., BELOW 11TH AV.—A young girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses. Address.

14 EAST 15TH ST., BETWEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE and 5th av.—A competent dressmaker wishes a few engagements by the day; has a Grover & Baker machine. Call on or address Miss E. C.

37 WEST 13TH ST.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER wishes a few engagements in private families; is fully competent to cut and make any dresses of latest fashions.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR on Grover & Baker or Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking and trimming perfectly, and all kinds of family sewing; would like a few engagements to go out by the day. Call on or address M. R.

57 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., rear.—A respectable young girl to go out by the day or week to do family sewing; is a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

83 FORSYTH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit; no objection to do light chamberwork; good city reference.

95 NORTH 8TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D STS., Williamsburg.—A good dressmaker wishes to go out by the day; is a good cutter and fitter.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS, who works on dresses and all kinds of family sewing, work by the day, week or month; unexceptionable reference given.

139 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; is also a first class operator; has Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at the above number till engaged.

145 WEST 30TH ST.—A COLORED SEAMSTRESS IN a private family.

166 36TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—A young woman as seamstress and chambermaid or children's nurse; no objection to the country; good city references.

213 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker to engage by the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best reference given.

241 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out to do plain sewing by the day.

255 WEST 36TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A LADY, formerly with Madame Dieden, will do work at her own house for three or four first class families; walking and evening dresses in the latest style; best reference.

325 EAST 12TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER to go out by the day or week in private families; is an excellent cutter and fitter; works on different machines or would furnish a Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference can be given if required. Call or address.

333 18TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., THIRD floor.—A respectable young girl as seamstress and nurse in a respectable private family.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

336 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT widow as seamstress by the day or month; is a good dressmaker; can cut and make all kinds of children's clothes; is a good milliner; would take work in her own house. Call for two days.

343 EAST 30TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A DRESSMAKER to go out by the day or week in private families, or will take work at her own residence.

353 3D AV., IN THE STORE.—AN EXPERIENCED operator wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; understands dressmaking. Call or address.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., room 6.—A young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork or see to grown children or go a short distance in the country; has good reference.

513 6TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS., RING fourth bell, left.—A dressmaker to go out by the day; understands her business; can be recommended.

539 3D AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 36TH STS.—A German wishes some work; is an excellent cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses; by the day or week.

649 6TH AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A competent dressmaker wishes a few more engagements in families by the day.

871 THIRD AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day; can cut and fit to perfection; reference if required.

1,264 BROADWAY.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER by the day in private families. Address or call in the fancy store, for three days.

A LADY WHO IS AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER would make a few more engagements. Address box 468 Post office, Greenpoint, L. I.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER.—WORK BY THE day in families; fits perfectly; trims tastefully. Address DRESSMAKER, station G. Good references.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION IN A dressmaking establishment to learn the trade, good reference. Address, stating where to call, W. D., care of box 764 New York Post office.

General Housework, &c.

10 AMITY PLACE, IN THE FANCY STORE.—A COMpetent person to do general housework in a small family, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing; 19 years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

51 MANGIN ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small family.

61 BANK ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework; city reference.

69 AV. A, IN STORE.—A GERMAN GIRL IN A small respectable private family to do general housework.

116 WEST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENEral housework, or as chambermaid and waitress; refers to her last employer.

118 WEST 40TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; good reference.

124 WEST 42TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

127 NORFOLK ST., BETWEEN STANTON AND Rivington sts.—A German girl to do general housework; is willing and obliging.

143 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A RESPECTABLE American woman to do housework in a small family, or to take care of an invalid lady; city reference.

212 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., No. 3 White's place.—A young woman to do general housework in a private family. City reference.

229 EAST 45TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer.

233 DELANCEY ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general housework for a small family.

254 EAST 10TH ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A young woman to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days.

302 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor.—A respectable girl to do general housework or would do up stairs work and assist in washing; good city reference.

322 EAST 11TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL to do housework in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; city reference.

328 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young woman to do general housework; has the best city reference from her last place.

331 EAST 26TH ST.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl to do general housework.

344 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; first class reference. Call for two days.

353 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl to do general housework for a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference from last place.

408 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW woman to do the work of a family; has a small child; would take board as payment; object, a home.

409 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENEral housework; has no objection to the country. Call for two days.

412 EAST 16TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A GIRL to do general housework; plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for one day.

436 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

444 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework. Can be seen for two days.

530 9TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl, who has never lived out before, to do general housework in a small family, or to take care of children and make herself generally useful.

615 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family; good city reference.

662 6TH AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best city reference from her last place.

709 7TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS.—TWO respectable girls; one to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress; good city reference. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

45 ELIZABETH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM CANAL.—An American woman as housekeeper in a hotel, boarding house or private family; is competent to fill either of the above positions. Address Mrs. DELANOE.

64 WEST 22D ST.—A NEW ENGLAND WIDOW lady as housekeeper in a small family or widower's; no objection to children. Call or address C. B.

136 MACDOUGAL ST.—A WELL EDUCATED, energetic lady as housekeeper in some highly respectable gentleman's family; would not object to superintend the education of young children; references exchanged. Apply to or address A. B. C., care of Mrs. James.

202 WEST 10TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS housekeeper, or would take the entire charge of an infant.

419 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow lady, with a boy six years of age, as housekeeper; wages not so much the object as a comfortable home for herself and child. Would prefer the family of a widower. Call on or address Mrs. RHAD.

471 WEST 23D ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A NEW England lady of experience; good references given and required. Call for three days.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, DESIRES A POSItion as housekeeper; is of a cheerful disposition, pleasant and agreeable. Address, for one week, HOUSEKEEPER, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG WIDOW WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUation as housekeeper in a widower's family; can teach music; can cut and fit all kinds of garments; has also a fine toned piano which she would like to bring with her; no pay wanted, only a comfortable home for herself and child; would not object to leaving the city; the best reference given and required. Address Mrs. YOUNG, Brooklyn Post office.

Nurses, &c.

4 COMMERCE ST.—A RESPECTABLE ELDERLY American lady of many years' experience, as nurse—confinements, fevers, invalids and in all cases of sickness; can bring written recommendations from first class doctors in this city as being highly qualified to nurse in all sicknesses. Address S. C.

18 EAST 10TH ST., NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A reliable, capable woman as attendant on an invalid lady, or as housekeeper and to assist in the work; country or city. Best of reference from present employer.

27 EAST 29TH ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman of experience as infant's nurse; would like to go to Europe. Apply for two days.

58 LAIGHT ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN woman as monthly nurse; is willing and capable of taking charge in all kinds of sickness. Best reference.

99 THOMPSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and do light housework. Call for two days.

111 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing; the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

112 WEST 30TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable young woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; is a good plain sewer; would make herself generally useful; has the best city reference.

134 EAST 12TH ST., HER PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing in a private family. Best reference given.

137 CHERRY ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AS WET NURSE by a healthy young woman. Call for Mrs. FEENY. Reference, Dr. Wilson, 89 New Chambers st.

166 ESSEX ST., THIRD FLOOR, REAR HOUSE.—A young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; best city reference. Inquire for Mrs. MARTIN for two days.

196 FORSYTH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Best reference.

196 FORSYTH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as child's nurse; is a good plain sewer; would take care of growing children. Best reference.

221 EAST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable married woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own house. Call for two days.

248 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL OF 15 TO mind children; good reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

259 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk as wet nurse. Call for two days.

263 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS children's nurse; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best city reference.

313 WEST 25TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable woman as nurse; is capable of the care of children from their birth; has good city reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call or address.

353 BLEECKER ST., NEAR CHARLES.—RING SECond bell. A respectable Scotch Protestant to take care of an invalid lady; is experienced in traveling; is not seasick; best city reference from last place. Can be seen for one week.

390 7TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS., FOURTH floor, front room.—A Protestant woman as child's nurse or to take care of grown children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

400 WEST 26TH ST., CORNER 9TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of children or a baby; understands dressing and curling their hair; would do sewing; best city reference from her last place.

405 EAST 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—AS nurse, by a woman who is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth or bringing it up by hand; best city references.

406 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman wishes a baby to nurse by the bottle.

422½ EAST 10TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE married woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her own house; has best city reference.

427 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable young married woman as wet nurse; good and healthy, with a good breast of milk; good references. Can be seen four days.

A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A GOOD BREAST OF milk wants a child to nurse. Apply to Dr. N. Jackson, No. 314 East 25th st.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ROOM 16, 42D ST. AND 4TH av.—A young girl as nurse and seamstress, willing to do chamberwork, good references. Can be seen at present employer's.

Laundresses, &c.

17 EAST 4TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young woman as laundress; is thoroughly competent and can furnish good references. Call to-day, from 10 to 1.

25 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH av.—As first class laundress. Apply at her present employer's.

40 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., in the rear.—A competent person to do the washing of a small private family. Good city reference.

60 9TH AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS.—A young woman as laundress in a small private family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class laundress, or to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing; good city references.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable woman to take in washing at her own residence; best references.

199 BLEECKER ST., IN THE REAR.—WASHING and ironing, by the dozen, week or month; fluting neatly and promptly done, by Mrs. SHILLING.

207 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., IN THE BASEment.—A competent woman as laundress; to go out by the day or week; can do fluting.

207 EAST 29TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman wishes family or gentlemen's washing; would go out by the day; understands fluting; best city references.

216 WEST 36TH ST., TOP FLOOR, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do a small family's washing; is an excellent washer and ironer; best city reference.

221 EAST 33TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes gentlemen's and families' washing at her own house; city reference.

222 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 10.—AN EXPERIenced laundress to do family washing at her own home; understands all kinds of fine washing and can flute neatly. Call on or address Mrs. MORAN.

229 WEST 40TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE widow wishes gentlemen's or families' washing at her own residence; would go out by the day; best city references.

241 WEST 22D ST., REAR, ROOM NO. 5.—A FIRST class laundress to do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house. Good reference.

302 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., fourth floor.—A first class laundress wishes to take in washing and ironing or to go out by the day; can flute. Best references.

314 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out washing, ironing or cleaning by the day or week.

317 EAST 24TH STS., IN THE REAR, FIRST FLOOR, Mrs. ROBERTS.—Ladies', gentlemen's and families' fine washing and ironing, by the dozen or month, children's clothes and fluting neatly done.

333 EAST 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR FRONT.—A respectable married woman would like to do some family or gentleman's washing.

340 EAST 25TH ST. (MRS. DUFFY).—A RESPECTAble widow woman would like to procure the washing of some family or a few gentlemen; understands washing in all its branches; best reference and satisfaction given.

446 3D AV., NEAR 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable woman wishes to take in washing and ironing; is a first class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting and polishing in the neatest manner. Call till suited.

507 6TH AV., IN MILLINER'S STORE.—AS COMPEtent laundress; can get up all sorts of fineries; a good needle woman; can make children's dresses. Best references.

523 EAST 13TH ST.—A WIDOW WOMAN TO DO A lady's or gentleman's washing or to work out by the day; good reference given if required.

1,403 BROADWAY, CORNER 41ST ST., SECOND floor, back room.—A respectable woman to do the washing of a few private families or gentlemen, or would go out by the day.

Waitresses, &c.

20 EAST 20TH ST., HER PRESENT EMPLOYERS.—A respectable young girl as waitress and to assist in chamberwork, or to take care of children.

61 WEST 48TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WAITRESS IN A private family. Call at her present employer's.

200 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as first class waitress or to assist with chamberwork; no objection the country; best city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

209 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTAble young woman as first class waitress; has the best city reference. Call for two days.

232 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress and to assist with the chamberwork in a private family; best reference from her last place, where she has lived eight years.

279 ELIZABETH ST., A FEW DOORS OFF BLEECKer.—A young woman as waitress; is capable of taking a man's place; boarding house preferred; best reference given. Call or address.

343 EAST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A SMART, neat girl as waitress and chambermaid; no objection to a private boarding house; as she is willing and obliging.

Miscellaneous.

25 IRVINGTON ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, who speaks the German language fluently, in a respectable American family; city or country.

41 COLUMBIA ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS LADY'S hairdresser by the day, week or month on moderate terms; is a first class hairdresser. Call or address all week, A. K.

84 10TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS., IN the fancy store.—A respectable young German girl (Protestant) as lady's maid; can work on sewing machine and understands all kinds of hand sewing; no objection to go travelling. Good city reference.

150 WEST 23TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, lately landed, as helper in the kitchen and to make herself generally useful.

359 WEST 36TH ST.—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS and personal appearance as saleswoman; undoubted reference. Address Miss MANNERS.

362 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. B AND C.—A respectable young girl in a private family; is willing to do the washing and ironing and assist with chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address.

537 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class housemaid and seamstress.

872 BROADWAY.—A RELIABLE LADY, OF superior address as saleswoman or bookkeeper in a first class house. Address or apply to O. P. Q., Mr. Ginbrede's.

1,239 BROADWAY.—A WIDOW IN A CONFECtionery store; has been in the business all her life; best reference. Address for three days.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS COMpanion and attendant; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; would be willing to make herself useful in any capacity not menial. Address ANNIE WARD, station E.

A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN desires a situation in an American family as lady's companion, teacher of the French and German languages and needlework to children, or as housekeeper; a good home the main consideration; has no objection to leaving the city. Address P. S., box 5,403 New York Post office.

TO ATTEND A SICK OR INVALID LADY, BY A PERson of ability and experience; a thorough housekeeper and dressmaker; first class reference. Address COMPANION, Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, A STRANGER in the city, a position as copyist; none but respectable persons need reply. Address for one week, COPYIST, station D.

Intelligence Offices.

SERVANTS, WITH BEST CITY REFERENCES, AT MRS. SCOTT'S first class employment office, 763 6th av., corner 43d st., at all times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GOOD NURSE WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF A child three years old. Call between 1 and 4 P. M. at 235 Winthrop place.

A GOVERNESS WANTED—TO RESIDE IN THE HOUSE; one that can give good reference; requirements, French, German and music and all English branches. Call at 120 West 28th st., near 6th av.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK for a family of two. Apply to JAMES OLIVER, Public Administrator's office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau st., between 12 and 2 o'clock to-day. Wages, $12.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS. Also an apprentice. Mrs. L. BROWN, 416 4th av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED—ENGLISH; OR French preferred. Any with first class references may apply at 61 West 38th st. on Monday and Tuesday mornings, before 1 o'clock.

SEWING GIRLS WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING, AT 1,809 Broadway.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—WE ARE NOW PREpared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—ONE TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good laundress; the other to wait on children. Apply at 120 58th st., near 4th av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, 14 YEARS OLD, TO DO light housework. Call at 302 East 27th st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS, AT 178 6th av; also an apprentice. Apply all week.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer in a family of two. Apply at No. 5 Greene st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN COOK, WASH AND iron, in a small family. None need apply without good reference at 409 8th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, AN EXperienced German cook; she must have good city reference. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 25 West 39th st.

WANTED—A FRENCH MAID. APPLY AT 77 BEEKman street, on Tuesday, November 16, from 3 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO ASSIST IN THE washing, ironing and scrubbing of small private family. Apply at 21 East 24th st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR UPSTAIRS WORK AND WAITing; one accustomed to children. Apply in 125th st., second house west of 6th av., north side.

WANTED—WITH REFERENCES, A GIRL FOR general housework and to do a little cooking; at 313 East 23d st., near 2d av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR DOWNSTAIRS work; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 129 East 70th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A LADY COMPOSITOR; ONE FULLY ACquainted with music preferred. Address MUSIC PUBLISHER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL, WITH GOOD CITY reference, to do general housework in a small family. Apply after 9 o'clock at 300 Madison st.

WANTED—THE BEST DRESSMAKER; AN OPERATOR on Grover & Baker's machine, and an errand girl, at 222 6th av., near 15th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR FOR Grover & Baker's machine; also first class dressmakers. Apply at 105 West 41st st.

WANTED—SEVERAL DRESSMAKERS WHO CAN DO first class work; come prepared to work. Apply to Mme. SEVER, 165 5th av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL, TO COOK, wash and iron. Apply at 155 Henry st., near Rutgers.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A LADIES' RESTAURANT; one who thoroughly understands the business can have a permanent place and good wages. Apply at 20 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework, in a small family; no children; reference required. Call at 453 West 15th st., near 10th av., at the basement door, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS FOR A boarding house. Only one capable of taking entire charge of a dining room need apply at 11 University place. City reference.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A GENERAL HOUSEkeeper, for a single man and boy of ten years old; good home; good situation will be given. Call on Monday, between 2 and 4, at 80 Amity st., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO LEARN DRESSmaking; one that can sew well and make out bills; American preferred. Address, in own handwriting, DRESSMAKER, 309 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS DRESS FINISHers; also an operator on Grover & Baker's machine; one who understands button holes preferred. At 25 East 10th st., between Broadway and University place.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children in an American gentleman's family; no infant; must be a good seamstress. Apply for two days at the St. Denis Hotel, corner Broadway and 11th st., room 25, between 8 and 11.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

161 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTAble boy, 16 years old (who is lame), in an office; can write a good hand; good references.

211 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable colored man as first class waiter in a private family; good city reference; no objection to the country. Call from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION; SPEAKS French, English and German. Good city reference given. Address E. P., box 194 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS WORK OF ANY KIND; UNderstands well the care of horses; would work for very low wages now, being in very needy circumstances. Address G. A., box 195 Herald office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, REPRESENTING A NEW York importing house in Paris and having time to spare, would like to represent another house in France; best references here and in Paris. Address C. B., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH COOK AND PASTRY MAN, who has the best city references, wishes a situation in a first class private family, hotel or private boarding house. Address F. C., box 188 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND HIS wife, to keep a house for the winter, or as coachman. Address SCOTCHMAN, box 118 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BOY WANTED—TO TEND BAR, AT 49 WEST HOUSTON st. References required.

AN OYSTERMAN WANTED—AT THE CLINTON Place Hotel, corner of Eighth street and Broadway; one who is willing to make himself generally useful.

A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND BAR; ONE WHO UNderstands the business, with good reference. Address, stating particulars, for three days, S. HENRY, station D.

AGENTS.—WANTED, GENTLEMEN AND LADIES TO sell a light article of merit; can clear from $10 to $20 per day. For information call on WOODBURY & CO., 171 Broadway, room 12, New York.

CANVASSERS WANTED—TO GO SOUTH, FOR A democratic paper. None but good, reliable, energetic and experienced men will be employed, and best security required. A liberal commission allowed. Address box 764 New York Post office, stating qualifications, &c.

TEA PACKERS.—WANTED, A FEW BOYS WHO ARE good hands at packing teas and coffees. Apply at 43 Vesey st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN. INQUIRE AT 173 GREENwich st., corner of Dey.

WANTED—160 MEN FOR PENNSYLVANIA; WAGES $2. Apply at No. 2 Beaver st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS PACKING spices. Apply at 64 Barclay st.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE BOY AS LIGHT PORter; one who has filled such position preferred. Address T. W. H., station D.

WANTED—TWO BARKEEPERS WHO UNDERSTAND the business thoroughly. Apply at THOMAS', 937 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A GROCERY STORE; one acquainted with the business, and to take care of a horse. Apply at 211 Delancey st.

WANTED—A MAN COOK, SPEAKING SPANISH PREferred; one thoroughly competent to take entire charge of kitchen in first class boarding house. No. 225 West 34th st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR A NEAT AND CONVENIENT article; pleasant and paying business. Call at 269 Bowery, second story, front room, between 9 and 12 morning.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A WAITER WHO has had the best training, here or abroad and who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, with references, box 1,031 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS WILLING TO make himself useful in an office; salary $14 per week. Apply to MORGAN, MILLER & CO., 12 Exchange place, Jersey City, up stairs.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN THE APPRENTICES' Library, 472 Broadway, about 15 years of age, who is a good writer and has some knowledge of books. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

$10 PER DAY.—ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED, IN every county, for one of the best selling articles in the market. Call on or address BARNABY & MILLARD, 649 Broadway, room 14.

$300.—WANTED, A BUSINESS MAN, WITH THAT amount, to travel with an entertainment new to this country. Address, in person, J. PETERSON, 182 Grand st., third floor.

THE TRADES.

FIRST CLASS JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED—AT NO. 8 Gold st.

GOLD BEATERS.—TWO JOURNEYMEN AND TWO young men, who have worked at the trade; steady work and good wages paid. Apply to NATHAN ROE, corner Calyer and Franklin streets, Greenpoint.

JEWELRY POLISHERS WANTED.—TWO GIRLS wanted to polish diamond jewelry, by ANDREWS & RENSHAW, 550 Broadway, Tiffany & Co.'s Building.

TO CUTTERS.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM cutter, also three first class workmen, at 1,261 Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM cutter is open for an engagement; has the best reference, for years from some of the best and most fashionable houses in the city; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, CUTTER, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO TAILORS, FOR COATS, AT NO. 25 Forsyth st. SCHALLIS WOLFE.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GAS FITTER. APPLY TO THOMAS J. BYRNE, 15 East 19th st.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD SHOWCARD AND TICKET writers; also smart canvassers; highest price paid and work all year round; at SMITH'S, 254 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WOOD AND IVORY turner. Address D. G. PRATT, Cosmopolitan Hotel, corner Chambers st. and West Broadway, stating when and where an interview can be had.

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THE ANTI-BIBLE MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

Exclusion of the Bible from the Public Schools of Cincinnati—History and Status of the Question.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6, 1869.

The proximity of this day to the anniversary that links the name of Guy Fawkes with a great politico-religious event in the history of England surrounds the question of the Bible in the public schools with peculiar significance to the minds of a very large class of citizens of this city. There are many, very many intelligent people who really regard the attempt to dispense with the reading of a chapter in the Book—as a religious preliminary to the regular exercises of the day—as falling short only of the rankest infidelity; while at the same time there is hardly a father or mother in the city, and certainly not a single taxpayer, but feels more or less interest in the subject as affecting them or their children. As a matter of mere local interest it is all absorbing and of that peculiar sort that enters the home circle, in contradistinction to politics, which may be left on the street. The history of the opposition to the Bible as a text book in the common schools of Cincinnati, or as a moral standard, dates back as far as 1852, when an effort was made by the Roman Catholic members of the Board of Education to exclude it. Without going into details of that movement now, it is proper to say that it was narrowed down to this:—That, in order to satisfy the Roman Catholics, who, of course, do not believe in the King James version of the Bible, it was proposed that the Douay version should be read when required by parents or guardians; but this was rejected, and after a protracted warfare and a terrible excitement that culminated in a bloody mob in the vicinity of the Cathedral at which the Pope's Nuncio, the venerable Bedini, was visiting, the question was settled for the time in favor of the retention of the King James version and reading of the same by the teachers at the opening of each day's studies. Since that time the subject has remained in a state of unsettled settledness. A large influx of German emigration since then has brought to the "Queen City of the West" thousands of thrifty, industrious trades people and their teeming families. The city has become the Western centre of Jewish population, and it is perfectly safe to say that the great majority of the Germans, with all of the Israelitish population, numbering perhaps 10,000 Hebrews, are opposed to the Bible on purely theological grounds. This opposition has sprung up since the old feud of 1852, and strengthened by the former element of opposition from Irish and American Roman Catholics, and a moderately large class of so-called free thinkers, it put forth a renewed and formidable effort a few months ago to exclude the Bible from the common schools. The subject became designedly or accidentally associated with a proposition to sell or lease to the Board of Education the Roman Catholic school houses, of which there are ten or a dozen fine, large, substantial structures, capable of accommodating over 20,000 pupils, and the contest has gone forward with the usual bitterness and intolerance accompanying the strife between Protestantism and Catholicism. It is very strange that in this country, where there is so much room, men will stop to wrangle over an inch of space; strange that with the destructive tendency of religious strife warning them against it they will cherish the feelings that beget it, and in desperate recklessness plunge madly into the fray. It might seem unjust to look seriously upon this contest, but there can be no concealment of the intensely bitter spirit it has aroused and the depth to which it has stirred public feeling. It has enlisted the attention and efforts of the pulpit, the bar and of course the press. The very best representative minds are engaged in it, and in fact the forces on both sides are arrayed to fight it out.

The subject of purchasing the Catholic schools was dropped in August last, after some attempt at negotiation, the gist of which was that the buildings would be leased to the Board of Education for a consideration and the Catholic children would attend them provided a certain portion of the day would be allotted for Catholic instruction and the buildings be given over on Saturdays for the meeting of Catholic societies. This last provision is strictly forbidden in the Ohio constitution, but it was not urged as essential. Now, out of this there sprang the fact that what the Catholics really wanted was a division of the school fund, to be used for the education of their children after the requirements of their faith, and to this the objection was made, that even if the division was allowed or made it would only satisfy a class of religionists and set a very bad precedent. It was urged that every other religious sect would claim their share, Jews, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, &c., &c., clamoring for a division, and thus the entire system of free schools would be either pulled to pieces or must undergo such a radical change as would amount to the same thing. In the midst of the negotiations Archbishop Purcell, one of the best of men and purest patriots, happened to remark that in order to accept certain terms from the School Board it would be necessary for him to hear what Rome had to say before he could consent to the proposed innovation. Now, any one with a grain of sense knows that Rome is the seat of the Catholic Church government, and that her priests and prelates everywhere must take counsel from and make final appeal to the Pope in all matters pertaining to the spiritual welfare of the Church. In a matter so vital as the education of children it is not to be supposed that he would depart from the usages and requirements of his Church. But his simple, plain, straightforward declaration, made in the direct line of progress, even in the matter under consideration, was construed as meaning a submission to a foreign potentate of our affairs for his decision; the which we were bound to abide by, or have it rammed down our throats for fear of having them treacherously cut. That this construction had much to do with prejudicing the public mind there is no doubt, and it had the effect of determining at the time the majority that closed the doors against further consideration of the subject.

We now come to the kindred question of the Bible in the common schools. It was undoubtedly sprung by the Catholic members of the School Board, but the ablest advocate of the dissentients was Thomas Vickers, pastor of a church society here calling itself the First Congregational Society of Cincinnati. The form in which the opposition to the Bible manifested itself was a brief resolution introduced in the Board of Education to dispense with the usual reading of a selection from the Bible and singing a hymn at the commencement of the school exercises. This gave rise to discussions in the Board, which cover several weeks, to crowded columns of reports and communications in the daily papers, and to a depth and breadth of public feeling immeasurable. During the contest public meetings were held in the largest hall in the city. The anti-Bible meetings numbered only a few hundred people in their audiences; the Bibleites were crammed together thick and heavy, like a keg full of nails. Undoubtedly the former had the best of the argument. There is nothing recognizing the Bible in the constitution of the State in any way, and that is the end of the matter so far as argument is concerned; but inasmuch as that document says that whereas morality and religion are essential to good government all men shall be protected in their rights of worship, the Bibleites claim that the Book is the foundation of Christianity, and therefore should have a place in the schools. Yes; but to the Catholics it is a stumbling block and to the Jews and Free Thinkers foolishness, and on it must, for peace sake if for no other reason. Thus, then, is the public mind torn with strife and the public peace disturbed.

On last Monday night the Board of Education went into Committee of the Whole to consider for the forty-fifth time the Bible question. The Board is composed of Protestants, Free Thinkers, Catholics and Jews, forty in all. There were thirty-seven members present on the eventful evening. The discussion in Committee of the Whole was mostly directed to an individual personal review by the leading speakers—viz., one of each sect as classified and some personalities cropped out. The Protestant faction moved to postpone till the first Monday in May, by which time a full third of the members, and embracing the most determined opponents to the Bible, would be out, but the motion was lost by sixteen to twenty-one. The committee arose and reported to the Board as favorable to the resolution of exclusion. A vote was taken and the resolution to exclude the Bible from the common schools of Cincinnati was passed by twenty-two to fifteen. It was midnight before this conclusion was reached, and out of the hot atmosphere of debate the contestants came into the coolness and calm of a blessed starlit autumnal night; but if their vigils were protracted and their brains baked and broiled in the excitement of debate, they were not alone in the fiery ordeal. An equal number of men, equally excited and as deeply interested, but all united, were seated together perfecting a plan to neutralize the expected result of the meeting. They were preparing a petition to the Supreme Court for an injunction upon the Board of Education, and, really, without knowing the decision of the Board, and to prepare should it prove unfavorable to their cause. Accordingly, when Tuesday morning dawned and the morning papers announced the passage of the resolution, the advocates presented themselves and their petition before Judge Storer and requested his attention. He sympathized with them, yet half refused to listen to their appeal; but they followed him to the court and demanded recognition. Nothing was left for him. The issue was squarely made, and he granted the injunction. This lifts the matter out of the gutters and makes it a question of law. The civil courts must decide whether the Bible is essential to morals, religion and good government. No matter, however, what they decide, it will not decide the question. The people on either side will hardly be content to abide by the legal arbitrament. The subject will form the local issue for the spring elections, and, added to the political caldron, will boil and bubble, bring toil and trouble, and may at last vent itself in bloody strife.

A remarkable feature of the contest as it now appears is the singular combination it presents in the opponents to the Bible. It places Archbishop Purcell and the whole Catholic community cheek by jowl with Thomas Vickers, whose discussion with that prelate on the Roman Catholic Church and Free Thought in 1867-8 was only less famous than of Alexander Campbell's debate, and even more bitter; it embraced the Jews and comprehended every infidel as well, and to follow the train of thought suggesting bloody strife, it is safe also to predict that if the Roman Catholic element can control the democratic vote upon the Bible question, as it undoubtedly does on matters political, the decision of the Board will be sustained; for, as intimated before, the people, the highest court of appeal in a country enjoying a popular form of government, will certainly not rest content until they record the ayes and noes upon the vexed question of the Bible as the basis of Christianity.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

1 WHITEHALL ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a small private family; best city reference.

7 EAST 29TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCHWOMAN as cook; is a good baker, and understands cooking in all its branches; the best reference can be given.

13 UNION COURT (UNIVERSITY PLACE), BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts.—A Protestant woman as cook in a gentleman's family, in the city or country; understands her business in all its branches, boning and larding included; best reference.

13 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; has good city reference; no objection to city or country. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer.

17 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; first class reference. Can be seen for one week.

20 EAST 29TH ST., HER PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable woman as cook and first class washer and ironer.

42 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A COMPETENT woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, games and pastries; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

60 9TH AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a small private family; has no objection to assist in washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

63 WEST 48TH ST.—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply at present employer's.

73 CHARLTON ST., REAR.—A FRENCH COOK IN A private family; city reference.

80 DELANCEY ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH-woman as cook in a private family where washing is not required. Call or address.

89 WEST 11TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to cook, wash and iron or do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

99 EAST 4TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., IN THE STORE.—A competent woman as good meat and pastry cook; would do some washing or the entire kitchen work; excellent references respecting integrity and capability.

109 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to cook in a private family; is a good baker.

112 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., REAR.—AS first class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; best city references. Can be seen for two days.

115 WEST 15TH ST., BASEMENT, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman as order cook in a hotel or restaurant; best city reference. Call or address.

116 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, rear house.—A respectable young woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing or would go as laundress; understands fluting; best city reference.

123 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—In a private family by two young women; one as first class cook, understands making all kinds of bread, pastry and desserts; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both understand their business; best city reference of nearly four years from last place. Call for two days.

123 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who understands thoroughly French and English cooking in the best style; good city reference. Apply for two days.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do housework; no objection to the country.

126 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—Two respectable young women; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business; best references from last place.

128 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; best city reference.

130 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook in a private family; good city reference.

131 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; city or country.

137 WEST 29TH ST., CORNER OF PACIFIC PLACE, in the store.—A respectable Protestant to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

143 WEST 28TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS first class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

145 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference.

147 WEST 29TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as first class cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—A respectable woman as cook and to do the coarse washing; city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE TO COOK, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and nurse; city reference.

161 CHRYSTIE ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A GERMAN woman as cook in an American or English private family.

166 36TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—A young girl as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

190 EAST 7TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing; best city reference.

192 1ST AV., NEAR 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable young woman to do cooking or coarse washing; is an excellent baker.

200 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AS FIRST class cook in all its branches; excellent baker of bread and biscuit; best reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—To cook, wash and iron or do housework; city or country; city reference.

203 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as neat plain cook; is a first class washer and ironer; best city reference from last place.

203 WEST 27TH ST., BACK ROOM.—A PROTESTant woman as first class cook; is an excellent baker and good economist; has two years' city reference.

203 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as neat plain cook; first class washer and ironer; best city reference can be given.

207 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—An experienced woman as first class cook; can make good bread and pastry; best city references.

213 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing; good city reference.

215 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the rear.—As first class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, such as boning, larding, bread, biscuit, jellies; excellent city reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days.

224 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; has the best city reference from her last place. Call from 9 to 2.

226 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—As cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; willing to assist in washing; city reference.

232 EAST 22D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable Protestant young woman; is a good plain cook and first class washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best city references given.

241 WEST 22D ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; two years' city reference. Call for two days.

247 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A YOUNG WOman as good cook; understands cooking in all its branches and all kinds of pastry and desserts; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; would assist with the coarse washing; city reference.

288 3D AV., IN THE STORE.—A SCOTCH WOMAN as first class cook and baker; best reference; no objections to the country.

299½ 6TH AV., CONFECTIONERY SALOON.—A PROtestant woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of English and American dishes; best city reference. Apply for two days.

303 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—AS FIRST CLASS cook, with her fellow servant as waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of the dining room; the cook makes pastries, soups and jellies; will do the coarse washing; wages $16 and $12; have excellent city references.

312 EAST 33D ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook and to assist in washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

316 EAST 39D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl as excellent cook, washer and ironer in a small family; has best city references.

322 EAST 22D ST., REAR BUILDING, FIRST floor.—A steady Protestant woman as first class cook in a private family; has no objection to the country; no washing.

331 WEST 41ST ST.—AS GOOD COOK; HAS NO objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

333 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., SECOND floor.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; a good baker and excellent laundress; best city reference.

334 WEST 31ST ST., REAR.—A FIRST CLASS COOK; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; is an excellent baker of all kinds; no objections to a hotel of first class boarding house; good city reference.

338 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable girl as good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer; or would do general housework in a small private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

338 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best reference.

340 EAST 23D ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or would take care of children; best city reference.

344 8TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—Two respectable girls; one as first class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references.

349 (NEW NO.) EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook in a boarding house or private family; understands French, English and German cooking in all its branches. Best city reference.

350 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; is willing and obliging; has best city references.

410 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN as good cook in a private family; has city reference. Call for two days, from 9 till 4.

411 2D AV., UP ONE PAIR OF STAIRS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, who has given up her home, as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference.

440 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman as first class cook in a private family; city reference.

454 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a private family; good city reference.

464 WEST 25TH ST.—FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—AS good plain cook in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing. Call for two days.

A LADY WHO HAS GIVEN UP HOUSEKEEPING is desirous of obtaining situations for two respectable girls, one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have three and a half years' reference. Can be seen on Monday, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, at the Glenham Hotel, 5th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

Chambermaids, &c.

11 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, BASEMENT door.—A respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at present employer's.

23 EAST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and to take care of children; good city reference.

34 HENRY ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress in a private family in the city.

37 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, and could assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days.

38 PITT ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in fine washing and ironing; good city references.

41 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH avs.—A young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or assist with washing and ironing; can be seen at present employer's. Call Monday and Tuesday.

56 LEXINGTON AV.—A NEAT, TIDY, WILLING girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's.

104 MADISON AV., WHERE NOW LIVING.—A GIRL as chambermaid or waitress; best reference.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse; best city reference. Call for two days.

109 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTAble Protestant girl to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family; good city reference.

115 15TH ST., BASEMENT, BACK ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; good references.

128 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Call for two days.

147 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the fine washing; understands fluting; has good city references.

158 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid or laundress; best city reference.

225 7TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.—AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; has best city reference from her last place.

232 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and assist in washing or to do general housework in a small family; has six years' city reference. Call for two days at her present employer's.

232 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., top floor, back room.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; no objections to a boarding house; best city reference from her last place.

240 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

246 WEST 35TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

246 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress in a private family; would take care of growing children; best city reference from her last place. Call on or address.

248 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A smart, active young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; is a first class washer and ironer; understands fluting; refers to present employer.

248 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A cheerful, neat, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; wages not so much an object as a good place in a clean house; two years' city reference. Can be seen till Thursday.

259 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; good reference. Call for two days.

288 3D AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress or would do plain sewing; best city and country references. Can be seen for two days.

308 WEST 29TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—TWO SISTERS; one as chambermaid, and the other as waitress in a private family; good city references.

322 EAST 11TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to go in the country; city reference. Call for two days.

335 4TH AV.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamberwork and sewing, or as nurse and to assist in chamberwork.

405 EAST 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or would do housework in a small family; has good city reference.

405 EAST 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children; would go a short distance in the country.

429 2D AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., FIRST floor, back room.—A respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress; well recommended. Can be seen until engaged.

490 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 12.—A PROTESTANT American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would take charge of grown children.

574 2D AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing; can do waiting; good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 349 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking. Fall and winter suits, $3, upwards; wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

3 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; no objections to wait on a lady or govern young ladies; is a good operator; will assist with dressmaking; the very best reference. Can be seen for two days.

7 STRYKER'S LANE, 53D ST., BELOW 11TH AV.—A young girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses. Address.

14 EAST 15TH ST., BETWEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE and 5th av.—A competent dressmaker wishes a few engagements by the day; has a Grover & Baker machine. Call on or address Miss E. C.

37 WEST 13TH ST.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER wishes a few engagements in private families; is fully competent to cut and make any dresses of latest fashions.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR on Grover & Baker or Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking and trimming perfectly, and all kinds of family sewing; would like a few engagements to go out by the day. Call on or address M. R.

57 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., rear.—A respectable young girl to go out by the day or week to do family sewing; is a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

83 FORSYTH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit; no objection to do light chamberwork; good city reference.

95 NORTH 8TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D STS., Williamsburg.—A good dressmaker wishes to go out by the day; is a good cutter and fitter.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS, who works on dresses and all kinds of family sewing, work by the day, week or month; unexceptionable reference given.

139 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; is also a first class operator; has Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at the above number till engaged.

145 WEST 30TH ST.—A COLORED SEAMSTRESS IN a private family.

166 36TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AV. AND BROADway.—A young woman as seamstress and chambermaid or children's nurse; no objection to the country; good city reference.

213 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AN EXPERIenced dressmaker to engage by the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best reference given.

241 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out to do plain sewing by the day.

255 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A LADY, formerly with Madame Diedon, will do work at her own house for three or four first class families; walking and evening dresses in the latest style; best reference.

325 EAST 12TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER to go out by the day or week in private families; is an excellent cutter and fitter; works on different machines or would furnish a Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference can be given if required. Call or address.

333 13TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., THIRD floor.—A respectable young girl as seamstress and nurse in a respectable private family.

336 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT widow as seamstress by the day or month; is a good dressmaker; can cut and make all kinds of children's clothes; is a good milliner; would take work in her own house. Call for two days.

343 EAST 30TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A DRESSMAKER to go out by the day or week in private families, or will take work at her own residence.

353 3D AV., IN THE STORE.—AN EXPERIENCED operator wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; understands dressmaking. Call or address.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., room 6.—A young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork or see to grown children or go a short distance in the country; has good reference.

513 6TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS., RING fourth bell, left.—A dressmaker to go out by the day; understands her business; can be recommended.

539 3D AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 36TH STS.—A German wishes some work; is an excellent cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses by the day or week.

649 6TH AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A competent dressmaker wishes a few more engagements in families by the day.

871 THIRD AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day; can cut and fit to perfection; reference if required.

1,264 BROADWAY.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER by the day in private families. Address or call in the fancy store, for three days.

A LADY WHO IS AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER would make a few more engagements. Address box 408 Post office, Greenpoint, L. I.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER.—WORK BY THE day in families; fits perfectly; trims tastefully. Address DRESSMAKER, station G. Good references.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION IN A dressmaking establishment to learn the trade, good reference. Address, stating where to call, W. D., care of box 764 New York Post office.

General Housework, &c.

10 AMITY PLACE, IN THE FANCY STORE.—A COMPETENT person to do general housework in a small family, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing; 19 years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

51 MANGIN ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small family.

61 BANK ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework; city reference.

69 AV. A, IN STORE.—A GERMAN GIRL IN A small respectable private family to do general housework.

116 WEST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, or as chambermaid and waitress; refers to her last employer.

118 WEST 40TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; good reference.

124 WEST 42TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

127 NORFOLK ST., BETWEEN STANTON AND Rivington sts.—A German girl to do general housework; is willing and obliging.

143 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A RESPECTABLE American woman to do housework in a small family, or to take care of an invalid lady; city reference.

212 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., No. 3 White's place.—A young woman to do general housework in a private family. City reference.

229 EAST 45TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer.

233 DELANCEY ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general housework for a small family.

254 EAST 10TH ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A young woman to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days.

302 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor.—A respectable girl to do general housework or would do up stairs work and assist in washing; good city reference.

322 EAST 11TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL to do housework in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; city reference.

328 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young woman to do general housework; has the best city reference from her last place.

331 EAST 26TH ST.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl to do general housework.

344 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; first class reference. Call for two days.

353 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl to do general housework for a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference from last place.

408 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW woman to do the work of a family; has a small child; would take board as payment; object, a home.

409 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; has no objection to the country. Call for two days.

412 EAST 16TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A GIRL to do general housework; plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for one day.

436 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

444 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework. Can be seen for two days.

530 9TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl, who has never lived out before, to do general housework in a small family, or to take care of children and make herself generally useful.

615 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family; good city reference.

662 6TH AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best city reference from her last place.

709 7TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS.—TWO respectable girls; one to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress; good city reference. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

45 ELIZABETH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM CANAL.—An American woman as housekeeper in a hotel, boarding house or private family; is competent to fill either of the above positions. Address Mrs. DELANOE.

64 WEST 22D ST.—A NEW ENGLAND WIDOW lady as housekeeper in a small family or widower's; no objection to children. Call or address C. B.

136 MACDOUGAL ST.—A WELL EDUCATED, energetic lady as housekeeper in some highly respectable gentleman's family; would not object to superintend the education of young children; references exchanged. Apply to or address A. B. C., care of Mrs. James.

202 WEST 10TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS housekeeper, or would take the entire charge of an infant.

419 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow lady, with a boy six years of age, as housekeeper; wages not so much the object as a comfortable home for herself and child. Would prefer the family of a widower. Call on or address Mrs. RHAD.

471 WEST 23D ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A NEW England lady of experience; good references given and required. Call for three days.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, DESIRES A POSItion as housekeeper; is of a cheerful disposition, pleasant and agreeable. Address, for one week, HOUSEKEEPER, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG WIDOW WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUation as housekeeper in a widower's family; can teach music; can cut and fit all kinds of garments; has also a fine toned piano which she would like to bring with her; no pay wanted, only a comfortable home for herself and child; would not object to leaving the city; the best reference given and required. Address Mrs. YOUNG, Brooklyn Post office.

Nurses, &c.

4 COMMERCE ST.—A RESPECTABLE ELDERLY American lady of many years' experience as nurse—confinements, fevers, invalids and in all cases of sickness; can bring written recommendations from first class doctors in this city as being highly qualified to nurse in all sicknesses. Address S. C.

18 EAST 10TH ST., NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A reliable, capable woman as attendant on an invalid lady, or as housekeeper and to assist in the work; country or city. Best of reference from present employer.

27 EAST 29TH ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman of experience as infant's nurse; would like to go to Europe. Apply for two days.

58 LAIGHT ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN woman as monthly nurse; is willing and capable of taking charge in all kinds of sickness. Best reference.

99 THOMPSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and do light housework. Call for two days.

111 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing; the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

112 WEST 30TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable young woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; is a good plain sewer; would make herself generally useful; has the best city reference.

134 EAST 12TH ST., HER PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing in a private family. Best reference given.

137 CHERRY ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AS WET NURSE by a healthy young woman. Call for Mrs. FEENY. Reference, Dr. Wilson, 89 New Chambers st.

166 ESSEX ST., THIRD FLOOR, REAR HOUSE.—A young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; best city reference. Inquire for Mrs. MARTIN for two days.

196 FORSYTH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Best reference.

196 FORSYTH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as child's nurse; is a good plain sewer; would take care of growing children. Best reference.

221 EAST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable married woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own house. Call for two days.

248 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL OF 15 TO mind children; good reference given.

259 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk as wet nurse. Call for two days.

263 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS children's nurse; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best city reference.

313 WEST 25TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable woman as nurse; is capable of the care of children from their birth; has good city reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call or address.

353 BLEECKER ST., NEAR CHARLES.—RING SECond bell. A respectable Scotch Protestant to take care of an invalid lady; is experienced in traveling; is not seasick; best city reference from last place. Can be seen for one week.

390 7TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS., FOURTH floor, front room.—A Protestant woman as child's nurse or to take care of grown children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

400 WEST 26TH ST., CORNER 9TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of children or a baby; understands dressing and curling their hair; would do sewing; best city reference from her last place.

405 EAST 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—AS nurse, by a woman who is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth or bringing it up by hand; best city references.

406 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman wishes a baby to nurse by the bottle.

422½ EAST 10TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE married woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her own house; has best city reference.

427 WEST 38D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable young married woman as wet nurse; good and healthy, with a good breast of milk; good references. Can be seen four days.

A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A GOOD BREAST OF milk wants a child to nurse. Apply to Dr. N. Jackson, No. 314 East 26th st.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ROOM 16, 42D ST. AND 4TH av.—A young girl as nurse and seamstress, willing to do chamberwork, good references. Can be seen at present employer's.

Laundresses, &c.

17 EAST 49TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young woman as laundress; is thoroughly competent and can furnish good references. Call to-day, from 10 to 1.

25 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH av.—As first class laundress. Apply at her present employer's.

40 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., in the rear.—A competent person to do the washing of a small private family. Good city reference.

60 9TH AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS.—A young woman as laundress in a small private family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class laundress, or to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing; good city references.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable woman to take in washing at her own residence; best references.

199 BLEECKER ST., IN THE REAR.—WASHING and ironing, by the dozen, week or month; fluting neatly and promptly done, by Mrs. SHILLING.

207 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., IN THE BASEment.—A competent woman as laundress; to go out by the day or week; can do fluting.

207 EAST 20TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman wishes family or gentlemen's washing; would go out by the day; understands fluting; best city references.

216 WEST 36TH ST., TOP FLOOR, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do a small family's washing; is an excellent washer and ironer; best city reference.

221 EAST 33TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes gentlemen's and families' washing at her own house; city reference.

222 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 10.—AN EXPERIenced laundress to do family washing at her own home; understands all kinds of fine washing and can flute neatly. Call on or address Mrs. MORAN.

229 WEST 46TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE widow wishes gentlemen's or families' washing at her own residence; would go out by the day; best city references.

241 WEST 22D ST., REAR, ROOM NO. 5.—A FIRST class laundress to do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house. Good reference.

302 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., fourth floor.—A first class laundress wishes to take in washing and ironing or to go out by the day; can flute. Best references.

314 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out washing, ironing or cleaning by the day or week.

317 EAST 24TH STS., IN THE REAR, FIRST FLOOR, Mrs. ROBERTS.—Ladies', gentlemen's and families' fine washing and ironing, by the dozen or month, children's clothes and fluting neatly done.

333 EAST 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR FRONT.—A respectable married woman would like to do some family or gentleman's washing.

340 EAST 25TH ST. (MRS. DUFFY).—A RESPECTAble widow woman would like to procure the washing of some family or a few gentlemen; understands washing in all its branches; best reference and satisfaction given.

446 3D AV., NEAR 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable woman wishes to take in washing and ironing; is a first class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting and polishing in the neatest manner. Call till suited.

507 6TH AV., IN MILLINER'S STORE.—AS COMPEtent laundress; can get up all sorts of fineries; a good needle woman; can make children's dresses. Best references.

523 EAST 15TH ST.—A WIDOW WOMAN TO DO A lady's or gentleman's washing or to work out by the day; good reference given if required.

1,403 BROADWAY, CORNER 41ST ST., SECOND floor, back room.—A respectable woman to do the washing of a few private families or gentlemen, or would go out by the day.

Waitresses, &c.

20 EAST 20TH ST., HER PRESENT EMPLOYERS.—A respectable young girl as waitress and to assist in chamberwork, or to take care of children.

61 WEST 48TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WAITRESS IN A private family. Call at her present employer's.

200 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as first class waitress or to assist with chamberwork; no objection the country; best city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

209 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTAble young woman as first class waitress; has the best city reference. Call for two days.

232 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress and to assist with the chamberwork in a private family; best reference from her last place, where she has lived eight years.

279 ELIZABETH ST., A FEW DOORS OFF BLEECKer.—A young woman as waitress; is capable of taking a man's place; boarding house preferred; best reference given. Call or address.

343 EAST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A SMART, neat girl as waitress and chambermaid; no objection to a private boarding house; as she is willing and obliging.

Miscellaneous.

25 IRVINGTON ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, who speaks the German language fluently, in a respectable American family; city or country.

41 COLUMBIA ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS LADY'S hairdresser by the day, week or month on moderate terms; is a first class hairdresser. Call or address all week, A. K.

84 10TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS., IN the fancy store.—A respectable young German girl (Protestant) as lady's maid; can work on sewing machine and understands all kinds of hand sewing; no objection to go travelling. Good city reference.

150 WEST 23TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, lately landed, as helper in the kitchen and to make herself generally useful.

359 WEST 36TH ST.—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS and personal appearance as saleswoman; undoubted reference. Address Miss MANNERS.

362 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. B AND C.—A respectable young girl in a private family; is willing to do the washing and ironing and assist with chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address.

537 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class housemaid and seamstress.

872 BROADWAY.—A RELIABLE LADY OF superior address as saleswoman or bookkeeper in a first class house. Address or apply to O. P. Q., Mr. Ginbrede's.

1,239 BROADWAY.—A WIDOW IN A CONFECtionery store; has been in the business all her life; best reference. Address for three days.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS COMpanion and attendant; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; would be willing to make herself useful in any capacity not menial. Address ANNIE WARD, station E.

A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN desires a situation in an American family as lady's companion, teacher of the French and German languages and needlework to children, or as housekeeper; a good home the main consideration; has no objection to leaving the city. Address P. S., box 5,403 New York Post office.

TO ATTEND A SICK OR INVALID LADY, BY A PERson of ability and experience; a thorough housekeeper and dressmaker; first class reference. Address COMPANION, Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, A STRANGER in the city, a position as copyist; none but respectable persons need reply. Address for one week, COPYIST, station D.

Intelligence Offices.

SERVANTS, WITH BEST CITY REFERENCES, AT MRS. SCOTT'S first class employment office, 753 6th av., corner 43d st., at all times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GOOD NURSE WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF A child three years old. Call between 1 and 4 P. M. at 235 Winthrop place.

A GOVERNESS WANTED—TO RESIDE IN THE HOUSE; one that can give good reference; requirements, French, German and music and all English branches. Call at 120 West 28th st., near 6th av.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK for a family of two. Apply to JAMES OLIVER, Public Administrator's office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau st., between 12 and 2 o'clock to-day. Wages, $12.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS. Also an apprentice. Mrs. L. BROWN, 416 4th av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED—ENGLISH OR French preferred. Any with first class references may apply at 64 West 38th st. on Monday and Tuesday mornings, before 10 o'clock.

SEWING GIRLS WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING, AT 1,309 Broadway.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—WE ARE NOW PREpared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—ONE TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good laundress; the other to wait on children. Apply at 120 58th st., near 4th av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, 14 YEARS OLD, TO DO light housework. Call at 302 East 27th st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS, AT 178 6th av; also an apprentice. Apply all week.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer in a family of two. Apply at No. 6 Greene st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN COOK, WASH AND iron, in a small family. None need apply without good reference at 409 8th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, AN EXperienced German cook; she must have good city reference. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock; at 25 West 29th st.

WANTED—A FRENCH MAID. APPLY AT 77 BEEKman street, on Tuesday, November 16, from 3 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO ASSIST IN THE washing, ironing and scrubbing of small private family. Apply at 21 East 24th st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR UPSTAIRS WORK AND WAITing; one accustomed to children. Apply in 125th st., second house west of 6th av., north side.

WANTED—WITH REFERENCES, A GIRL FOR general housework and to do a little cooking; at 312 East 43d st., near 2d av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR DOWNSTAIRS work; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 129 East 70th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A LADY COMPOSITOR; ONE FULLY ACquainted with music preferred. Address MUSIC PUBLISHER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL, WITH GOOD CITY reference, to do general housework in a small family. Apply after 9 o'clock at 300 Madison st.

WANTED—THE BEST DRESSMAKER; AN OPERATOR on Grover & Baker's machine, and an errand girl, at 222 6th av., near 15th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR FOR Grover & Baker's machine; also first class dressmakers. Apply at 105 West 41st st.

WANTED—SEVERAL DRESSMAKERS WHO CAN DO first class work; come prepared to work. Apply to Mme. SEVER, 165 5th av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL, TO COOK, wash and iron. Apply at 155 Henry st., near Rutgers; with city reference.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A LADIES' RESTAURANT; one who thoroughly understands the business can have a permanent place and good wages. Apply at 20 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework, in a small family; no children; reference required. Call at 463 West 13th st., near 10th av., at the basement door, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS FOR A boarding house. Only one capable of taking entire charge of a dining room need apply at 11 University place. City reference.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A GENERAL HOUSEkeeper, for a single man and boy of ten years old; good home; good situation will be given. Call on Monday, between 2 and 4, at 80 Amity st., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO LEARN DRESSmaking; one that can sew well and make out bills; American preferred. Address, in own handwriting, DRESSMAKER, 309 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS DRESS FINISHers; also an operator on Grover & Baker's machine; one who understands button holes preferred. At 25 East 10th st., between Broadway and University place.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children in an American gentleman's family; no infant; must be a good seamstress. Apply for two days at the St. Denis Hotel, corner Broadway and 11th st., room 25, between 8 and 11.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

161 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTAble boy, 16 years old (who is lame), in an office; can write a good hand; good references.

211 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable colored man as first class waiter in a private family; good city reference; no objection to the country. Call from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION; SPEAKS French, English and German. Good city reference given. Address E. P., box 194 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS WORK OF ANY KIND; UNderstands well the care of horses; would work for very low wages now, being in very needy circumstances. Address G. A., box 195 Herald office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, REPRESENTING A NEW York importing house in Paris and having time to spare, would like to represent another house in France; best references here and in Paris. Address C. B., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH COOK AND PASTRY MAN, who has the best city references, wishes a situation in a first class private family, hotel or private boarding house. Address F. C., box 188 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND HIS wife, to keep a house for the winter, or as coachman. Address SCOTCHMAN, box 118 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BOY WANTED—TO TEND BAR, AT 49 WEST HOUSton st. References required.

AN OYSTERMAN WANTED—AT THE CLINTON Place Hotel, corner of Eighth street and Broadway; one who is willing to make himself generally useful.

A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND BAR; ONE WHO UNderstands the business, with good reference. Address, stating particulars, for three days, S. HENRY, station D.

AGENTS.—WANTED, GENTLEMEN AND LADIES TO sell a light article of merit; can clear from $10 to $20 per day. For information call on WOODBURY & CO., 171 Broadway, room 12, New York.

CANVASSERS WANTED—TO GO SOUTH, FOR A democratic paper. None but good, reliable, energetic and experienced men will be employed, and best security required. A liberal commission allowed. Address box 764 New York Post office, stating qualifications, &c.

TEA PACKERS.—WANTED, A FEW BOYS WHO ARE good hands at packing teas and coffees. Apply at 43 Vesey st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN. INQUIRE AT 173 GREENwich st., corner of Dey.

WANTED—160 MEN FOR PENNSYLVANIA; WAGES $2. Apply at No. 2 Beaver st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS PACKING spices. Apply at 64 Barclay st.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE BOY AS LIGHT PORter; one who has filled such position preferred. Address T. W. H., station D.

WANTED—TWO BARKEEPERS WHO UNDERSTAND the business thoroughly. Apply at THOMAS', 937 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A GROCERY STORE; one acquainted with the business, and to take care of a horse. Apply at 211 Delancey st.

WANTED—A MAN COOK, SPEAKING SPANISH PREferred; one thoroughly competent to take entire charge of kitchen in first class boarding house. No. 225 West 34th st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR A NEAT AND CONVEnient article; pleasant and paying business. Call at 269 Bowery, second story, front room, between 9 and 12 morning.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A WAITER WHO has had the best training, here or abroad and who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, with references, box 1,031 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS WILLING TO make himself useful in an office; salary $14 per week. Apply to MORGAN, MILLER & CO., 12 Exchange place, Jersey City, up stairs.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN THE APPRENTICES' Library, 472 Broadway, about 15 years of age, who is a good writer and has some knowledge of books. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

$10 PER DAY.—ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED, IN every county, for one of the best selling articles in the market. Call on or address BARNABY & MILLARD, 649 Broadway, room 14.

$300.—WANTED, A BUSINESS MAN, WITH THAT amount, to travel with an entertainment new to this country. Address, in person J. PETERSON, 182 Grand st., third floor.

THE TRADES.

FIRST CLASS JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED—AT NO. 8 Gold st.

GOLD BEATERS.—TWO JOURNEYMEN AND TWO young men, who have worked at the trade; steady work and good wages paid. Apply to NATHAN ROE, corner Calyer and Franklin streets, Greenpoint.

JEWELRY POLISHERS WANTED.—TWO GIRLS wanted to polish diamond jewelry, by ANDREWS & RENSHAW, 550 Broadway, Tiffany & Co.'s Building.

TO CUTTERS.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM cutter, also three first class workmen, at 1,261 Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM cutter is open for an engagement; has the best reference for years from some of the best and most fashionable houses in the city; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, CUTTER, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO TAILORS, FOR COATS, AT NO. 25 Forsyth st. SCHALLIS WOLFE.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GAS FITTER. APPLY TO THOMAS J. BYRNE, 15 East 19th st.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD SHOWCARD AND TICKET writers; also smart canvassers; highest price paid and work all year round; at SMITH'S, 234 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WOOD AND IVORY turner. Address D. G. PRATT, Cosmopolitan Hotel, corner Chambers st. and West Broadway, stating when and where an interview can be had.

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NewspaperARCHIVE®

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BOSTON (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 27, 12 noon.
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1 P. M.,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
by the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.

First Cabin, Payable in gold.		Steerage, Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
BREMEN, HAVRE AND LONDON via SOUTHAMPTON.
The new, first class and elegant iron mail steamships DONAU, of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain G. Ernst, Thursday, Nov. 18;
MAIN, of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain K. von Oterendorp, Thursday, Nov. 25,
will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton at the following rates:—
First Cabin .... $120 }
Second Cabin .... 72 } Gold.
Steerage .... 35 }
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
WESTPHALIA,
Captain H. F. SCHWENSEN, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, November 16, 1869, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers for Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold.
Payable in United States gold.
The HAMMONIA to sail November 23; BORUSSIA, as extra steamer, November 27.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. — C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From New York only $30, steerage.
NEBRASKA ...... Guard ...... Wednesday, November 17
MANHATTAN ...... Forsyth ...... Wednesday, November 24
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Passage from and to New York, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard, will sail from pier 46 North river, for Queenstown and Liverpool direct, on Wednesday, November 17, at 2½ o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Nemesis. Wednesday, Nov. 17 | Aleppo ...... Thursday, Dec. 2
Malta ...... Thursday, Nov. 18 | Scotia ...... Wednesday, Dec. 8
Russia ...... Wednesday, Nov. 24 | Tripoli ...... Thursday, Dec. 9
Tarifa ...... Thursday, Nov. 25 | Cuba ...... Wednesday, Dec. 15
Samaria. Wednesday, Dec. 1 | Palmyra ...... Thursday, Dec. 16
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin .... $130 gold Second Cabin .... $80 gold
First Cabin to Paris .... $145 gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin .... $80 gold Steerage .... $30 currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
Steamer of 17th November will not carry passengers.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
MALTA sails Thursday, Nov. 18, 9 A. M. precisely.
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLIN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—
Iowa .... Nov. 20 | Europa .... Dec. 11
Caledonia .... Nov. 27 | India .... Dec. 18
Columbia .... Dec. 4 | Cambria .... Dec. 25
—and every Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, Thompson, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $80 and $100; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEBRASKA .... Wednesday, Nov. 17
HELVETIA .... Saturday, Nov. 20
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 72 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.—LONDON AND NEW York Steamship Line.—Steamers fortnightly from pier No. 3 North river. Passage at $90, $70 and $20, currency.
PARAGUAY .... Nov. 20 | ATALANTA .... Dec. 18
BELLONA .... Dec. 4 | CELLA .... Jan. 1
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at cheapest currency rate, apply at 55 Broadway.
For freight apply at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau .... Saturday, Nov. 27
PEREIRE, Duchesne .... Saturday, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont .... Saturday, Dec. 25
Rates of Passage payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest or Harre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $75.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.'S EMIGRATION OFFICE, 86 South street, issue sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and passage tickets from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates. Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., 86 South street.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—OFFICIAL passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's office, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First Class, $140 to $180, — Steerage, $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon on 5th and 21st of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
November 20—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain ——.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco December 1 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on the wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on Friday, November 19. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burthen, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, on Tuesday, November 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 43, North river. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene .... November 18
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams .... November 25
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, via Nassau, December 2
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, at 3 P. M., from pier 17 East river.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Phillips .... Tuesday, Nov. 16
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken .... Saturday, Dec. 4
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston Steamers.
Sailing every Saturday, at 2 P. M., touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer VIRGINIA, Captain Kennedy, at pier 21 East river, will sail on Saturday, November 20.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahan & Co., free of wharfage, drayage or commissions for receiving or forwarding.
Insurance guaranteed as low as by any other route. No detention at Galveston. For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR MOBILE—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch
The first class steamer MERCEDITA, Captain Starkey, on Saturday, November 20, from pier 29 North river, at 3 P. M.
Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent to Mobile.
Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATERSON, Agent, 197 West street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
comprising the first class steamships
MISSISSIPPI .... Captain William P. Henry
CRESCENT CITY .... Captain J. B. Hildreth
SHERMAN .... Captain Henry S. Quick
GENERAL MEADE .... Captain A. W. Sampson
UNITED STATES .... Captain G. L. Norton
CRESCENT CITY,
Captain J. B. Hildreth,
will be despatched on Saturday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 12 North river.
Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
The UNITED STATES will succeed Wednesday, Nov. 24.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
FREDERIC BAKER,
40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MARIPOSA, Kemble .... Saturday, November 20
GEO. CROMWELL, Clapp .... Saturday, November 27
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship VICTOR, Gurdon Gates, will leave pier 21 East river Saturday, November 20.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken at through rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
The BIENVILLE will follow from pier 36 North river.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS the South and Southwest.—Regular line.
The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Ryder, commander, will sail
THURSDAY, November 18, at 3 P. M.,
from pier No. 4 North river, foot of Rector street.
Price of passage reduced to $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, 73 William street.
The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA will sail Nov. 25.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHwest and Florida Ports.—New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
JAMES ADGER, Captain T. J. Lockwood,
on Tuesday, November 16, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 8 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The CHAMPION will follow and sail on Saturday, November 20.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMERS LEAVE FOR SAVANNAH, GA., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship ticket office, 12 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, the Seaboard Inland Line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37 North river, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—THE ELEgant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave pier 44 North river near Spring street, every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points North, West and East. Tickets and rooms at DODD'S Express 429 and 944 Broadway, New York and No. 1 Court street, Brooklyn, and 393 West street.

YONKERS FERRY.—LEAVES PIER 35 NORTH RIVER at 4 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Freight received daily. Office 223 West street.

MUSICAL.

A LADY WITH A THOROUGH MUSICAL EDUCAtion gives lessons on the piano for $10 per quarter, at pupil's residence; at her own, $8. Address or call on MUSIC TEACHER, 273 West Fifty-second street.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO and singing at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 120 Herald office.

A LADY LATELY ARRIVED IN THE UNITED States, pupil of an eminent German professor, and who has been teaching for some years, will give lessons on the pianoforte and in artistic singing; instruction given at pupil's residence. For terms, &c., call on or address Miss PARTELOW, 101 Waverley place.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
54 UNION SQUARE, now No. 211 Fourth avenue.
M. RADEN, Sec'y. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

CHOIR BOYS WANTED.—BOYS, WITH GOOD VOICES, aged 14 and under, will be taught music and paid salaries, for singing in church. Address CHORAL SERVICE, box 125 Herald office.

FIRST CLASS CREMONA VIOLINS FOR SALE—Among which is a rare beauty of Nicolas Amati, in a most excellent state of preservation.
GEORGE GEMUNDER, Violin maker, 174 Ninth street.

MELODEON FOR SALE—A NO. 1. INQUIRE AT 399 Broome street, in the saloon.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY—MANUfacturers of first class Organs only. The largest assortment in the country at lowest prices, which are fixed and invariable; $50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms 596 Broadway, New York.

BILLIARDS.

WANTED—A SMALL BILLIARD TABLE, WITH cues, balls, &c. Address M., station D.

WANTED—BILLIARD TABLE, FOUR POCKET, ¾ size; must be in good order. Address, stating price and where it can be seen, IL., box 224 Herald office.

FURNITURE.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, LARGE Mirrors, &c., RATTERSON'S, 681 and 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street. Dry, clean and no moths. Twenty-five years' experience. Furniture boxed for shipping. All kinds Furniture removed, in or out of the city, by job or load.

A VERY FINE SET OF BLACK WALNUT BEDROOM Furniture, made to order by one of the best makers in the city, cost $275, and will be sold for $175; perfectly new and sold on account of breaking up housekeeping. Call at 241 East Thirty-fourth street.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF PARLOR SUITS, COVered in silk brocatel, striped reps and plain reps, and all kinds other custom made furniture, very cheap, for cash at 56 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mulberry street.

AT PRIVATE SALE—PROPERTY FAMILY LEAVING city; Parlor Suit, covered brocatel; cost $450, for $175; one do., $70; Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Etagere, Mirrors, Silver Plate, Chamber Dining Room Furniture, Chinaware; sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue. No connection with any other store.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above, at O'FARRELL & GREENE'S, 250 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street. Weekly or monthly payments taken.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; manhood restored. Office and consultations very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker st.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, having over 18 years successful and uninterrupted practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine; relief to the most anxious in 24 hours. Elegant room for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured.) Dr. ASCHER, No. 2 Amity Place, (Laurens street.)

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES IS DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street; his powerful medicines, safe and certain $5. Also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored. Consultation at all hours.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicine; his powerful, safe monthly pills and drops, $5; circular first post.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury, by Dr. Evans' Magical Invigorator; lost manhood restored in 15 minutes; price $5; circular free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

DR. OLIN, 27 BOND STREET, TREATS SUCCESSfully all private diseases. Either sex, married or single, suffering from the follies of youth, may apply and be cured. Consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; thirty-four years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LADIES NEEDING PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATMENT should, without delay, consult Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street. Office very private. Medicines to order, &c.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCE, RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach st. Forty years private practice.

MADAME ADOLPH, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, WARrants to cure all female complaints; pleasant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. 383 Bowery, near Fourth street.

POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE LONGSHOREMEN AND workingmen of the Seventh ward, held at 115 East Broadway, on Saturday evening, November 13, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That Mr. John Gannon is our choice for Assistant Alderman of the Seventh ward, and we will use all honorable means to elect him to said position.
Resolved, That we unanimously recommend him for the Tammany nomination, as we pledge ourselves to give him our united support. THOMAS WESTMAN, Chairman.
CHARLES SMITH, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE THOMAS A. LEDWITH CLUB will be held at Keller's Sixteenth Ward Hotel, 263 West Seventeenth street, on Monday evening, November 15, at 7½ o'clock. By order of GEORGE STEVENSON, Temporary Chairman.

HENRY HUGHES ALDERMANIC CLUB,
Fifth Aldermanic District.
At a meeting of the above named club, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—held at 145 Spring street.
Resolved, That we the citizens of the Fifth Aldermanic district do unite for the purpose of demanding from the chairman of Tammany Hall General Committee of this Aldermanic district the nomination of Henry Hughes for Alderman and Isaac Robinson for Assistant Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic district.
Whereas we know them to be upright and honorable men, fully capable to hold and fulfil the duties of the position to the satisfaction of the citizens or the district;
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait upon the leaders of the party for the purpose of pressing their claims and making known their wishes to them.
Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support Mr. Hughes and Mr. Robinson against all odds and against all opposition should they see fit to request it.
JOHN CAVANAGH, President.
WALTER S. BETTS, Secretary.

POLITICAL FLAGS FOR THE MILLION.
SMITH, 641 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street.

SHANDLEY CAMPAIGN CLUB.—AT A MEETING ON Saturday, November 13, held at 83 Market street, the following resolutions were adopted:—
Resolved, That the members of Shandley Campaign Club do hereby endorse Mr. Shandley for Police Justice.
Resolved, That we recognize in Mr. Shandley our worthy friend and pledge him our united support.
Benjamin Wells, President; Jeremiah Delaney, Vice President; William O'Neill, Treasurer; John Vance, Secretary; Patrick Donovan, Corresponding Secretary; John J. Kelly, Sergeant-at-Arms.
Meeting every Monday night at 7½ o'clock.

EXPRESSES.

A. F. & G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE, BAGGAGE EXpress, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.—Furniture moved, city or country. Furniture, Pianos packed, shipped, stored. Money advanced.

DENTISTRY

$40 FOR A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH ON GOLD—$30 on platina, $10 to $20 on rubber and aluminum, at Dr. WAIT & SON'S Dental Institute, 117 23d st., near 4th avenue. Extracting under gas without extra charge.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GERMAN WISHES A PLACE AS SALESMAN. ADdress No. 314 West 35th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COMPETENT MAN CAN HAVE A PERMANENT situation as deliverer or county agent. Apply at 27 Beekman st., third floor, from 10 to 4.

A YOUNG MAN, RECENTLY FROM THE WEST, wishes a situation as grocery clerk, bartender or porter. Address T. MEAGHER, 551 11th av.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—AS RECEIVING CLERK in office; one having $200 to loan on security can have permanent situation. Address MANUFACTORY, Herald office.

A FUR SALESMAN WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED fur salesman wanted, who is accustomed to serve first class city retail trade and understands the business and goods perfectly. Apply to C. H. ZUGALLE, 39 Maiden lane.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO CANVASS THE COUNties of Orange, Columbia, Ulster and Dutchess, would like to enter into arrangements with parties to canvass for first class publications or other matter by which both parties could be benefitted; best references given. Address, for two days, C. F. W., Herald office.

TEA TRADE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED COUNterman, for the Vesey street trade; must have unexceptionable references. Address C. & W., Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A GERman, in a wholesale drug house. Can furnish the best references. Address GERMAN, box 185 Herald office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT SALESMAN OF GOOD address, in an art gallery. Apply at 657 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMEN. Apply at 275 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; ONE WHO HAS HAD two or three years' experience; must speak German. Apply at 335 10th av., corner of 53d st.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN; EXPERIENCED SALESmen preferred; yet a few can find employment who have good address. Apply to J. W. RHULE, 19 John st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 23, A SITUATION as clerk or collector, or any place of trust; employment main object; good reference. Address J. H., 22 Christopher st., corner of Bleecker.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, POSTED IN KEEPING books and making bills, for a furniture auction house. Apply to MACARTHY & KEWIN, junction of Fulton and Flatbush avenues, Brooklyn.

YANKEE NOTION SALESMEN, ABOUT STARTING out on their trip, can make $5 a day, easy, without any inconvenience. Address J. W. T., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN OR waiter; can take care of a garden; good references from last two employers. Address box 5,657 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; references from last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 123 West 18th st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for his coachman; can recommend him as first class in every respect. Call on or address LEIGH & MEINELL, 17 Whitehall st.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A MARRIED MAN AS coachman, the wife as cook or laundress; city or country; good references from his last employer. Address M. E., box 141 Herald office.

AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion; he understands gardening, the care of horses and cattle; is a good driver; will make himself generally useful. Address J. D., box 150 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, single, wants a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk and is willing; best reference given. Address C. D., box 113 Herald office.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION as coachman, and to make himself generally useful; can give good city reference. Address J. B., box 176 Herald office.

A GARDENER, WHO HAS FIRST CLASS QULIFICAtions for producing grapes and peaches under glass, also plant and flower grounds, vegetables, &c., having the best references, wants a situation. Address G. D. R., at Messrs. Bliss & Co.'s seed store, 41 Park row.

A GENTLEMAN NOW LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to procure a situation for his coachman; is an Englishman and a first class four-in-hand driver, and has lived in the highest of families, both in England and this country; he understands the care and treatment of horses in every particular. Call or address COACHMAN, 251 Broadway, in the iron safe store, for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; understands gardening in every part; is capable of taking charge of gentleman's place; not afraid to work; will take care of furnace and make himself generally useful; best city references. Address J. B., box 119 Herald office, for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who understands his business, in city or country; good reference from last place. Address J. B., box 141 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED man; a good city driver; has good city reference; understands the business. Call on or address WILSON, Coachman, 156 Chrystie st., rear.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving for Europe is desirous of obtaining a situation for his coachman and groom, whom he can strongly recommend in every respect. Address COMPTON, Madison Square Hotel, corner Twenty-first street and Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY ONE WHO is practically experienced in the business, with best city reference. Call on or address J. R., Harrison's, 256 West 37th street.

SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; best city and country reference; no objection to a short distance in the country.
JOHN GREEN, 66 University place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF FIVE YEARS' EXperience, a situation on a farm as manager, or in similar capacity. Address H. R., box 399 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; good careful driver; can milk; obliging; good reference. Address J. T., box 200 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, AS plain gardener; can milk and drive horses and make himself useful. Address J. L., box 204 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by an English married man: thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended. Call on or address COACHMAN, 249 West 28th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A SOber and careful driver; the best city reference; has lived with the best families 25 years. Call on or address J. T., 488 6th av., room 2.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A COACHMAN AND A groom, who have lived with my family several years, and who will be out of employment on my leaving for Europe. Apply at stable 121 East 41st st., or to J. W. CORLIES, 87 and 89 Leonard st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man; willing and obliging; best city reference from last and former employers; would like to board with the family; wants plenty of work and good wages. Call on or address G. L. N., care of D. Wright, 305 4th av.

92 NEW CHAMBERS ST.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife; no encumbrance; the man to work on a farm and take care of horses; can milk cows; the wife to do general housework; wages not so much an object as a good home for the winter. Call or address.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FRANCAISE POUR SOIGNER deux enfants de 7 a 9 ans; capable d'enseigner le Francais, coudre et coiffer. S'adresser au 18 Ouest 29me rue, pour deux jours.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER COMME bonne d'enfants, ou femme de chambre; elle peut fournir les meilleures recommandations. S'adresser au 404 Ouest 25me rue.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER comme couturiere dans une famille; sachant faire les robes et coudre a la machine. Adresser au New York Hotel, chambre 243.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP
Has the honor of announcing
HER SECOND GRAND CONCERT
AT STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, NOV. 15,
Assisted by the following
EMINENT VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL TALENT:—
Signor GIORGIO RONCONI, Baritone.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
M. HENRI KOWALSKI, Piano.
(His second appearance in America.)
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organ.
Mr. FRANK GILDER and Signor CARLO E. BOSONI, Conductors and Accompanists.
Tickets of admission (including reserved seat), $1, on sale at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; the Theatre Ticket office, 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BRIOL.
THIS DAY (MONDAY), NOV. 15,
ONLY NIGHT OF
NORMA.
MME. C. BRIOL,
in her great role of NORMA.
First appearance on any stage of
MLLE. LOUISE C. TREUER.
Reappearance of the favorite tenor,
SIGNOR B. MASSEMILIANI—COLETTI.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17,
POLIUTO.
First joint appearance of
MISS C. L. KELLOGG AND
SIGNOR C. LEFRANC.
NOTICE.—In active preparation,
WILLIAM TELL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TWO PIECES. TWO PIECES. TWO PIECES.
POOR HUMANITY. BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
Second week of Poor Humanity.
A Holiday Entertainment.
Two Pieces. Two Pieces. Two Pieces.
POOR HUMANITY and
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
Two Pieces Every Evening and at the Matinees,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
Poor Humanity. Bull in a China Shop.
Poor Humanity. Bull in a China Shop.
Poor Humanity. Bull in a China Shop.
THE THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
Like the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
Will Commence at Two P. M.
THE BEST COMPANY AND THE FINEST SCENERY,
THE BEST COMPANY AND THE FINEST SCENERY,
IN TWO PIECES. IN TWO PIECES.
SEATS SECURED FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Manager .... ROBT. W. BUTLER
BRILLIANT AND THOROUGHLY DEMONSTRATED.
IMMENSE POPULARITY.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.
THANKSGIVING ENTERTAINMENT THIS WEEK.
A constant change of programme every evening.
First week of the engagement of
JAS. F. WAMBOLD,
the favorite Negro Comedian.
HIS IMITATIONS OF BIRDS, BEASTS, FROGS, &C.
JOHNNY HART and ADD RYMAN,
authors of all the popular negro burlesques of the day,
a host in themselves, together with
HIGH JACK, THE HEELER, HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
THE OLD VETERAN. CHARLES HOWARD.
SHOO, FLY, DON'T BODDER US.
WE FEEL, WE FEEL LIKE A MORNING STAR.
Re-engagement of the great Miss HINDLE.
See Programmes for each performance.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7¾.
Box office open daily; seats reserved six days in advance.
Notice.—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.
AFTERNOON and EVENING PERFORMANCES,
for the special accommodation of little folks.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER.
THIRD WEEK THIRD WEEK
OF THE
LOTTA. BRILLIANT LOTTA. LOTTA.
LOTTA. BRILLIANT LOTTA. LOTTA.
LOTTA. BRILLIANT LOTTA. LOTTA.
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF
LITTLE NELL LITTLE NELL LITTLE NELL
and the Marchioness, Marchioness, and the Marchioness,
which must be withdrawn after Saturday evening next (in the height of success) for the introduction of further novelties.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15 (last time but five), will be presented John Brougham's four act drama from Dickens' Curiosity Shop, entitled
LITTLE NELL
LITTLE NELL
AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA AS LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
THE CAST SPECIALLY SELECTED.
Dick Swiveller .... FELIX A. VINCENT
Daniel Quilp .... EDWARD COLEMAN
Sampson Brass .... CHARLES HALE
Mrs. Quilp .... Miss KATE NEWTON
Mrs. Jarley .... Mrs. M. A. BRADSHAW
For full cast see small bills.
In the course of the piece LOTTA will introduce her
BANJO SOLOS, CLOG AND JIG DANCES, SONGS, &C.
Likewise will be presented the wonders of a
FAIR AT HIGHGATE.
LAST LITTLE NELL MATINEE SATURDAY.
NO MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1869,
LOTTA will appear in her great military drama of
FIRE FLY.
FINE CAST,
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THANKSGIVING WEEK.
GALA ENTERTAINMENTS.
First nights of the people's favorite actor,
Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD,
with his celebrated trained Dogs, CARLO and NERO.
THE LOST SHILLING. | IDIOT JACK; or,
Mr. Blanchard as Toby Flint, | THE FAMILY FEUD.
with his learned Dogs. | By the Star Company.
Mlle. La Rosa, | Pantomime of
Harry Courtaine, | THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.
Martin and Walbrum. | ROBERT BUTLER
DANCES, SONGS, &c. | AND TROUPE.
THANKSGIVING DAY—TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17,
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE. TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Seats reserved at box office and 114 Broadway, New York.

OLIVE LOGAN
will deliver her latest and most brilliant Lecture entitled
"GIRLS,"
at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening, November 17, for the benefit, and under the auspices of Post "Sumner" No. 24, G. A. R.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.
Open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, CORNER FIFTH AVEnue and Fourteenth street.—Exhibition of Paintings. "The Nine Muses," by Joseph Fagnani. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; evening from 7 to 10. Admission 25 cents.

STOP AT SCHIRMER'S, 701 AND 114 BROADWAY, and Erie Railway Office, Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, and Grand Opera House. Secure seats for MARITANA, at the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, to-night.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

CARD.—M. HARTZ, ILLUSIONIST, BEGS TO ANnounce that he has retired from the profession, and in a few days will open the premises 743 Broadway, for the sale of every description of Magical and Conjuring Apparatus, and hundreds of novelties for presents of the most beautiful, wonderful, scientific and laughable description, never before seen in the United States, from 50 cents to $10. Evening parties attended.

CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD AS
MARITANA, TO-NIGHT.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
FULL CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

SOCIAL SCIENCE SOCIETY DISCUSSION—"ARE DUties on Imports an Advantage to the Working Class?" Plympton Hall, Monday, Nov. 15, at 8 P. M. Free admission.

PIANOFORTES.

A PIANOFORTE, SUITABLE FOR BEGINNERS, $25. Beautiful rosewood Pianoforte, $150; full iron frame; splendid tone; bargain for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A.—TWO MOST ELEGANT 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianofortes for sale.—Richly finished, with round corners, carved legs, serpentine bottom, full iron plate, overstrung base, full Agraffe, rich tone; made by the most celebrated city makers; full warrantee for five years; wareroom price $775, will be sold for $375 cash; greatest bargain ever offered. Apply at 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street. Examine these superb pianos before purchasing, as they are just half price. A. L. BATTERSON.

A HANDSOME PIANOFORTE WILL BE SACRIFICED for $50. No. 74 Division street, first floor, back room. Call in the forenoon. Inquire for H. KNOOP.

A BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL TONED 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte for sale less than half original cost. Also two magnificent satin brocatel Parlor Suits, one rep Suit, and all kinds Parlor, Library, Chamber and Dining Furniture, sacrifice for cash, at 118 Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

A BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL TONED ROUND cornered rosewood Pianoforte, in use six months, made by celebrated city maker at cost of $600, will be sold for $250; rich Parlor and Bedroom Furniture at half cost, at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

AT PRIVATE SALE—SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANOforte; property family leaving city; made to order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used six months; cost $650; for $275, including stool and cover; Parlor Suit, Paintings and Bronzes at a sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth st., near Sixth av.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, RICH and powerful tone, all the modern improvements, &c., at a great sacrifice for cash, at 194 Grand street, near Mott.

A RARE CHANCE.
A fine assortment of grand, square and upright second hand Pianos of our own make, and also those of other manufacturers, for sale on the most favorable terms.
STEINWAY & SONS,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street.

A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WILL SACRIFICE a magnificent Pianoforte, cost $600, for less than $200; carved rosewood, 7 octave, overstrung bass, celebrated city maker, guaranteed five years, nearly new. 113 Seventh st.

A LARGE LOT OF PIANOS AND PARLOR ORGANS for sale at very low prices.—Pianos and Organs sold on instalments or to rent, and rent allowed if purchased at 219 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS SECOND HAND 7 octave rosewood Piano at a low price. 151 Wooster st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS—Other new and second hand Pianos for sale very low for cash or instalments on terms to suit; Pianos to rent very low.
T. S. BERRY & CO., 769 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOFORTES.—THE FINEST INSTRUMENT MANUfactured in New York is made by JENNYS & SON, 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, and their prices are the most reasonable. Second hand Pianos at bargains.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—PRICES greatly reduced for cash; new 7 octave Pianos for $275 and upward; new Cabinet Organs for $45 and upward; second hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly instalments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, $75.—A MAGNIficent seven octave rosewood Pianoforte, having overstrung bass, carved legs, &c. Great bargain for cash.
JAMES GORDON, 23 Sixth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
NINTH and LAST WEEK but ONE
of the engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear every evening EXCEPT Saturday,
as
MARY WARNER.
MARY WARNER MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT TWO.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20,
Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson's domestic drama of
TIME AND THE HOUR.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY AT TWO.
The box sheet for MARY WARNER is open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.
Parties can address the box office of the theatre, enclosing the amount, and can rely on having the best disengaged seats reserved for them.
Carriages can be ordered at 10:30.
MONDAY, Nov. 29,
Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT AS FALSTAFF.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
Twenty-fourth street, next to Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Begins every night at 8. Saturday Matinees at 2.
BRILLIANT COMEDIES BY A COMPANY OF STERLING COMEDIANS, IN THE MOST ELEGANT AND COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN NEW YORK.
MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 15,
and TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY MATINEE, for the first time, with new Scenery and Furniture a la mode, and an interesting distribution, T. W. ROBERTSON'S most delightful comic work, entitled
CASTE.
Esther Eccles (her famous original part) .. Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Polly Eccles .... Miss Fanny Davenport
The Marquis de St. Maur .... Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
George D'Alroy .... Mr. George Clarke
Captain Hawtree .... Mr. J. B. Polk
Old Eccles .... Mr. W. Davidge
Sam Gerridge .... Mr. James Lewis
Dixon .... Mr. Pierce
Wednesday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 17 and 20, for the first time since seven years, Palgrave Simpson's sterling comedy of
SECOND LOVE,
with new and picturesque scenery and an unexceptionable cast.
In active preparation, a new and original comic play, entitled
DADDY GRAY,
in which Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT will appear.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
A SPECIAL MATINEE
FOR THE
THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY
will be given at this favorite theatre on THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 2 o'clock, of
Palgrave Simpson's sterling Comedy, entitled
SECOND LOVE,
in which the whole company of distinguished comedians and favorites will take part.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD .... Directress
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, Wallace's
MARITANA.
Brookhouse Bowler, Henry Drayton, James Arnold, James G. Peakes, Annie Kemp Bowler and Mrs. C. R. Bernard in the cast.
TUESDAY EVENING—CROWN DIAMONDS.
First appearance of Mr. Henry Haigh.
THANKSGIVING DAY—A Grand Matinee.
THURSDAY EVENING—First appearance of Miss Emma Howson.
SATURDAY, Nov. 20—Grand Matinee.
Box sheet open daily at the usual places.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE New York Hotel.
Proprietor .... Mr. CHARLES WHITE
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE,
INTRODUCING A NEW AND NOVEL BILL,
OF THE MOST AMUSING AND MIRTHFUL VARIETY.
NEW ARTISTS and NEW FEATURES
FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.
MR. FRANK GIBBONS, MR. FRANK GIBBONS,
the Fearless and Daring Gymnast, in an Entirely New Act,
WHICH BIDS DEFIANCE TO ALL COMPETITORS.
MR. HARRY CLIFFORD, MR. HARRY CLIFFORD,
the Celebrated Comedian, in his
Inexhaustible Repertiore of Comicalities.
WATSON and WELLS,
the Inimitable Specimens of Song and Dance,
and Masters of Terpsichorian Art.
MLLE. IDA DEVERE, MLLE. IDA DEVERE,
the Graceful and Much Admired Premiere Danseuse.
Josephine West, Addie Johnson, Miss Clifford, Lydia Wallace, Bob Smith, Henry Mudge, J. D. Roome, Wm. Devere, M. Pike, Lew Cole, B. A. Baker, Masters Warren, Waldron, Hurley, Jordan, &c. NOTICE.—Grand Matinee Thanksgiving Day, at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
(Successor to Barnum's),
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.
Open every day and evening.
30 CENTS ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS.
THE LIONS. | | THANKSGIVING DAY,
THE TIGERS. | | THANKSGIVING DAY,
THE BEARS. | LIVING | THREE
THE HYENAS. | | THREE
THE CAMELS | | GRAND PERFORMANCES.
ELEPHANTS. | WILD | GRAND PERFORMANCES.
RHINOCEROS | | EVERY DAY at 2.
DROMEDARIES | | "YANKEE" ROBINSON'S
KANGAROOS. | BEAST. | DARIUS DUTTON.
THE COUGAR.
WALLAPUS
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP—BURLESQUE.
First appearance of the popular Australian artists,
Miss CLELIA and JEROME HOWSON.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
SHERIDAN and MACK. MOE and GOODRICH.
Gassy Nigger, Beware of the Dog. Thanksgiving Turkey, &c.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE—201 BOWERY.
A new sensational Drama, entitled
CORMAC OF THE CAVE;
CORMAC OF THE CAVE;
OR, THE HEART OF AN IRISHMAN.
Startling effects, grand tableaux, comic situations, &c.
Tremendous success of the Champion Skaters of the world,
MOE and GOODRICH.
MOE and GOODRICH
Their performance greeted with roars of laughter and applause.
CHARLES HOWARD in the REALMS OF MAGIC.
ADA FRANKLIN in "GOING TO THE RACES."
TONY PASTOR
sings another new song.
Two new Songs and Dances by the Hibernian Boys, called
"SHE'S LIKE A SUNBEAM,"
and "DEN I WAS GONE."
See the programmes for list of novelties.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THANKSGIVING DAY, GRAND MATINEE AT 2.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH STREET.
14th st. Adjoining Academy of Music. 14th st.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | CROWDED HOUSES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | STANDING ROOM ONLY.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | DAN BRYANT & DAVE REED
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | In their SENSATION Hit,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | SHOO, FLY,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | DON'T BODDER ME.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | New Songs, Chorus, Quintet and
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | COMIC PLANTATION SCENES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | Shoo, Fly, Don't BODDER Me.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | THE VANDERBILT BRONZE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | SHY-LOCK.
Thanksgiving Day, "Shoo, Fly," Matinee at 2. Admission, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
618 Broadway. 618
618 We are fearfully and wonderfully made. 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit 618

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA
TO-NIGHT AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Cheapest Opera ever given in New York.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 721 to 727 Sixth avenue.
New Classes are formed every week.
SECOND SOIREE DANSANTE, Monday Evening, Nov. 15.
Cards of admission can be had at the Hall.

OFFICE EBEN'S ORCHESTRA, 14 ST. MARK'S PLACE (Eighth street).—F. I. Eben has the honor to announce to his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe and brought with him the latest and most desirable musical compositions, in addition to his extensive repertoire. He is prepared to furnish music as heretofore for concerts, receptions, college commencements, parties, balls, or any other occasion where good music is required, from a single pianist to a full orchestra.

ANNIE KEMP BOWLES AND BROOKHOUSE BOWLES,
GREAT LYRIC ARTISTS—ENGLISH OPERA.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT.
No advance made on the people's prices.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

SOLDIERS' FAIR AND ART EXHIBITION,
At 1,193 Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, will be open to-day and evening, to dispose of the goods donated to the Ladies' Union Relief Association. A Piano presented by Steinway & Son will be sold cheap. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT ARTIST ACTOR, MR. HENRY DRAYTON,
AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT.
MARITANA, ENGLISH OPERA.

DORE ART UNION,
587 BROADWAY.
Exhibition of the Great Paintings by Gustave Dore,
587 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
Admission free to all parties desirous to join the Art Union, which is organized for the disposal of these splendid works of art in this country upon a fair and liberal basis. Prospectus post free.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING,
at 212 Fifth avenue, also at 681 Fifth avenue. Morning, afternoon or evening Classes for families. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

AT TRENOSS ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Lyric Hall, 721 to 727 Sixth avenue.
New classes are formed every week.
Second SOIREE DANSANTE Monday evening, 15th inst.
Tickets can be had at the Hall.

ACADEMY OF DANCING (FERRERO'S).
Northwest corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 351 BROOME ST., and 133 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
Instruction every day and evening.
All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons.
A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY—BROOME STREET.

BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 West Fourth street.—Classes every day and evening; all dances taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances perfectly in six private lessons.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 82 FIFTH AVENUE,
corner Fourteenth street.
NEW CLASSES.
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
Tuesdays and Fridays (for gentlemen) at 8 P. M.
Classes for beginners and general practice and instruction in all the fashionable dances.
Also classes especially designed for instruction and practice in the "Boston," Redowa, Valse a Deux Temps and the other dances adapted to waltz and galop music.

THE BALL SEASON.

THE SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW YORK Friendship Association will be held at the New York Casino, 51 to 55 East Houston street, on Saturday evening, Nov. 20, 1869. Tickets $1 50 cents, admitting gentleman and ladies.
HENRY T. ROSEN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE. ENGLISH DRAMATIC SEASON, 14th st. and 6th av., five minutes' walk from Broadway.
C. W. TAYLEURE .... Manager.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, NOV. 15,
First time of H. Leslie and J. S. Clarke's great new drama,
LONDON. | Or Lights and Shadows of | LONDON,
LONDON. | the Great City. | LONDON.
EVERY SCENE IMPORTED FROM LONDON,
at vast expense, giving beautiful and accurate representations of
London Bridge, | Fishmongers' Hall, | The Tower,
The Thames, | Billingsgate Market, | Custom House,
Charing Cross, | St. Paul's Cathedral, | Temple Bar,
The Old Bailey, | Greenwich Hospital, | Greenwich Park,
The Poultry, | Charing Cross Depot, | London Docks,
Royal Exchange, | Bank of England, | Mansion House,
And a practical representation of a
STEAMSHIP DEPARTURE FROM LONDON DOCKS.
So that to see this realistic production is as good as
A TRIP TO LONDON.
CLARA JENNINGS .... as .... ALICE HERON
Harold .... Mr. F. C. Bangs | Ralph .... Mr. Lewis Baker
Bob .... E. Righton | Toby .... C. T. Parsloe, Jr.
Chalmers .... G. F. Devere | Aspinall .... A. Fitzgerald
Ratcliffe .... H. B. Phillips | Chief Justice .... J. G. Boyd
Mrs Ratcliffe .... Mrs. A. Hind | Diggins .... E. Dennison
NOTE PRICES.—Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; family circle, 30c.
A HOLIDAY MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY,
when parents should take their children, lovers their pretty sweethearts, husbands their wives, and pleasure seekers their country cousins to VISIT LONDON.

TAMMANY. NEW YORK AMUSEMENT COMPANY.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 15, 1869.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.
THE GREAT HANLON BROTHERS,
THE GREAT HANLON BROTHERS,
THE GREAT HANLON BROTHERS,
GEORGE, WILLIAM, ALFRED,
FREDERICK, EDWARD,
VICTOR, FRANCIS, JULIAN,
AND
THE GREAT LITTLE BOB,
THE LITTLE GIANT OF GYMNASTIC ART.
FIVE ACTS BY THE HANLONS TO-NIGHT
THOROUGH POPULAR SUCCESS, H. J. WILLIAMS' new Farce,
MY TURN NEXT.
Miss ALICE HARRISON, Miss LIZZIE KELSEY,
Mr. A. H. SHELDON, Mr. LEWIS MESTAYRE,
Mr. T. H. VEENEY, Miss MAY ROBINSON.
THE FAMOUS LAURIS.
JOHN LAURI, CHARLES LAURI, HENRY LAURI, EDWARD LAURI, Madame J. LAURI, in a
ROARING PANTOMIME.
CARLTON, the popular IRISH VOCALIST,
SANDS, the Stilt Champion,
FRENCH, and the educated DICK and DASH.
Rare new Divertisement, by Professor SYLVESTER,
THE ENCHANTED CANOPY.
BRIEFS ABOUT TAMMANY.
Such entertainments draw larger audiences than the drama, as is attested by the crowded audiences at the Tammany.—HERALD, Nov. 13.
An IMMENSE CROWD assembled last night at the TAMMANY to witness, among other entertainments, an EXTRAORDINARY FEAT of THE athletes—THE HANLON BROTHERS. If any more WONDERFUL feat of the kind has ever been performed we are ignorant of it. Such as it is it will probably CROWD the TAMMANY for many weeks to come.—TIMES, NOV. 3.
MR. GROVER has collected at the TAMMANY a very large and efficient company of players and gymnasts, and is offering the public an unusually attractive PERFORMANCE.—TRIBUNE, NOV. 8.
So much ENTHUSIASM has seldom been heard in any place of amusement as has been created every evening by CROWDED audiences.—CLIPPER, NOV. 13.
** THE FOLLOWING is from Thursday's TELEGRAM. **
It is refreshing to view the performance, which has new features connected with its presentation. Such a treat we enjoyed with an ardent relish at the TAMMANY THEATRE, by the perilous feats of the talented HANLON BROTHERS. To say that these EMINENT ACROBATS are GOOD is but a feeble expression of the term. They are IMMENSE. They must be seen to be appreciated. During the years of their absence from this city the HANLONS, by ardent application to study, have attained a proficiency in their art most perfect and astounding, and it is not saying too much that THEY HAVE NO EQUAL IN THEIR LINE IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY. The CROWDED ASSEMBLAGE, at the end of each act, as if by magic instinct, rise to their feet and with DEAFENING CHEERS manifest their UNBOUNDED APPROBATION. The TAMMANY Management have secured the GREATEST ATTRACTION EVER OFFERED AT THIS HOUSE. NIGHT AFTER NIGHT the theatre is CROWDED TO REPLETION, and at the MATINEE performances the preponderance of the audience are BEVIES OF THE MOST REFINED AND FASHIONABLE LADIES. The LAURI TROUPE in PANTOMIME, the FEMALE DRUM CORPS of TWENTY PERFORMERS and a HOST of other talent form a feature of entertainment SELDOM if ever PRESENTED BY ANY PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. FAMILY CIRCLE 25 CENTS.
MATINEE. SATURDAY, AT 2.
THANKSGIVING, GALA DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 P. M.
The performance concludes at 10½.
Robertson's comedy of
HOME.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER AT THE COMEDIETTA OF
A REGULAR FIX.
The above pieces will be presented every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY NIGHTS, and SATURDAY MATINEES at 1½ P. M., with appropriate appointments, scenery and with Mr. LESTER WALLACK in both pieces; the rest of the characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. HIELD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Miss HENRIQUES, Miss GERMON, Mrs. PHILLIPS, Mrs. SEFTON, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss GREEN and Miss CLAYTON.
ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 20,
will be produced, for the first time this season, Tom Taylor's fine and powerful drama
HENRY DUNBAR.
The cast will comprise Mr. J. W. WALLACK, in the title role (his original character), Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. WILLIAMSON, Mr. HIELD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. TOM OWENS, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS and Miss GREEN.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MATINEE
SATURDAY, November 20.
Doors open at 1 P. M. To commence at 1½ P. M.
HOME
and
A REGULAR FIX.
Seats secured in advance.

"HOME"—A COMEDY IN THREE ACTS, NOW RUNning to crowded houses at Wallack's Theatre. Manuscript copies of this beautiful play, price, $25. Address ROBERT M. DEWITT, publisher, No. 13 Frankfort street, New York.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
TO-MORROW EVENING.
THE MARINER'S COMPASS.
Silas Englehart .... Mr. F. B. Conway
Hetty Arnold .... Mrs. F. B. Conway
A Matinee Performance on Thursday, Nov. 18, commencing at 2 P. M.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
OPERA BUFFA.
Monday, Nov. 15, and every evening in this week,
PARISIAN LIFE, in five acts, by J. Offenbach,
with Miss E. Chorherr in her great role as GABRIELE and Mr. R. Gutbery as BARON OF GANDREMARK, with full chorus, orchestra and new scenery. Box office now open.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
Viz.:
WEDNESDAY (Regular Matinee),
THURSDAY (Thanksgiving Day),
FRIDAY (Extra Matinee),
SATURDAY, (Regular Matinee),
at 2½ o'clock. At night begins at 8.
CONTINUED NOVELTY.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
First week of the celebrated, dashing and accomplished premiere equestrienne,
PAULINE HINDLEY,
PAULINE HINDLEY,
PAULINE HINDLEY,
FROM THE ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON.
THE GREAT ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE, OF
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
who, on every occasion, have been received with
THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC PLAUDITS,
will appear at every performance in their
STRANGE, NOVEL AND SURPRISING
ORIENTAL ATHLETIC DIVERSIONS.
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
in a brilliant selection of
ANIMATED ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.
Admission 50 cents; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Received nightly with tremendous applause.
Messrs. LEGGET AND ALLEN,
THE GREATEST DANCERS IN THE WORLD.
The most legitimate entertainment of Negro Minstrelsy in the world. Delightful part Singing by the great quartet,
WAMBOLD, PAINE, OBERIST and SHATTUCK.
Exquisite Instrumental effects. "THE BOSSES OF THE RING." John Mulligan, Bobby Newcomb, Johnny Queen, Frank Kent, Billy West, Billy Emmett, W. Bernard, Billy Birch and Charley Backus. The trouble commences at 8.
Seats secured six days in advance.

618½ BROADWAY, 618½
LADIES' NEW YORK
ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.
618½ "Know Thyself." Life Within Life. 618½
618½ No lady should 618½
618½ fail to visit this marvellous and wonderful collection. Females only in attendance. 618½
618½ Open from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 618½

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 28 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, between Union square and Fifth avenue. Second year. The best and promptest means for singing solos in all languages and concerted music; evening classes for gentlemen; also lessons in Italian. Open daily from 9 to 5 P. M. Mme. GAZZANIGA and Mr. ALBITES, Instructors and Directors. Circulars at all Music stores.

JUDGE AND JURY.—HOUSE OF COMMONS, 25 WEST Houston street.—To-night and every evening during the week, the new sensational burlesque trial—MADAME STELLA GOBBLEHALL against BARON RIVEHEAR NAILEM (Riviere vs. Riviere), suit for divorce. Concert at 7½. Opening of case at 9 P. M. F. BURNS, Proprietor.

THE NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street, and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court street, near State, Brooklyn.
THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident professors have been added to the able corps of instructors.
TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE ELEMENTARY CLASSES, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the General Conservatory offices,
820 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
128 COURT STREET, NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD'S
GRAND OPERA TROUPE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT.
WALLACE'S MARITANA.
AT PRICES UNPRECEDENTED.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

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EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BOSTON (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 27, 12 noon.
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1 P. M.,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
by the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.

First Cabin, Payable in gold.		Steerage, Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
BREMEN, HAVRE AND LONDON via SOUTHAMPTON.
The new, first class and elegant iron mail steamships DONAU, of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain G. Ernst, Thursday, Nov. 18;
MAIN, of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain K. von Oterendorp, Thursday, Nov. 25,
will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton at the following rates:—
First Cabin....$120 }
Second Cabin....72 } Gold.
Steerage....35 }
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
WESTPHALIA,
Captain H. F. SCHWENSEN, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, November 16, 1869, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers for Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold.
Payable in United States gold.
The HAMMONIA to sail November 23; BORUSSIA, as extra steamer, November 27.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From New York only $30, steerage.
NEBRASKA....Guard....Wednesday, November 17
MANHATTAN....Forsyth....Wednesday, November 24
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Passage from and to New York, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard, will sail from pier 46 North river, for Queenstown and Liverpool direct, on Wednesday, November 17, at 2½ o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Nemesis..Wednesday, Nov. 17 Aleppo.....Thursday, Dec. 2
Malta......Thursday, Nov. 18 Scotia.....Wednesday, Dec. 8
Russia....Wednesday, Nov. 24 Tripoli.....Thursday, Dec. 9
Tarifa.....Thursday, Nov. 25 Cuba.....Wednesday, Dec. 15
Samaria..Wednesday, Dec. 1 Palmyra.....Thursday, Dec. 16
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130 gold Second Cabin....$80 gold
First Cabin to Paris....$145 gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin....$80 gold Steerage....$30 currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
Steamer of 17th November will not carry passengers.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
MALTA sails Thursday, Nov. 18, 9 A. M. precisely.
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLIN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—
Iowa....Nov. 20 | Europa....Dec. 11
Caledonia....Nov. 27 | India....Dec. 18
Columbia....Dec. 4 | Cambria....Dec. 25
—and every Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, Thompson, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $80 and $100; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEBRASKA....Wednesday, Nov. 17
HELVETIA....Saturday, Nov. 20
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.—LONDON AND NEW York Steamship Line.—Steamers fortnightly from pier No. 3 North river. Passage at $90, $70 and $30, currency.
PARAGUAY....Nov. 20 ATALANTA....Dec. 18
BELLONA....Dec. 4 CELLA....Jan. 1
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at cheapest currency rate, apply at 55 Broadway.
For freight apply at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau....Saturday, Nov. 27
PEREIRE, Duchesne....Saturday, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont....Saturday, Dec. 25
Rates of Passage payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest or Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $75.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.'S EMIGRATION OFFICE, 86 South street, issue sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and passage tickets from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates. Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., 86 South street.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—OFFICIAL passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's office, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First Class, $140 to $180, Steerage, $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon on 5th and 21st of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
November 20—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain ——.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco December 1 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on the wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on Friday, November 19. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burthen, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, on Tuesday, November 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 43, North river. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene....November 18
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams....November 25
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, via Nassau..December 2
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, at 3 P. M., from pier 17 East river.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Phillips....Tuesday, Nov. 16
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken....Saturday, Dec. 4
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston Steamers.
Sailing every Saturday, at 2 P. M., touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer VIRGINIA, Captain Kennedy, at pier 21 East river, will sail on Saturday, November 20.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahan & Co., free of wharfage, drayage or commissions for receiving or forwarding.
Insurance guaranteed as low as by any other route. No detention at Galveston. For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR MOBILE—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch
The first class steamer MERCEDITA, Captain Starkey, on Saturday, November 20, from pier 29 North river, at 3 P. M.
Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent to Mobile.
Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATERSON, Agent, 197 West street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
comprising the first class steamships
MISSISSIPPI....Captain William P. Henry
CRESCENT CITY....Captain J. B. Hildreth
SHERMAN....Captain Henry S. Quick
GENERAL MEADE....Captain A. W. Sampson
UNITED STATES....Captain G. L. Norton
CRESCENT CITY,
Captain J. B. Hildreth,
will be despatched on Saturday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 12 North river.
Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
The UNITED STATES will succeed Wednesday, Nov. 24.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
FREDERIC BAKER,
40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MARIPOSA, Kemble....Saturday, November 20
GEO. CROMWELL, Clapp....Saturday, November 27
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship VICTOR, Gurdon Gates, will leave pier 21 East river Saturday, November 20.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken at through rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
The BIENVILLE will follow from pier 36 North river.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS the South and Southwest.—Regular line.
The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Ryder, commander, will sail
THURSDAY, November 18, at 3 P. M.,
from pier No. 4 North river, foot of Rector street.
Price of passage reduced to $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, 73 William street.
The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA will sail Nov. 25.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHwest and Florida Ports.—New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
JAMES ADGER, Captain T. J. Lockwood,
on Tuesday, November 16, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 8 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The CHAMPION will follow and sail on Saturday, November 20.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMERS LEAVE FOR SAVANNAH, GA., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship ticket office, 13 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, the Seaboard Inland Line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37 North river, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—THE ELEgant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave pier 44 North river near Spring street, every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points North, West and East. Tickets and rooms at DODD'S Express 429 and 944 Broadway, New York and No. 1 Court street, Brooklyn, and 393 West street.

YONKERS FERRY.—LEAVES PIER 35 NORTH RIVER at 4 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Freight received daily. Office 223 West street.

MUSICAL.

A LADY WITH A THOROUGH MUSICAL EDUCAtion gives lessons on the piano for $10 per quarter, at pupil's residence; at her own, $8. Address or call on MUSIC TEACHER, 273 West Fifty-second street.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO and singing at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 120 Herald office.

A LADY LATELY ARRIVED IN THE UNITED States, pupil of an eminent German professor, and who has been teaching for some years, will give lessons on the pianoforte and in artistic singing; instruction given at pupil's residence. For terms, &c., call on or address Miss PARTELOW, 101 Waverley place.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
54 UNION SQUARE, now No. 211 Fourth avenue.
M. RADEN, Sec'y. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

CHOIR BOYS WANTED.—BOYS, WITH GOOD VOICES, aged 14 and under, will be taught music and paid salaries, for singing in church. Address CHORAL SERVICE, box 125 Herald office.

FIRST CLASS CREMONA VIOLINS FOR SALE—Among which is a rare beauty of Nicolas Amati, in a most excellent state of preservation.
GEORGE GEMUNDER, Violin maker, 174 Ninth street.

MELODEON FOR SALE—A NO. 1. INQUIRE AT 309 Broome street, in the saloon.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY—MANUfacturers of first class Organs only. The largest assortment in the country at lowest prices, which are fixed and invariable; $50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms 596 Broadway, New York.

BILLIARDS.

WANTED—A SMALL BILLIARD TABLE, WITH cues, balls, &c. Address M., station D.

WANTED—BILLIARD TABLE, FOUR POCKET, ¾ size; must be in good order. Address, stating price and where it can be seen, IL., box 224 Herald office.

FURNITURE.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, LARGE Mirrors, &c., BATTERSON'S, 681 and 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street. Dry, clean and no moths. Twenty-five years' experience. Furniture boxed for shipping. All kinds Furniture removed, in or out of the city, by job or load.

A VERY FINE SET OF BLACK WALNUT BEDROOM Furniture, made to order by one of the best makers in the city, cost $275, and will be sold for $175; perfectly new and sold on account of breaking up housekeeping. Call at 241 East Thirty-fourth street.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF PARLOR SUITS, COVered in silk brocatel, striped reps and plain reps, and all kinds other custom made furniture, very cheap, for cash at 56 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mulberry street.

AT PRIVATE SALE—PROPERTY FAMILY LEAVING city; Parlor Suit, covered brocatel; cost $450, for $175; one do., $70; Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Etagere, Mirrors, Silver Plate, Chamber, Dining Room Furniture, Chinaware; sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue. No connection with any other store.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above, at O'FARRELL & GREENE'S, 250 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street. Weekly or monthly payments taken.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; manhood restored. Office and consultations very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker st.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, having over 18 years successful and uninterrupted practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine; relief to the most anxious in 24 hours. Elegant room for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured.) Dr. ASCHER, No. 2 Amity Place, (Laurens street.)

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES IS DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street; his powerful medicines, safe and certain $5. Also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored. Consultation at all hours.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicine; his powerful, safe monthly pills and drops, $5; circular first post.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury, by Dr. Evans' Magical Invigorator; lost manhood restored in 15 minutes; price $5; circular free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

DR. OLIN, 27 BOND STREET, TREATS SUCCESSfully all private diseases. Either sex, married or single, suffering from the follies of youth, may apply and be cured. Consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; thirty-four years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DU. BOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LADIES NEEDING PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATMENT should, without delay, consult Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street. Office very private. Medicines to order, &c.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCE, RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach st. Forty years private practice.

MADAME ADOLPH, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, WARrants to cure all female complaints; pleasant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. 3?? Bowery, near Fourth street.

POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE 'LONGSHOREMEN AND workingmen of the Seventh ward, held at 115 East Broadway, on Saturday evening, November 13, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That Mr. John Gannon is our choice for Assistant Alderman of the Seventh ward, and we will use all honorable means to elect him to said position.
Resolved, That we unanimously recommend him for the Tammany nomination, as we pledge ourselves to give him our united support. THOMAS WESTMAN, Chairman.
CHARLES SMITH, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE THOMAS A. LEDWITH CLUB will be held at Keller's Sixteenth Ward Hotel, 263 West Seventeenth street, on Monday evening, November 15, at 7½ o'clock. By order of GEORGE STEVENSON, Temporary Chairman.

HENRY HUGHES ALDERMANIC CLUB,
Fifth Aldermanic District.
At a meeting of the above named club, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—held at 145 Spring street.
Resolved, That we the citizens of the Fifth Aldermanic district do unite for the purpose of demanding from the chairman of Tammany Hall General Committee of this Aldermanic district the nomination of Henry Hughes for Alderman and Isaac Robinson for Assistant Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic district.
Whereas we know them to be upright and honorable men, fully capable to hold and fulfil the duties of the position to the satisfaction of the citizens or the district;
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait upon the leaders of the party for the purpose of pressing their claims and making known their wishes to them.
Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support Mr. Hughes and Mr. Robinson against all odds and against all opposition should they see fit to request it.
JOHN CAVANAGH, President.
WALTER S. BETTS, Secretary.

POLITICAL FLAGS FOR THE MILLION.
SMITH, 641 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street.

SHANDLEY CAMPAIGN CLUB.—AT A MEETING ON Saturday, November 13, held at 83 Market street, the following resolutions were adopted:—
Resolved, That the members of Shandley Campaign Club do hereby endorse Mr. Shandley for Police Justice.
Resolved, That we recognize in Mr. Shandley our worthy friend and pledge him our united support.
Benjamin Wells, President; Jeremiah Delaney, Vice President; William O'Neill, Treasurer; John Vance, Secretary; Patrick Donovan, Corresponding Secretary; John J. Kelly, Sergeant-at-Arms.
Meeting every Monday night at 7½ o'clock.

EXPRESSES.

A. F. & G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE, BAGGAGE EXpress, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.—Furniture moved, city or country. Furniture, Pianos packed, shipped, stored. Money advanced.

DENTISTRY

$40 FOR A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH ON GOLD—$30 on platina, $10 to $20 on rubber and aluminum, at Dr. WAIT & SON'S Dental Institute, 117 23d st., near 4th avenue. Extracting under gas without extra charge.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GERMAN WISHES A PLACE AS SALESMAN. ADdress No. 314 West 35th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COMPETENT MAN CAN HAVE A PERMANENT situation as deliverer or county agent. Apply at 27 Beekman st., third floor, from 10 to 4.

A YOUNG MAN, RECENTLY FROM THE WEST, wishes a situation as grocery clerk, bartender or porter. Address T. MEAGHER, 551 11th av.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—AS RECEIVING CLERK in office; one having $200 to loan on security can have permanent situation. Address MANUFACTORY, Herald office.

A FUR SALESMAN WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED fur salesman wanted, who is accustomed to serve first class city retail trade and understands the business and goods perfectly. Apply to C. H. ZUGALLE, 39 Maiden lane.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO CANVASS THE COUNties of Orange, Columbia, Ulster and Dutchess, would like to enter into arrangements with parties to canvass for first class publications or other matter by which both parties could be benefitted; best references given. Address, for two days, C. F. W., Herald office.

TEA TRADE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED COUNterman, for the Vesey street trade; must have unexceptionable references. Address C. & W., Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A GERman, in a wholesale drug house. Can furnish the best references. Address GERMAN, box 185 Herald office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT SALESMAN OF GOOD address, in an art gallery. Apply at 657 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMEN. Apply at 275 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; ONE WHO HAS HAD two or three years' experience; must speak German. Apply at 885 10th av., corner of 53d st.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN; EXPERIENCED SALESmen preferred; yet a few can find employment who have good address. Apply to J. W. RHULE, 19 John st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 23, A SITUATION as clerk or collector, or any place of trust; employment main object; good reference. Address J. H., 22 Christopher st., corner of Bleecker.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, POSTED IN KEEPING books and making bills, for a furniture auction house. Apply to McCARTHY & KEWIN, junction of Fulton and Flatbush avenues, Brooklyn.

YANKEE NOTION SALESMEN, ABOUT STARTING out on their trip, can make $5 a day, easy, without any inconvenience. Address J. W. T., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN OR waiter; can take care of a garden; good references from last two employers. Address box 5,657 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; references from last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 123 West 18th st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for his coachman; can recommend him as first class in every respect. Call on or address LEIGH & MEINELL, 17 Whitehall st.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A MARRIED MAN AS coachman, the wife as cook or laundress; city or country; good references from his last employer. Address M. E., box 141 Herald office.

AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion; he understands gardening, the care of horses and cattle; is a good driver; will make himself generally useful. Address J. D., box 150 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, single, wants a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk and is willing; best reference given. Address C. D., box 113 Herald office.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION as coachman, and to make himself generally useful; can give good city reference. Address J. B., box 176 Herald office.

A GARDENER, WHO HAS FIRST CLASS QULIFICAtions for producing grapes and peaches under glass, also plant and flower grounds, vegetables, &c., having the best references, wants a situation. Address G. D. R., at Messrs. Bliss & Co.'s seed store, 41 Park row.

A GENTLEMAN NOW LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to procure a situation for his coachman; is an Englishman and a first class four-in-hand driver, and has lived in the highest of families, both in England and this country; he understands the care and treatment of horses in every particular. Call or address COACHMAN, 251 Broadway, in the iron safe store, for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; understands gard ening in every part; is capable of taking charge of gentleman's place; not afraid to work; will take care of furnace and make himself generally useful; best city references. Address J. B., box 119 Herald office, for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who understands his business, in city or country; good reference from last place. Address J. B., box 141 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED man; a good city driver; has good city reference; understands the business. Call on or address WILSON, Coachman, 156 Chrystie st., rear.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving for Europe is desirous of obtaining a situation for his coachman and groom, whom he can strongly recommend in every respect. Address COMPTON, Madison Square Hotel, corner Twenty-first street and Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY ONE WHO is practically experienced in the business, with best city reference. Call on or address J. R., Harrison's, 256 West 37th street.

SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; best city and country reference; no objection to a short distance in the country.
JOHN GREEN, 66 University place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF FIVE YEARS' EXperience, a situation on a farm as manager, or in similar capacity. Address H. R., box 899 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; good careful driver; can milk; obliging; good reference. Address J. T., box 200 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, AS plain gardener; can milk and drive horses and make himself useful. Address J. L., box 204 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by an English married man; thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended. Call on or address COACHMAN, 249 West 28th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A SOber and careful driver; the best city reference; has lived with the best families 25 years. Call on or address J. T., 488 6th av., room 2.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A COACHMAN AND A groom, who have lived with my family several years, and who will be out of employment on my leaving for Europe. Apply at stable 121 East 41st st., or to J. W. CORLIES, 87 and 89 Leonard st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man; willing and obliging; best city reference from last and former employers; would like to board with the family; wants plenty of work and good wages. Call on or address G. L. N., care of D. Wright, 305 4th av.

92 NEW CHAMBERS ST.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife; no encumbrance; the man to work on a farm and take care of horses; can milk cows; the wife to do general housework; wages not so much an object as a good home for the winter. Call or address.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FRANCAISE POUR SOIGNER deux enfants de 7 à 9 ans; capable d'enseigner le Français, coudre et coiffer. S'adresser au 18 Ouest 29me rue, pour deux jours.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER COMME bonne d'enfants, ou femme de chambre; elle peut fournir les meilleures recommandations. S'adresser au 404 Ouest 25me rue.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER comme couturière dans une famille; sachant faire les robes et coudre à la machine. Adresser au New York Hotel, chambre 343.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP
Has the honor of announcing
HER SECOND GRAND CONCERT
AT STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, NOV. 15,
Assisted by the following
EMINENT VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL TALENT:—
Signor GIORGIO RONCONI, Baritone.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
M. HENRI KOWALSKI, Piano.
(His second appearance in America.)
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organ.
Mr. FRANK GILDER and Signor CARLO E. BOSONI, Conductors and Accompanists.
Tickets of admission (including reserved seat), $1, on sale at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; the Theatre Ticket office, 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BRIOL.
THIS DAY (MONDAY), NOV. 15,
ONLY NIGHT OF
NORMA.
MME. C. BRIOL,
in her great role of NORMA.
First appearance on any stage of
MLLE. LOUISE C. TREUER.
Reappearance of the favorite tenor,
SIGNOR B. MASSEMILIANI—COLETTI.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17,
POLIUTO.
First joint appearance of
MISS C. L. KELLOGG AND
SIGNOR C. LEFRANC.
NOTICE.—In active preparation,
WILLIAM TELL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TWO PIECES. TWO PIECES. TWO PIECES.
POOR HUMANITY. BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
Second week of Poor Humanity.
A Holiday Entertainment.
Two Pieces. Two Pieces. Two Pieces.
POOR HUMANITY and
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
Two Pieces Every Evening and at the Matinees,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
Poor Humanity. Bull in a China Shop.
Poor Humanity. Bull in a China Shop.
Poor Humanity. Bull in a China Shop.
THE THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
Like the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
Will Commence at Two P. M.
THE BEST COMPANY AND THE FINEST SCENERY,
THE BEST COMPANY AND THE FINEST SCENERY,
IN TWO PIECES. IN TWO PIECES.
SEATS SECURED FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Manager....ROBT. W. BUTLER
BRILLIANT AND THOROUGHLY DEMONSTRATED.
IMMENSE POPULARITY.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.
THANKSGIVING ENTERTAINMENT THIS WEEK.
A constant change of programme every evening.
First week of the engagement of
JAS. F. WAMBOLD,
the favorite Negro Comedian.
HIS IMITATIONS OF BIRDS, BEASTS, FROGS, &C.
JOHNNY HART and ADD RYMAN,
authors of all the popular negro burlesques of the day,
a host in themselves, together with
HIGH JACK, THE HEELER, HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
THE OLD VETERAN, CHARLES HOWARD.
SHOO, FLY, DON'T BODDER US.
WE FEEL, WE FEEL LIKE A MORNING STAR.
Re-engagement of the great Miss HINDLE.
See Programmes for each performance.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7¾.
Box office open daily; seats reserved six days in advance.
Notice.—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.
AFTERNOON and EVENING PERFORMANCES,
for the special accommodation of little folks.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER.
THIRD WEEK THIRD WEEK
OF THE
LOTTA. BRILLIANT LOTTA. LOTTA.
LOTTA. BRILLIANT LOTTA. LOTTA.
LOTTA. BRILLIANT LOTTA. LOTTA.
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF
LITTLE NELL LITTLE NELL LITTLE NELL
and the Marchioness, Marchioness, and the Marchioness,
which must be withdrawn after Saturday evening next (in the height of success) for the introduction of further novelties.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15 (last time but five), will be presented John Brougham's four act drama from Dickens' Curiosity Shop, entitled
LITTLE NELL
LITTLE NELL
AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA AS LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
THE CAST SPECIALLY SELECTED.
Dick Swiveller....FELIX A. VINCENT
Daniel Quilp....EDWARD COLEMAN
Sampson Brass....CHARLES HALE
Mrs. Quilp....Miss KATE NEWTON
Mrs. Jarley....Mrs. M. A. BRADSHAW
For full cast see small bills.
In the course of the piece LOTTA will introduce her
BANJO SOLOS, CLOG AND JIG DANCES, SONGS, &C.
Likewise will be presented the wonders of a
FAIR AT HIGHGATE.
LAST LITTLE NELL MATINEE SATURDAY.
NO MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1869,
LOTTA will appear in her great military drama of
FIRE FLY.
FINE CAST,
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THANKSGIVING WEEK.
GALA ENTERTAINMENTS.
First nights of the people's favorite actor,
Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD,
with his celebrated trained Dogs, CARLO and NERO.
THE LOST SHILLING. | IDIOT JACK; or,
Mr. Blanchard as Toby Flint, with his learned Dogs. | THE FAMILY FEUD. By the Star Company.
Mlle. La Rosa. | Pantomime of
Harry Courtaine, | THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.
Martin and Walbrum. | ROBERT BUTLER
DANCES, SONGS, &c. | AND TROUPE.
THANKSGIVING DAY—TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17,
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE. TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Seats reserved at box office and 114 Broadway, New York.

OLIVE LOGAN
will deliver her latest and most brilliant Lecture entitled
"GIRLS,"
at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening, November 17, for the benefit, and under the auspices of Post "Sumner" No. 24, G. A. R.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.
Open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, CORNER FIFTH AVEnue and Fourteenth street.—Exhibition of Paintings. "The Nine Muses," by Joseph Fagnani. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; evening from 7 to 10. Admission 25 cents.

STOP AT SCHIRMER'S, 701 AND 114 BROADWAY, and Erie Railway Office, Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, and Grand Opera House. Secure seats for
MARITANA, at the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, to-night.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

CARD.—M. HARTZ, ILLUSIONIST, BEGS TO ANnounce that he has retired from the profession, and in a few days will open the premises 743 Broadway, for the sale of every description of Magical and Conjuring Apparatus, and hundreds of novelties for presents of the most beautiful, wonderful, scientific and laughable description, never before seen in the United States, from 50 cents to $50. Evening parties attended.

CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD AS
MARITANA, TO-NIGHT.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
FULL CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

SOCIAL SCIENCE SOCIETY DISCUSSION—"ARE DUties on Imports an Advantage to the Working Class?" Plympton Hall, Monday, Nov. 15, at 8 P. M. Free admission.

PIANOFORTES.

A PIANOFORTE, SUITABLE FOR BEGINNERS, $25. Beautiful rosewood Pianoforte, $150; full iron frame; splendid tone; bargain for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 13 Amity street, near Broadway.

A.—TWO MOST ELEGANT 7¾ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianofortes for sale.—Richly finished, with round corners, carved legs, serpentine bottom, full iron plate, overstrung base, full Agraffe, rich tone; made by the most celebrated city makers; full warrantee for five years; wareroom price $775, will be sold for $375 cash; greatest bargain ever offered. Apply at 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street. Examine these superb pianos before purchasing, as they are just half price. A. L. BATTERSON.

A HANDSOME PIANOFORTE WILL BE SACRIFICED for $50. No. 74 Division street, first floor, back room. Call in the forenoon. Inquire for H. KNOOP.

A BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL TONED 7¾ octave rosewood Pianoforte for sale less than half original cost. Also two magnificent satin brocatel Parlor Suits, one rep Suit, and all kinds Parlor, Library, Chamber and Dining Furniture, sacrifice for cash, at 118 Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

A BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL TONED ROUND cornered rosewood Pianoforte, in use six months, made by celebrated city maker at cost of $600, will be sold for $250; rich Parlor and Bedroom Furniture at half cost, at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

AT PRIVATE SALE—SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANOforte; property family leaving city; made to order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used six months; cost $650; for $275, including stool and cover; Parlor Suit, Paintings and Bronzes at a sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth st., near Sixth av.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, RICH and powerful tone, all the modern improvements, &c., at a great sacrifice for cash, at 194 Grand street, near Mott.

A RARE CHANCE.
A fine assortment of grand, square and upright second hand Pianos of our own make, and also those of other manufacturers, for sale on the most favorable terms.
STEINWAY & SONS,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street.

A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WILL SACRIFICE a magnificent Pianoforte, cost $600, for less than $200; carved rosewood, 7 octave, overstrung bass, celebrated city maker, guaranteed five years, nearly new. 113 Seventh st.

A LARGE LOT OF PIANOS AND PARLOR ORGANS for sale at very low prices.—Pianos and Organs sold on instalments or to rent, and rent allowed if purchased at 219 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS SECOND HAND 7 octave rosewood Piano at a low price. 151 Wooster st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS—Other new and second hand Pianos for sale very low for cash or instalments on terms to suit; Pianos to rent very low.
T. S. BERRY & CO., 769 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOFORTES.—THE FINEST INSTRUMENT MANUfactured in New York is made by JENNYS & SON, 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, and their prices are the most reasonable. Second hand Pianos at bargains.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—PRICES greatly reduced for cash; new 7 octave Pianos for $275 and upward; new Cabinet Organs for $45 and upward; second hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly instalments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, $75.—A MAGNIficent seven octave rosewood Pianoforte, having overstrung bass, carved legs, &c. Great bargain for cash.
JAMES GORDON, 23 Sixth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
NINTH and LAST WEEK but ONE
of the engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear every evening EXCEPT Saturday,
as
MARY WARNER.
MARY WARNER MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT TWO.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20,
Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson's domestic drama of
TIME AND THE HOUR.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY AT TWO.
The box sheet for MARY WARNER is open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.
Parties can address the box office of the theatre, enclosing the amount, and can rely on having the best disengaged seats reserved for them.
Carriages can be ordered at 10:30.
MONDAY, Nov. 29,
Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT AS FALSTAFF.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
Twenty-fourth street, next to Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Begins every night at 8. Saturday Matinees at 2.
BRILLIANT COMEDIES BY A COMPANY OF STERLING COMEDIANS, IN THE MOST ELEGANT AND COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN NEW YORK.
MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 15,
and TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY MATINEE, for the first time, with new Scenery and Furniture a la mode, and an interesting distribution, T. W. ROBERTSON'S most delightful comic work, entitled
CASTE.
Esther Eccles (her famous original part)..Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Polly Eccles....Miss Fanny Davenport
The Marquis de St. Maur....Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
George D'Alroy....Mr. George Clarke
Captain Hawtree....Mr. J. B. Polk
Old Eccles....Mr. W. Davidge
Sam Gerridge....Mr. James Lewis
Dixon....Mr. Pierce
Wednesday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 17 and 20, for the first time since seven years, Palgrave Simpson's sterling comedy of
SECOND LOVE,
with new and picturesque scenery and an unexceptionable cast.
In active preparation, a new and original comic play, entitled
DADDY GRAY,
in which Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT will appear.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
A SPECIAL MATINEE
FOR THE
THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY
will be given at this favorite theatre on THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 2 o'clock, of
Palgrave Simpson's sterling Comedy, entitled
SECOND LOVE,
in which the whole company of distinguished comedians and favorites will take part.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD....Directress
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, Wallace's
MARITANA.
Brookhouse Bowler, Henry Drayton, James Arnold, James G. Peakes, Annie Kemp Bowler and Mrs. C. R. Bernard in the cast.
TUESDAY EVENING—CROWN DIAMONDS.
First appearance of Mr. Henry Haigh.
THANKSGIVING DAY—A Grand Matinee.
THURSDAY EVENING—First appearance of Miss Emma Howson.
SATURDAY, Nov. 20—Grand Matinee.
Box sheet open daily at the usual places.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE New York Hotel.
Proprietor....Mr. CHARLES WHITE
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE,
INTRODUCING A NEW AND NOVEL BILL,
OF THE MOST AMUSING AND MIRTHFUL VARIETY.
NEW ARTISTS and NEW FEATURES
FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.
MR. FRANK GIBBONS, MR. FRANK GIBBONS,
the Fearless and Daring Gymnast, in an Entirely New Act,
WHICH BIDS DEFIANCE TO ALL COMPETITORS.
MR. HARRY CLIFFORD, MR. HARRY CLIFFORD,
the Celebrated Comedian, in his
Inexhaustible Repertiore of Comicalities.
WATSON and WELLS,
the Inimitable Specimens of Song and Dance,
and Masters of Terpsichorian Art.
MLLE. IDA DEVERE, MLLE. IDA DEVERE,
the Graceful and Much Admired Premiere Danseuse.
Josephine West, Addie Johnson, Miss Clifford, Lydia Wallace, Bob Smith, Henry Mudge, J. D. Roome, Wm. Devere, M. Pike, Lew Cole, B. A. Baker, Masters Warren, Waldron, Hurley, Jordan, &c. NOTICE.—Grand Matinee Thanksgiving Day, at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
(Successor to Barnum's),
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.
Open every day and evening.
30 CENTS ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS.

THE LIONS.		THANKSGIVING DAY,
THE TIGERS.		THANKSGIVING DAY,
THE BEARS.	LIVING	THREE
THE HYENAS.		THREE
THE CAMELS.		GRAND PERFORMANCES.
ELEPHANTS.	WILD	GRAND PERFORMANCES.
RHINOCEROS.		EVERY DAY at 2.
DROMEDARIES.		"YANKEE" ROBINSON'S
KANGAROOS.	BEAST.	DARIUS DUTTON.
THE COUGAR.		
WALLAPUS.		

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP—BURLESQUE.
First appearance of the popular Australian artists,
Miss CLELIA and JEROME HOWSON.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
SHERIDAN and MACK. MOE and GOODRICH.
Gassy Nigger, Beware of the Dog. Thanksgiving Turkey, &c.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE—201 BOWERY.
A new sensational Drama, entitled
CORMAC OF THE CAVE;
CORMAC OF THE CAVE;
OR, THE HEART OF AN IRISHMAN.
Startling effects, grand tableaux, comic situations, &c.
Tremendous success of the Champion Skaters of the world,
MOE and GOODRICH.
MOE and GOODRICH.
Their performance greeted with roars of laughter and applause.
CHARLES HOWARD in the REALMS OF MAGIC.
ADA FRANKLIN in "GOING TO THE RACES."
TONY PASTOR
sings another new song.
Two new Songs and Dances by the Hibernian Boys, called
"SHE'S LIKE A SUNBEAM,"
and "DEN I WAS GONE."
See the programmes for list of novelties.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THANKSGIVING DAY, GRAND MATINEE AT 2.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH STREET.
14th st. Adjoining Academy of Music. 14th st.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,	CROWDED HOUSES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,	STANDING ROOM ONLY.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,	DAN BRYANT & DAVE REED
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,	In their SENSATION Hit,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,	SHOO, FLY,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,	DON'T BODDER ME.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,	New Songs, Chorus, Quintet and
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,	COMIC PLANTATION SCENES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,	Shoo, Fly, Don't BODDER Me.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,	THE VANDERBILT BRONZE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,	SHY-LOCK.

Thanksgiving Day, "Shoo, Fly," Matinee at 2. Admission, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
Broadway.
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA
TO-NIGHT AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Cheapest Opera ever given in New York.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 721 to 727 Sixth avenue.
New Classes are formed every week.
SECOND SOIREE DANSANTE, Monday Evening, Nov. 15.
Cards of admission can be had at the Hall.

OFFICE EBEN'S ORCHESTRA, 14 ST. MARK'S PLACE (Eighth street).—F. I. Eben has the honor to announce to his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe and brought with him the latest and most desirable musical compositions, in addition to his extensive repertoire. He is prepared to furnish music as heretofore for concerts, receptions, college commencements, parties, balls, or any other occasion where good music is required, from a single pianist to a full orchestra.

ANNIE KEMP BOWLES AND BROOKHOUSE BOWLES, GREAT LYRIC ARTISTS—ENGLISH OPERA.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT.
No advance made on the people's prices.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

SOLDIERS' FAIR AND ART EXHIBITION,
At 1,193 Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, will be open to-day and evening, to dispose of the goods donated to the Ladies' Union Relief Association. A Piano presented by Steinway & Son will be sold cheap. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT ARTIST ACTOR, MR. HENRY DRAYTON, AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT.
MARITANA, ENGLISH OPERA.

DORE ART UNION,
587 BROADWAY.
Exhibition of the Great Paintings by Gustave Dore,
587 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
Admission free to all parties desirous to join the Art Union, which is organized for the disposal of these splendid works of art in this country upon a fair and liberal basis. Prospectus post free.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, at 212 Fifth avenue, also at 681 Fifth avenue. Morning, afternoon or evening Classes for families. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

AT TRENOSS ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 721 to 727 Sixth avenue.
New classes are formed every week.
Second SOIREE DANSANTE Monday evening, 15th inst.
Tickets can be had at the Hall.

ACADEMY OF DANCING (FERRERO'S),
Northwest corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 351 BROOME ST., and 133 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
Instruction every day and evening.
All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons.
A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY—BROOME STREET.

BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 West Fourth street.—Classes every day and evening; all dances taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances perfectly in six private lessons.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 82 FIFTH AVENUE, corner Fourteenth street.
NEW CLASSES.
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
Tuesdays and Fridays (for gentlemen) at 8 P. M.
Classes for beginners and general practice and instruction in all the fashionable dances.
Also classes especially designed for instruction and practice in the "Boston," Redowa, Valse a Deux Temps and the other dances adapted to waltz and galop music.

THE BALL SEASON.

THE SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW YORK Friendship Association will be held at the New York Casino, 51 to 55 East Houston street, on Saturday evening, Nov. 20, 1869. Tickets 50 cents, admitting gentleman and ladies. HENRY T. ROSEN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE. ENGLISH DRAMATIC SEASON.
14th st. and 6th av., five minutes' walk from Broadway.
C. W. TAYLEURE....Manager.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, NOV. 15,
First time of H. Leslie and J. S. Clarke's great new drama,
LONDON. | Or Lights and Shadows of | LONDON.
LONDON. | the Great City. | LONDON.
EVERY SCENE IMPORTED FROM LONDON,
at vast expense, giving beautiful and accurate representations of

London Bridge,	Fishmongers' Hall,	The Tower,
The Thames,	Billingsgate Market,	Custom House,
Charing Cross,	St. Paul's Cathedral,	Temple Bar,
The Old Bailey,	Greenwich Hospital,	Greenwich Park,
The Poultry,	Charing Cross Depot,	London Docks,
Royal Exchange,	Bank of England,	Mansion House,

And a practical representation of a
STEAMSHIP DEPARTURE FROM LONDON DOCKS.
So that to see this realistic production is as good as
A TRIP TO LONDON.
CLARA JENNINGS....as....ALICE HERON
Harold....Mr. F. C. Bangs | Ralph....Mr. Lewis Baker
Bob....E. Righton | Toby....C. T. Parsloe, Jr.
Chalmers....G. F. Devere | Aspinall....A. Fitzgerald
Ratcliffe....H. B. Phillips | Chief Justice....J. G. Boyd
Mrs Ratcliffe....Mrs. A. Hind | Diggins....E. Dennison
NOTE PRICES.—Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; family circle, 30c.
A HOLIDAY MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY,
when parents should take their children, lovers their pretty sweethearts, husbands their wives, and pleasure seekers their country cousins to VISIT LONDON.

TAMMANY. NEW YORK AMUSEMENT COMPANY.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 15, 1869.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.
THE GREAT HANLON BROTHERS,
THE GREAT HANLON BROTHERS,
THE GREAT HANLON BROTHERS,
GEORGE, WILLIAM, ALFRED,
FREDERICK, EDWARD,
VICTOR, FRANCIS, JULIAN,
AND
THE GREAT LITTLE BOB,
THE LITTLE GIANT OF GYMNASTIC ART.
FIVE ACTS BY THE HANLONS TO-NIGHT
THOROUGH POPULAR SUCCESS, H. J. WILLIAMS' new Farce,
MY TURN NEXT.
Miss ALICE HARRISON, Miss LIZZIE KELSEY,
Mr. A. H. SHELDON, Mr. LEWIS MESTAYRE,
Mr. T. H. VEENEY, Miss MAY ROBINSON.
THE FAMOUS LAURIS.
JOHN LAURI, CHARLES LAURI, HENRY LAURI, EDWARD LAURI, Madame J. LAURI, in a
ROARING PANTOMIME.
CARLTON, the popular IRISH VOCALIST,
SANDS, the Stilt Champion,
FRENCH, and the educated DICK and DASH.
Rare new Divertisement, by Professor SYLVESTER,
THE ENCHANTED CANOPY.
BRIEFS ABOUT TAMMANY.
Such entertainments draw larger audiences than the drama, as is attested by the crowded audiences at the Tammany.—HERALD, Nov. 13.
An IMMENSE CROWD assembled last night at the TAMMANY to witness, among other entertainments, an EXTRAORDINARY FEAT of THE athletes—THE HANLON BROTHERS. If any more WONDERFUL feat of the kind has ever been performed we are ignorant of it. Such as it is it will probably CROWD the TAMMANY for many weeks to come.—TIMES, NOV. 3.
MR. GROVER has collected at the TAMMANY a very large and efficient company of players and gymnasts, and is offering the public an unusually attractive PERFORMANCE.—TRIBUNE, NOV. 8.
So much ENTHUSIASM has seldom been heard in any place of amusement as has been created every evening by CROWDED audiences.—CLIPPER, NOV. 13.
** THE FOLLOWING is from Thursday's TELEGRAM. **
** THE FOLLOWING is from Thursday's TELEGRAM. **
It is refreshing to view the performance, which has new features connected with its presentation. Such a treat we enjoyed with an ardent relish at the TAMMANY THEATRE by the perilous feats of the talented HANLON BROTHERS. To say that these EMINENT ACROBATS are GOOD is but a feeble expression of the term. They are IMMENSE. They must be seen to be appreciated. During the years of their absence from this city the HANLONS, by ardent application to study, have attained a proficiency in their art most perfect and astounding, and it is not saying too much that THEY HAVE NO EQUAL IN THEIR LINE IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY. The CROWDED ASSEMBLAGE, at the end of each act, as it by magic instinct, rise to their feet and with DEAFENING CHEERS manifest their UNBOUNDED APPROBATION. The TAMMANY Management have secured the GREATEST ATTRACTION EVER OFFERED AT THIS HOUSE. NIGHT AFTER NIGHT the theatre is CROWDED TO REPLETION, and at the MATINEE performances the preponderance of the audience are BEVIES OF THE MOST REFINED AND FASHIONABLE LADIES. The LAURI TROUPE in PANTOMIME, the FEMALE DRUM CORPS of TWENTY PERFORMERS and a HOST of other talent form a feature of entertainment SELDOM if ever PRESENTED BY ANY PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. FAMILY CIRCLE 25 CENTS.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.
THANKSGIVING, GALA DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 P. M.
The performance concludes at 10½.
Robertson's comedy of
HOME.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER AT THE COMEDIETTA OF
A REGULAR FIX.
The above pieces will be presented every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY NIGHTS, and SATURDAY MATINEES at 1½ P. M., with appropriate appointments, scenery and with Mr. LESTER WALLACK in both pieces; the rest of the characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. HIELD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Miss HENRIQUES, Miss GERMON, Mrs. PHILLIPS, Mrs. SEFTON, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss GREEN and Miss CLAYTON.
ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 20,
will be produced, for the first time this season, Tom Taylor's fine and powerful drama
HENRY DUNBAR.
The cast will comprise Mr. J. W. WALLACK, in the title role (his original character), Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. WILLIAMSON, Mr. HIELD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. TOM OWENS, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS and Miss GREEN.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MATINEE
SATURDAY, November 20.
Doors open at 1 P. M. To commence at 1½ P. M.
HOME
and
A REGULAR FIX.
Seats secured in advance.

"HOME"—A COMEDY IN THREE ACTS, NOW RUNning to crowded houses at Wallack's Theatre. Manuscript copies of this beautiful play, price, $25. Address ROBERT M. DEWITT, publisher, No. 13 Frankfort street, New York.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
TO-MORROW EVENING.
THE MARINER'S COMPASS.
Silas Engleheart....Mr. F. B. Conway
Hetty Arnold....Mrs. F. B. Conway
A Matinee Performance on Thursday, Nov. 18, commencing at 2 P. M.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
OPERA BUFFA.
Monday, Nov. 15, and every evening in this week,
PARISIAN LIFE, in five acts, by T. Offenbach,
with Miss E. Chorherr in her great role as GABRIELE and Mr. R. Guthery as BARON OF GANDREMARK, with full chorus, orchestra and new scenery. Box office now open.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
Viz.:
WEDNESDAY (Regular Matinee),
THURSDAY (Thanksgiving Day),
FRIDAY (Extra Matinee),
SATURDAY, (Regular Matinee),
at 2½ o'clock. At night begins at 8.
CONTINUED NOVELTY.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
First week of the celebrated, dashing and accomplished premiere equestrienne,
PAULINE HINDLEY,
PAULINE HINDLEY,
PAULINE HINDLEY,
FROM THE ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON.
THE GREAT ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE, OF
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
who, on every occasion, have been received with
THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC PLAUDITS,
will appear at every performance in their
STRANGE, NOVEL AND SURPRISING
ORIENTAL ATHLETIC DIVERSIONS.
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
in a brilliant selection of
ANIMATED ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.
Admission 50 cents; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Received nightly with tremendous applause.
Messrs. LEGGET AND ALLEN,
THE GREATEST DANCERS IN THE WORLD.
The most legitimate entertainment of Negro Minstrelsy in the world. Delightful part Singing by the great quartet, WAMBOLD, PAINE, OBERIST and SHATTUCK. Exquisite Instrumental effects. "THE BOSSES OF THE RING." John Mulligan, Bobby Newcomb, Johnny Queen, Frank Kent, Billy West, Billy Emmett, W. Bernard, Billy Birch and Charley Backus. The trouble commences at 8. Seats secured six days in advance.

618½ BROADWAY, 618½
LADIES' NEW YORK
ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.
"Know Thyself." Life Within Life.
No lady should fail to visit this marvellous and wonderful collection. Females only in attendance.
Open from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 28 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, between Union square and Fifth avenue. Second year. The best and promptest means for singing solos in all languages and concerted music; evening classes for gentlemen; also lessons in Italian. Open daily from 9 to 5 P. M. Mme. GAZZANIGA and Mr. ALBITES, Instructors and Directors. Circulars at all Music stores.

JUDGE AND JURY.—HOUSE OF COMMONS, 25 WEST Houston street.—To-night and every evening during the week, the new sensational burlesque trial—MADAME STELLA GOBBLEHALL against BARON RIVEHEAR NAILEM (Riviere vs. Riviere), suit for divorce. Concert at 7¾. Opening of case at 9 P. M. F. BURNS, Proprietor.

THE NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street, and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court street, near State, Brooklyn.
THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident professors have been added to the able corps of instructors.
TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE ELEMENTARY CLASSES, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the General Conservatory offices,
820 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
128 COURT STREET, NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD'S
GRAND OPERA TROUPE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT.
WALLACE'S MARITANA.
AT PRICES UNPRECEDENTED.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,140. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PERSONAL.

ANNIE S**** SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO WILL, Herald office.

B.—LETTER IN POST OFFICE, ADDRESSED AS usual. B.

EMMA—MY ADDRESS IS 123 WEST TWENTY seventh street. ANNA MANZOC.

FLORENCE W.—SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO MRS. Mattie Smith, 111 West Twenty-seventh street.

G. E.—SEND ME A LETTER. HAVE TIME EVENings only. GEO. E. M.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF STEPHEN GAUGHAN or his children, who left Boston for New York in March, 1866. When last heard from he resided at No. 11 Greenwich street, New York city. Any person knowing the whereabouts of any of the above persons will confer a great favor and be suitably rewarded by addressing a letter to JOHN CASEY, No. 104 South, corner of Kneeland street, Boston, Mass. executor to the will of the late Michael H. Gaughan.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF GEORGE L. BINDON, A native of the Island of Antigua; left Trinidad September, 1866, for the United States; supposed to have been in the employ of a life insurance company in this city about two years since. Any information of him, living or dead, will be thankfully appreciated by addressing G. W. B., box 2,425 Post office, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS DORIS, WHO was last seen at St. John's church, Philadelphia, about 22 years since; aged at that time about 12 years. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his mother and brother, Ann and Michael Doris, No. 175 Eighth avenue, corner Nineteenth street, New York. California and New Orleans papers will please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES, JOHN AND Michael Flynn by their sisters, Mary Ann and Sarah. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their sister SARAH, 261 Delancey street.

LOTHARIO—SEE ME AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Wednesday evening, Nov. 17: Florences; Ticket-of-Leave Man. Don't fail. Oh, how the old time comes over me. "There's some good in a Ticket-of-Leave Man after all." GUSSIE.

METHLICK.—JULY 12, 1869.—I HAVE BEEN SERIously ill; getting better, but very weak; come if you possibly can immediately, for you are more needed than you can think. M.

MARGARITA—NO NEWS. SHE WILL COME. ALL well. MOTHER.

NOVEMBER 27—MY DEAR ONE'S BIRTHDAY. LET it not pass without showing how I can communicate with you. I seek no more. Our father is gone. Unless you wish a further sacrifice, do not disregard this. FLEDA.

W. H. STOUT IS AT THE WASHINGTON RIDING Academy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—THE BEST CARAMELS IN THE WORLD; ALSO Yemas' Burnt Almonds, Walnut Candy and Chocolate Creams. Without rivals. All at 80 cents per pound. At L. EBERT'S, 50 East Twelfth street, three doors west of Broadway.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. H. MURRAY & CO.'S Lotteries.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS 663, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.
9, 20, 47, 12, 16, 35, 5, 25, 18, 28, 65, 69, 60.
MISSOURI—CLASS 664, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.
73, 10, 12, 76, 74, 30, 54, 39, 40, 64, 59, 53, 36.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 639, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.
59, 32, 49, 24, 45, 36, 75, 20, 33, 9, 51, 47, 57.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 640, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.
50, 52, 62, 58, 6, 69, 19, 45, 74, 67, 25, 24, 22.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 206 Broadway and 153 Fulton street.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court House, Park, 32 Chambers street, Nov. 5, 1869.
TO TAX PAYERS.
Notice is hereby given that one per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December, also an additional one per cent on December 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after two o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Figure Carving our specialty. A. HENKEL & CO.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE WESTERN BRANCH Young Men's Christian Association—At the Rooms, 285 Hudson street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Reports of committees and addresses. A full attendance of members and friends is requested.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW YORK, November 3, 1869.
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ELECTION.
Notice is hereby given that the election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall street, on Wednesday, November 17, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed, preparatory to said election, on Saturday, 6th inst., at 4 P. M., and reopened on Friday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE MISSISSIPPI State Lottery, for the Benefit of the Orphan Home at Lauderdale Springs, drawn in public, at 55 Main street, Columbus, Miss.
MISSISSIPPI—CLASS 71.—SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1869.
26, 18, 9, 73, 4, 37, 10, 62, 25, 63, 5, 16, 75.
MISSISSIPPI—CLASS 72.—SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1869.
20, 77, 45, 19, 39, 57, 30, 74, 11, 61, 9, 64, 31.
McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Managers.
All communications must be addressed McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Columbus, Miss.

PAWNBROKER'S NOTICE.—ALL GOODS PAWNED at M. BRUCKHEIMER'S, 447 Sixth avenue, must be redeemed within sixty days.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in the above lotteries at PARKS & CO.'S private offices, rooms Nos. 2 and 3 old Herald Building, New York city. Send for circulars.

QUARRYMEN, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the members of the three divisions of the Quarrymen's Union Protective Society to attend a general meeting to be held at the Nineteenth Ward Hotel, Fifty-third street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of THOMAS KIERNAN, General President. MARTIN TREACEY, General Secretary.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, corner Broadway and Twentieth street.
This hotel is now open for the reception of guests, having been newly and elegantly furnished throughout. Its location is the most convenient, being in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels and business marts of the city. Rooms can be obtained in suits or singly, at the option of guests. Table on the table d'hote plan. WM. H. FAIRCHILD, Proprietor.

THE HOP AND MALT EXCHANGE AND WAREHOUSE Company (limited), London, England.
Hops warehoused at one penny per bale per week including insurance, sampling and other extras, as per order. Warrants granted on arrival of hops. The most convenient and advantageous warehouses for American hops. Consignments made to the Company will receive every care and attention. All communications should be made to HERBERT R. DUKE, Secretary, Southwark street, London.

WAITERS PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOciation—A meeting of the above association will be held at their rooms, No. 267 Bowery, on Monday evening, November 15, at 8½ o'clock. All the members are requested to attend, as business of great importance will be laid before the meeting. By order of WILLIAM McDERMOTT, President.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

CHAMPION SLOOP YACHT GRACIE FOR SALE; 60 tons. Inquire of WILLIAM VOORHIS, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED SCHOONER YACHT HENRIETTA, 210 tons burden, old measurement, winner of the great ocean yacht race to Cowes, England, in 1866 (in which she made the extraordinary run of 280 miles in 24 hours), and several other ocean races. The Henrietta has been on a cruise to the West Indies, but has returned to New York. While on her voyage from Key West to Charleston she made a run of 250 miles in twenty-four hours, during rough weather, showing that she has lost none of her speed. The Henrietta has a commodious saloon, handsomely fitted up, with a large stateroom on the starboard side, three other staterooms and two staterooms forward for officers. The cabin furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., are in complete order, and the vessel will be put in readiness to go to sea immediately. The Henrietta will compare favorably, for speed and seagoing qualities, with any yacht in this country or England. For particulars address J. ANDERSON, Herald office, New York.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRELY NEW FIRST CLASS PROpeller Tug, in complete running order; 64 feet long, 16 feet beam; first class in every respect. Apply at the office of the Star Linseed Oil Company, 180 Water street, New York.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE MODELLED steam yacht, 55 feet long, 11½ feet beam, 10 inch square cylinder, well found and in complete running order, for sale cheap. She is very economical in the item of fuel. Address Dolphin, New York Herald office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MRS. HARRIET TACKABERRY, TRANCE MEDIUM, will give some of her spiritual seances at 956 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday evenings, Nov. 14, 15 and 16. Spirits will talk and sing independent of the medium, while she is entranced and in an unconscious state.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A LARGE STOCK MARBLE MANTELS AT COST.—Mantels now finished sold at cost prices until January 1. WATHAN & CO., 329 West Eighteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND Marble Mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, MONUments, &c.—The largest stock of the latest designs on hand, ready to ship or put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

S. KLABER, 52 FIRST AVENUE, SELLS MARBLE Mantels, Headstones, Monuments, of superior workmanship, below cost, before removing to his new factory next month.

THE TURF.

TROTTING MATCH.—ONE OF THE BEST TROTS OF the season will come off over the Fashion Course on Tuesday, November 16, at 2 P. M. Mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. Dr. Ogle enters s. g. Pet; Owners, Brown Gelding; H. Carey, s. g. Gibney Horse; J. Martin, g. s. Messenger, for a stake of $200. J. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. DOVEY.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART, 1,357 Broadway, corner Thirty-ninth street. MAJOR C. W. BARKER, Auctioneer. On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock. SPEED, SPEED, SPEED.
Great sale of celebrated Trotters, Thoroughbreds and Road Horses.
Bay Horse Captain Smith, 15½ hands, 9 years old, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam an Abdallah mare, can trot close to 2:30.
Chestnut Horse, 15¾ hands, 10 years old, by old American Star; can speed a forty gait.
Chestnut Horse Pet, 15¾ hands, 9 years old; has trotted in public in 2:33¾ the fourth heat, on the Union Course the past season.
Bay Horse Red Rover, 15¾ hands, 7 years old; has trotted in public in 2:42½, to wagon, on the Union Course, and has won six trots the past season.
Brown colt Tommy Dodd, 14½ hands, 5 years old, has trotted in 2:52 the past season, without training; promises well.
The above trotters are all gentle, handy and splendid drivers, double or single, or on the road or anywhere else.
Thoroughbreds.
The great Brood Mare Adelgazia.
Chestnut Horse Metairie, 5 years old.
Chestnut Horse Sanford, 4 years old.
Bay Mare Flora McIvor, 5 years old.
Bay Mare Sleety, 5 years old.
Bay Mare Bonny Braes, 4 years old.
Bay Stallion Zigzag, 9 years old.
Gray Stallion Richmond, 7 years old.
Chestnut gelding Aldebaran, 9 years old.
Bay gelding Jubal, 5 years old.
Chestnut gelding Simple Simon, 4 years old.
Colts.
Chestnut colt Tammany, 2 years old.
Chestnut colt Ketcham, 2 years old.
Bay colt ——, 2 years old.
Road Horses.
Bay Gelding, 15½ hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; can trot in 3:30 to a road wagon.
Sorrel Mare, 15½ hands, 5 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; can trot close to 3 minutes.
Black Horse, 15 hands, 9 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; can trot close to 3 minutes.
Black Gelding, 15½ hands, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; very stylish driver and great roadster.
Bay Horse, 15¾ hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; free, stylish driver; has trotted in 2:42 to the pole; can trot in 2:50 to-day.
Matched Pairs.
Pair matched bay Horses, 16½ hands, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, splendid drivers and an excellent carriage team.
Pair closely matched jet black Horses, 15½ hands, 6 and 7 years old, warranted sound and gentle in all harness; one of them an excellent saddle horse.
The pedigrees of the above fast and well known horses will be fully described in the catalogues, which can be obtained from the auctioneers.

AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, NOV. 16, at 12 o'clock, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Horse and Carriage Auction Mart, 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Elegant crossed matched Team, black and white mares, 15½ hands, 7 and 9 years, sound, kind and true, very stylish and rangy; can trot in 3:30 together; the white one singly inside 3 minutes; the black never been handled for speed, but is very promising; all day travellers of great endurance and bottom; been used only for private driving; sold for no fault, only for want of use; together with a shifting top piano box Wagon, made by Dusenbury & Van Duzer; also set fine light double Harness, made by Lowden; Robes, Sheet Blanket, Whip, &c., &c.
Team bay Mares; one an Abdallah Colt, 5 years, 15 hands, sound, kind and fast; the other an Ethan Allen Mare, 9 years; can trot in 2:03; also
Bay Hambletonian Horse, 8 years; can trot in three minutes.
Also,
Sorrel Horse Thunderbolt, 15½ hands; can trot in 2:30.
Roan Trotting Horse, 15½ hands, 8 years; kind, sound and true; can trot inside of three minutes.
Dark bay Horse, 15½ hands, 9 years; sound, kind and true; an excellent family horse.
Bay Pony Horse, 14 hands, 6 years; sound, kind and true; suitable for ladies' and children's use.
Large gray Horse, 16½ hands, 9 years, kind in all harness, free from vice, a good traveller, very stylish and rangy, and is kind and true; would make an excellent coupe, truck or cart horse.
Full particulars at auctioneers' office or in the Herald of Tuesday, under this head.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET. Horse Blankets, Lap Robes, &c. Carriages and Harness, at enormous reductions in price. Some great bargains this week at our private salesroom, No. 58 Liberty street. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

A.—OUR NEXT REGULAR SALE WILL TAKE PLACE on Tuesday next, of Horses, Carriages and Harness, at 12 M., consisting of trotting, road, family and farm Stock, the whole representing as fine a stock as has been offered this season. Particulars at sale. JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, 24 Duane st.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Consisting of Coupe, Horse and Harness and a Dog Cart, all in first rate order, and will be sold together or separately, at a great bargain. Call and see them, at 10 East Twenty-first street, New York.

A.—10 EXPRESS WAGONS, 150 TOP AND OPEN Wagons; also Blankets, Robes, Bells, single and double Harness and everything appertaining to the horse 20 per cent below any house in New York, at the old stand, 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street. JAMES JENKINS.

A LANDAU, MADE TO ORDER, COST $2,500, lined satin, raising seats, will be sold at a bargain. Clarences, Coupes, our own make, unsurpassed in style, 25 per cent less than Broadway stores. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A BAY MARE FOR SALE—15½ HANDS, 7 YEARS, warranted sound and kind, at a bargain. Apply at 127 West Fiftieth street.

A STANHOPE GIG FOR SALE—PERFECT ORDER; built by Peters, of London. Apply at 127 West Fiftieth street.

A SUPERIOR FAMILY TEAM COACH HORSES, 16 hands high, 8 years old, sound, kind and good drivers—dapple gray and bay—can be bought at a bargain, together or single. Address FAMILY TEAM, Herald office.

A.—SPLENDID VERY LIGHT COUPE, LINED WITH Bismarck satin; Clarences, Coaches, three Coupe Rockaways, very light; Park Pony Phaetons, top, road, express Wagons. Rockaways, all kinds; also 50 second hand Carriages and Wagons, from $25 up; Harness, Blankets, Robes. Will be cleared out at low figures to make room for 600 Sleighs. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster st.

ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS and second hand Rockaway, $125; do. $300, very little used. HICKS, 32 Barclay street, established 1838.

A STIVERS' LIGHT SHIFTING TOP WAGON, POLE and shafts, in fine order; price $200. Also Road Wagon, piano box, Bates' make, $175; light double Harness, $50. 139 East Sixteenth street.

A CHEAP HORSE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE AT 559 Washington street, in the blacksmith's shop.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF WORK HORSES, JUST FROM Cincinnati, suitable for all purposes; also several good low priced ones. HENRY WILEY, 19 Vestry street.

A VALUABLE FAMILY MARE, 7 YEARS, PONY built, well bred, cheap. Two low priced horses; must be sold; want of use; big bargains given. 468 Pearl street.

BY STANLEY DAY, AUCTIONEER—OFFICES 925 Broadway, N. Y.—Auction sale of Horses and Carriages, being the establishment of a gentleman lately deceased.
STANLEY DAY, auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday morning, Nov. 16, at 9½ o'clock, at the stables, rear of Nos. 329 and 331 West Fifteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues,
One pair black Horses, well matched, 16 hands high, fine style and action, sound and gentle in every respect; in city use for two years.
One pair cross matched Horses, 16 hands high, fine style and action, sound and gentle in every respect.
One very stylish black Horse, 15½ hands high, sound and gentle; has been driven to a phaeton by a young lady, being also a superior saddle horse. One family close panel Carriage, fine order, built by Wood. A Clarence Coupe, for one or two horses, built by Wood and in perfect order.
A Park Phaeton (shell shape) with umbrella top and dickey seat, nearly new; cost $1,400. One large Barouche, in fine order; Wood, maker. Two sets Carriage Harness, one set single Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c.
Parties can examine the above property upon application at the stables, rear of Nos. 329 and 331 West Fifteenth street.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS, DIRECT FROM manufacturers, at a sacrifice.—English Kersey Blankets, elegantly trimmed, worth $35, selling off at $16 to $12, all perfect; also Lap Robes, Rugs, &c., very low, to close out consignments and pay advances. 58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND CARRIAGES, VIZ.:—Four Buggies, Victoria, Pony Phaeton, Rockaway, Park Wagon; several slightly soiled Carriages cheap; two second hand Sleighs. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WARRANTED SOUND, kind and gentle, single or double; shifting top Wagon and Harness, all in good order. Can be seen at 17 East Thirtieth street.

CHEAP.—BLACK HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 15½ HANDS high, warranted perfectly sound and kind; fine saddle horse, thoroughly broken; at 23 West Thirteenth street.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS FOR SALE—A LARGE assortment of all styles selling off; cheapest in the city. WITTY'S factory, Fulton avenue and Nevins street, Brooklyn.

COUPE AND CLARENCE, FIRST CLASS, FOR sale—At BEARDSLEY'S Carriage Factory, Broadway and Thirty-seventh street.

COUPE, TRIMMED BROWN SATIN; STYLISH DOG Cart, four light road Wagons, very fine Wagonette and Boston Chaise; open Buggies at $85 to $175; top Buggies, $165 and upwards; large lot Harness. At CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGE, DRAUGHT AND SADDLE HORSES AT auction.—The best opportunity of the season to buy good horses cheap. The Cleveland Lightning Rod Company will make their annual sale of Horses and Carriages on Monday, Nov. 15, at 10 A. M., at J. S. SELDEN'S stable, Twenty-third street, near Third avenue, New York.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BLACK HAWK MARES AND one English Landau. Can be seen for five days, at private stable, No. 3 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE TEAM OF 16 HAND bay Horses, 7 and 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in single and double harness; very stylish drivers. Apply at 20 Amity street.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUPE, FOR SINGLE OR two horses, made by Lawrence & Co.; is in good order and can be seen by applying at private stable No. 23 West Thirty-fourth street. Price $500.

FOR SALE—FINE CARRIAGE TEAM BAY HORSES, 15¾ hands, 6 and 7 years, kind in all harness; free from vice; good travellers; free and stylish drivers; warranted sound. Apply to THOMAS R. TRIPLER, 301 avenue A.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR MORGAN HORSE, ABOUT 14½ hands high, young, sound and kind; free driver; just from the country. At WAKERLEY'S stables, corner Sixth avenue and Thirty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE NO. 33 EAST FORtieth street, a first class lady's Saddle Horse.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF DARK BROWN HORSES, 7 years old, 16 hands high, long tails, black legs and very stylish drivers, sound, kind and warranted in every way without spot or blemish. Can be seen on Monday at private stable, 14 Lexington avenue, third stable from Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE TRUCK HORSE; ALSO ONE handsome Mare, a little sore forward. Apply at 84 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUPE, FIRST CLASS MAKE, with Pole and Shafts, all in good order; will be sold cheap. Apply at 331 East Fourteenth street.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH JET BLACK SADDLE HORSE, 7 years old; good jumper; property of an officer ordered West. 34 East Fourteenth street, or stable 133 West Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE.—TWO VERY HANDSOME YOUNG ALDERney Heifers, to calf early in the spring. Can be seen at stable 72 Robinson street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A VERY FAST ROAD MARE; 15 hands, 3 inches, 7 years old. A beautiful Saddle Mare, 15 hands, 6 years old. A 4 year old Kentucky Stallion; splendidly bred; shows promise of great speed; suitable for breeding; well broken to harness. Also several Harnesses and Wagons. The above will be on sale for three days only. Inquire at private stable, 129 West Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LIGHT TOP BUGGY WAGons. Apply at 259 Pearl street.

HORSE WANTED—15 TO 16 HANDS HIGH, 5 OR 6 years old; must trot inside of three minutes and be warranted sound and kind; at a moderate price. Address, with full particulars, box 4,519 Post office.

MILCH COW.—FOR SALE, A FINE, FRESH AND healthy Milch Cow; calved two weeks ago. Apply at private stable, 126 West Seventeenth street.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—200 FOR SALE. Hand Wagons, all styles; Velocipedes; 1,000 sets Harness. Great bargains. 632 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN HORSE CLIPPING shop, 1,517 Broadway, McINTYRE, GROGAN & HENNESSY; all orders punctually attended to; horses clipped in the finest style.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE TRUCK, in good order; also a Horse. Apply to W. H. PINNER, 142 West Seventeenth street.

WANTED—A WAGON, WITH TOP; NO OBJECTION to style; must be in good order and cheap. Address WALLACE, box 131 Herald office.

WANTED—A PONY PHAETON (MUST BE IN GOOD order) in exchange for a handsome, fine leather top Buggy Wagon, nearly new and in first rate order. Address for three days B. V. N. A., box 122 Herald office.

WANTED—A SQUARE BOX, HALF SPRING HALF seat, Trotting Wagon, city made and in good order. Address, stating price and where to be seen, OXFORD, box 119 Herald office.

Z.—SLEIGHS, BLANKETS, ROBES, BELLS, SLEIGHS, Portland two seat, pony six seat, box and double runner, from $30 up; Blankets of all kinds; Harness, $12 up; Bells, Robes, buffalo, bear, wolf, astracan, coon, wolverine, fox, lap Robes, $12, weight 12 pounds, new and handsome. Dealers and others will be liberally dealt with. WM. H. GRAY, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

$125—BLACK MARE, 16 HANDS, 8 YEARS; LARGE Bay Horse, $150; cheap gray, $55; trotting horse Hero, $75. 159 Bank street, corner Washington, in grocery. Dealers not to call.

$125—SORREL HORSE, SIX YEARS; CHESTNUT pacer, six years, $100; brown Mare, seven years, $115; gray Horse, eight years, $80; sound, kind. 332 Seventh avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

750 SLEIGHS—OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; 1,500 Fancy Fur and Plush Robes; 3,000 Street, Dress and Stable Blankets; 1,000 Straps, Silver and Gold mounted Bells; Single and Double Harness of all grades; Surcingles, Whips, &c., at the new Sleigh Emporium, northeast corner of Forty-second street and Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 723 BROADWAY, THE highest prices paid for Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Pearls, Opals, Watches, old Gold and Silver, Laces, Camel's Hair Shawls, &c. LYNCH'S.

AT HYMAN'S, 638 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 339 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, formerly of Brooklyn, money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.; the same bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought. No. 77.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

A NEW OFFICE.—$50,000 TO BUY OR LOAN ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Plate, Merchandise, Carriages Robes, &c., &c., and for sale. Exclusive parlor for ladies. Open day and evening. C. D. FAVOR & CO., Brokers, No. 954 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON STREET, KNOX'S Building.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Furniture, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, &c. in large or small amounts. Hours, 10 to 4.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise, or the same bought. Business strictly private. Room No. 1.

157½ BOWERY, NEAR BROOME STREET.—ADvances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Gold, Silver, Silks, Dry Goods, &c., or the same bought at the highest market prices. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

195 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY STREET.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD, having great facilities, advances at low rates, in large or small amounts, on Diamonds, Watches, Merchandise, Life Policies, Pianos or other securities.

913 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTIETH AND Twenty-first streets.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Camel Hair Shawls, Laces, &c. Business confidential. Office hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. JOSEPH & HERTS.

$50,000 TO ADVANCE ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, Furs, &c.; also Pianos and Furniture. JOHNSON & CO., Loan Brokers, 189 Bowery.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AN AMETHYST SLEEVE BUTTON.—THE FINDer will be rewarded by leaving same at 45 West Thirty second st.

LOST—ABOUT NOVEMBER 1, A BLACK NEWfoundland Dog. $20 reward will be paid on returning him to T. LANE, 297 Hudson street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, FIFTH AVENUE, Ninth to Twenty-second streets, Broadway to Fourteenth street, Gold Breastpin, coral setting, "Florence" engraved inside. Liberal reward by returning to 48 West Ninth street.

LOST—ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF TWELFTH street and First avenue, $155, or going from the corner of Twelfth street to Third avenue. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with DANIEL HINES, at the above place.

THE FINDER OF A LADY'S BROWN SILK AND velvet Belt, with trimmings, will receive a reward by returning to the owner, Mrs. BENNETT, 108 Waverley place.

REWARDS.

$3 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN TO 39 WEST Thirty-third street, of a child's black velvet Cape, red lining, two rosettes behind, lost Saturday.

$5 REWARD—WILL BE PAID TO THE FINDER OF a Sleeve Button, with a C encrusted, by leaving it at the cigar store, 717 Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, LAST NIGHT, A SMALL WHITE Bulldog, brown spot over eye; answering to the name of Dan. By leaving him at 593 Hudson street the person will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY NIGHT, A LARGE dark gray Dog, answering to the name of Rover. Any person leaving him at 10 Abingdon square, in store, will receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, IN THIRTY-FOURTH STREET car or on Fifth avenue, from Forty-first to Sixty-fourth street, a small Diamond Stud set in gold. The reward will be paid by bringing to room 11 Westmoreland Hotel, corner of Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue.

$20 WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN OF A Box and contents marked 876 Broadway, lost from express wagon in Tenth street, Nov. 4, 1869. Long Island Express Office, James' Slip.

$200 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENING, in going from Thirtieth street to Bryants' Minstrels, in a Third avenue car, a lady's Diamond Solitaire Earring. The finder by returning the same to C. A. STEVENS & Co., jewellers, 40 East Fourteenth street, or BISHOP & REIN, jewellers, under Fifth Avenue Hotel, will receive the above reward.

A SUITABLE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of a pair of Opera Glasses, left in a Fulton ferry stage on Saturday evening. No. 91 Fulton street.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of a coral Ear Drop to J. EARL, 396 West street, corner West Tenth street. Lost on the 8th avenue; between Fiftieth and Twelfth streets.

HOTELS.

DUPONT HOUSE.—$6 AND UPWARDS FOR SINGLE Rooms, with Board; Rooms, without board, by the week or night; Board and Rooms per day $1 50, at 166 Hudson st.

GRANT HOUSE, 43 NEW BOWERY, NEAR CHATham square.—Newly furnished Rooms at 35 and 50 cents per day, $2 and $2 50 per week.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, 648 BROADWAY.—EUROPEAN plan; good single Rooms, $5 to $7 per week; family Rooms, $10 to $14 per week. GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietor.

SUMMIT HOTEL—NEW HOUSE, CORNER OF CANAL street and Bowery, on the European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month; all rooms heated. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

A GREAT INVESTMENT.—THE SEVEN PER CENT gold loan of the Kansas Pacific Railway, secured by three millions of acres in Kansas and Colorado and a mortgage upon a highly successful railroad in a rapidly improving territory, is one of the best investments in the market. Address Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, 12 Pine st.

A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages and to loan on improved and unimproved property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON NEW York Property; First and Second Mortgages wanted, immediately, for cash. BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

ANDERSON & CO., 93 LIBERTY STREET.—MONEY TO loan on Property in New Jersey and New York; builder's loans. Stocks and miscellaneous securities negotiated; Mortgages bought and sold.

BONDS WANTED—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI, Dayton and Michigan, Little Miami, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark. Also all Railroad Bonds of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin. Particular attention paid to securities not sold at the regular board. Apply to WM. A. GUEST, 25 Wall street.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND TOWN BONDS in State of Illinois; first class securities, of undoubted character, below par.
Real valuation of property....................$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only.................. 203,009
Also,
An Extensive Variety of Insurance Stocks, Railroad Bonds and other Choice Securities paying large Dividends and Interest at low prices for safe investment.
For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine street.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with his house for many years.

HOBOKEN CITY WATER BONDS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Water Commissioners, at their office, 97 Washington street, Hoboken, until 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, December 3, 1869, for the purchase of from $10,000 to $15,000 of Hoboken City seven per cent Water Bonds. The commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids not deemed by them to the interests of the city. Any information desired will be given upon application, personally or by mail, to ROBERT A. REED, Register.

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—IN SUMS TO suit; Second Mortgages wanted. JOHN H. SOUTHARD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 124 Nassau street.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILway Company. TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on Monday, the 15th instant, at two o'clock P. M. JAMES M. BANKER, Treasurer.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.
Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, 12 Pine street, New York, offer for sale
THE BONDS OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.
These bonds pay seven per cent in gold; have thirty years to run; are free from government taxation; are secured by a land grant of
THREE MILLION ACRES of the Finest lands in Kansas and Colorado.
In addition to this special grant the company also owns THREE MILLIONS OF ACRES IN KANSAS, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road.
They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than government securities.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Price 96 and accrued interest, in currency.
PAMPHLETS, MAPS AND CIRCULARS furnished on application.

SHAW & PEIXOTTO, 30 PINE STREET, ROOM NO. 6, first floor.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage; first and second mortgages on improved city property bought and sold; Houses and Lots bought, sold and rented; rents collected.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW YORK, NOVEMber 15, 1869.
NOTICE.—The Treasury purchases and sales ordered for the present week are:—
PURCHASES OF BONDS.
Wednesday, November 17, $2,000,000 5-20 Bonds.
Thursday, November 18, $1,000,000 5-20 Bonds (Sinking Fund).
SALES OF GOLD.
Tuesday, November 16, $1,000,000.
Friday, November 19, $1,000,000.
Thursday, the 18th of November, having been set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of New York, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, the purchase of one million Bonds for the Sinking Fund falling on that day will take place on Wednesday, the 17th inst. The purchase of the 17th will be three millions.
The purchases and sales will be in accordance with the regulations heretofore in practice. A certified check for five per cent of the amount of each bid must be deposited with the proposal. The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon on the days above mentioned. The Treasury reserves the right to accept all offers of bonds which may be made at the biddings. Further particulars can be had on application at the Treasury.
By direction of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Assistant Treasurer.

MORTON, BLISS & CO., 30 Broad street, issue Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit for travellers; also Commercial Credits, available in all parts of Europe.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; promptness and responsibility guaranteed. WEMPLE, BROWN & CO., 69 Liberty street.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
The highest market rates paid for Wilmington and Manchester first and second preferred mortgage Bonds. Also Mobile and Ohio sterling and interest Bonds and past due coupons. By J. M. WEITH & ARENTS, No. 9 New street.

$20,000 TO LOAN—IN SMALL SUMS, ON SECond Mortgage. Apply immediately to BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

$50,000.—LETTER OF CREDIT FOR GOLD, TO be drawn for as wanted, within the next 60 days.—Parties granting this credit can be satisfied they can do it safely and realize a profit of $15,000, in gold, within the next eight months. Address J. N. H., St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second street.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—On New York and Brooklyn property; $45,000 for Second Mortgages. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM—ON BOND and mortgage on first class improved City Property. Also money to invest in smaller sums. J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 77 Cedar street.

$120,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in New York and Westchester county. First and second mortgages wanted by HINMAN & SON, 22 Pine street.

$175,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Real Estate in this city; Second Mortgages negotiated. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street, room 12.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS IMproved Property in New Jersey, First Bond and Mortgage. Principals only need apply. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

$1,500,000 TRUST FUNDS.—I AM PREPARED to lend money on approved real estate, in New York city and vicinity. Principals only. JAS. L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine street.

INSTRUCTION.

AT $5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, Grammar, Spelling, day and evening. Private instruction. Ladies' department. Preparatory course. Telegraphy, Phonography. THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

AT $2 50—WRITING, 24 LESSONS; BOOKKEEPING, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, German, $5 each; day and evening; 12 private lessons. PAINE'S Business College, 62 Bowery, corner Canal. Always in session.

A MIDDLE AGED GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO ARrange with a lady teacher, residing between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first streets, and Fourth avenue and Broadway, for the purpose of receiving lessons in the practice of the English language, of which he already possesses the rudiments, and at her residence. Address box 4,164 Post office.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 186 BOWery, private instruction day and evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand. Special advantages for boys learning English branches. Ladies' department.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—NEW PUPILS RECEIVED, DAY and evening this week, for class or private instruction in Penmanship and Bookkeeping. Separate parlors for ladies. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. Circulars. GOLDSMITH'S Writing College, Booth's Building, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, THOROUGHLY competent, having a few hours' leisure, desires an engagement as visiting governess; gives instruction in English branches, piano, organ and vocal music and drawing; first class references; terms very moderate. Send address for interview to Miss J., box 126 Herald office.

BOOKKEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, 609 Broadway, teach bookkeeping practically as used in the best New York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms day or evening.

FRENCH AND GERMAN THOROUGHLY TAUGHT; also the Spanish and English languages, by Professor J. WUNDERMAN, 663 Broadway (music store). Lessons given at either pupil's residence or my own. Terms moderate.

MR. BACHIMONT, GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of France, gives, day and evening, at his residence, 507 Broome street, or at that of the pupil, lessons in languages, French, Latin and Greek Literature and Mathematics. Moderate price.

DRY GOODS.

AT MADAME LAFORCADE'S, 66 NINTH STREET, second door west of Broadway—Just received from Paris, Suits, Sacques, Chemises, Russes, Lingeries, Bonnets, &c.; Millinery and Dressmaking establishment.

BONNET DEPARTMENT. At EDWD. RIDLEY & SON'S. Imported trimmed Bonnets and Hats. Also of our own manufacture. Styles cannot be surpassed. Untrimmed stock of Ladies', Misses', Infants and Boys, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, undoubtedly the largest and cheapest in this city. EDWD. RIDLEY & SON, 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 64, 66 and 70 Allen street, Corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS at UNION ADAMS & CO.

FOR LADIES.
Patent Merino Vests. Patent Merino Drawers. Fine Wool Under Vests. Fine Wool Drawers. Scarlet Cashmere Vests. Fine Cardigan Jackets. Balmoral Stockings. Kid and Buck Gloves. Castor and Cloth Gloves. Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

FOR MISSES.
Patent Merino Vests. Patent Merino Drawers. Patent Merino Stockings. Scarlet Cashmere Stockings. Black Cashmere Stockings. Kid and Buck Gloves. Cloth and Castor Gloves. Fine Cardigan Jackets. Fleecy Cotton Hosiery. Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

FOR GENTLEMEN.
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. Undershirts and Drawers. All Wool Undershirts. All Wool Under Drawers. Scarlet Cashmere Shirts. Scarlet Cashmere Drawers. Buckskin Shirts and Drawers. Buck and Cloth Gloves. Kid and Castor Gloves. Scarfs, Ties and Socks.

FOR YOUTH.
Patent Merino Shirts. Patent Merino Drawers. All Wool Undershirts. All Wool Drawers. Fine Woollen Hosiery. Knitted Mitts and Gloves. Wristlets, Mittens. Suspenders, Ties. Merino Stockings. Roman Scarfs and Ties.
637 Broadway.

MILLINERY AND SILK GOODS. Prices still further down. At EDWARD RIDLEY & SON'S, Grand street,
Boiled and gros grain sash Ribbons, all colors, 75c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
Rich black sash Ribbons, 6½ inches wide, $1 per yard.
Neck and Bonnet Ribbons, half last month's prices.
Nearly every color in Satins at $1 and $1 50 per yard.
Black Satins at $1 25, 22 inches wide at $1 50 per yard.
Examine our silk bonnet Velvets, both black and colored at $1, $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 and $3 50.
Great bargains. Also Lyon's Mantilla Velvets.
Our velveteens 75c. $1 and $1 50 are cheap.
Richest Ostrich Feathers, Plumes, Birds and flowers, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, silk Fringes about half regular prices, Buttons, Ribbons, Velvets, Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Satchels, Perfumery, Soaps, Dolls, &c., &c.
Specialties—Our $1 Kid Gloves, all the new shades. Our best Kid Gloves, warranted in every way.
We have good Kid Gloves at 25c., 50c., and 75c. the pair.
Winter Gloves, Hosiery, Undergarments all under regular prices.
Examine our Corsets, real Laces, Embroideries, Sleeves, Collars, Cuffs, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Manufacturers stock of knitted and woven worsted Shawls, Cloaks, Sontags, Headdresses, Caps, &c., &c., about 50c. on the $1.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, 309, 311, 311½ Grand street, corner store. 66, 68 and 70 Allen street. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MME. MAURICE, 101 WEST TWENTY-SECOND street, corner Sixth avenue—Modes, Robes, Lingeries; perfect fitting guaranteed. First class references. Work solicited from a few more select families.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN, 19 Fifth avenue, calls attention to her large assortment of Worsted Costumes, which she is selling at reduced prices. Cloth and Velvet Cloaks of latest importation. Dressmaking in all its branches.

M. HARRIS, NO. 7 BREVOORT PLACE (TENTH street), has just received a choice assortment of imported Suits, Dinner and Evening Dresses, and all the latest novelties.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS will find in our stock desirable goods cheap. JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68, and 70 Allen street, corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

MAISON FRANCAISE, YVON BARBET ET CIE, 1,261 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, New York, habilements d'enfant sur ordre au dernier genre de Paris.

NEW GOODS At MACY'S.

MACY.	Laces,	MACY.
MACY.	Embroideries,	MACY.
MACY.	Ribbons, French Flowers,	MACY.
MACY.	Feathers, Neckties, Bows,	MACY.
MACY.	Fall Hats, Silks and Satins,	MACY.
MACY.	White Goods, Lace Curtains,	MACY.
MACY.	Theatrical Goods,	MACY.
MACY.	Ballet Hosiery, &c.,	MACY.
MACY.	Housekeeping Goods,	MACY.
MACY.	Fancy Goods,	MACY.
MACY.	French and American Clocks,	MACY.
MACY.	Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,	MACY.
MACY.	Corsets,	MACY.
MACY.	Hosiery and Gloves,	MACY.
MACY.	Smallwares,	MACY.
MACY.	Soaps, Perfumery,	MACY.
MACY.	Trimmings, Buttons, Fringes,	MACY.
MACY.	Cotton, Alpaca and	MACY.
MACY.	Silk Umbrellas,	MACY.
MACY.	Carved Goods, Plated Ware,	MACY.
MACY.	Baskets, Bird Cages,	MACY.
MACY.	Kid Gloves, Underwear.	MACY.
	HOLIDAY GOODS.	
MACY.	Having completed, for this season,	MACY.
MACY.	our additions to the store, we are now	MACY.
MACY.	offering the largest assortment of	MACY.
MACY.	Fancy Goods, Dolls,	MACY.
MACY.	Dolls' Articles, Toys,	MACY.
MACY.	Games, &c.,	MACY.
MACY.	comprising the largest variety of	MACY.
MACY.	Holiday Goods	MACY.
MACY.	ever displayed in this city,	MACY.
MACY.	At Popular Prices.	MACY.
MACY.	Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.	MACY.

NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED ROUND HATS. Velvet, Felt, Sealskin, Fancy, &c. (My own selection in Europe). JOSEPHINE GOLDEN, Importer, 13 Clinton place, Eighth street.

NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED FEATHERS. Impean (real skins) Birds, Breasts, Wings, Fancy Feather, real Ostrich Plumes and Tips, Aigrettes, Ibis, &c. JOSEPHINE GOLDEN, Importer, 13 Clinton place, Eighth street.

NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED BONNET FRAMES, Flowers, Ornaments, Velvets, Ribbons, &c. JOSEPHINE GOLDEN, Importer, 13 Clinton place, Eighth street.

NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED RUFFLES, LINGERIE, &C. Fancy Cloth and Ermine Jackets, Caps, Coiffures, Fancy Jewelry and a full Assortment of Rich Parisian Novelties. JOSEPHINE GOLDEN, Importer, 13 Clinton place, Eighth street.

SMILLIE & CO.
Black Silks in Gro Grain. Gro Failles, black Glace, &c., &c., at a reduction of 25 per cent.
Dress Goods, at a great reduction.
Satin faced Serges, all silk and wool, at $1, reduced from $2.
Ready made Walking Suits, in Serge, Poplins, Wincey, &c., from $8.
Water Proof Cloaks, from $7.
Black and colored Velveteens, good quality, from $1.
SMILLIE & CO., 763 Broadway.

WHITE BLANKETS AND BROWN BLANKETS, at wholesale prices to the trade and hotel keepers, at KOCH'S, late John Heath's, 15 Carmine street, corner of Bleecker.

2,000 BED COMFORTABLES, manufactured of white cotton, at KOCH'S, late John Heath's, 15 Carmine street, corner of Bleecker. A discount allowed to the trade, hotel and boarding house keepers.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

MME. DE LACY, 892½ BROADWAY, NEAR NINEteenth street, is selling her elegant French imported Bonnets, of the most recherche styles, and some of her own make, with real laces, at very reasonable prices.

M. HARRIS, NO. 7 BREVOORT PLACE (TENTH street), has just received a case of elegant imported Bonnets and Round Hats.

MME. BUHLMEYER, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. FERRERO, with Mme. R. de Walbel, No. 58 Clinton place, has on hand a beautiful selection of Bonnets, Round Hats, &c., just received from Paris. Also a most stylish assortment of Camel Hair and Lace Shawls, very appropriate for Christmas presents. Best quality, warranted, and prices very moderate.

MADAME DURANTON BARBET, DRESS AND CLOAK maker, 1,261 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—OUR PATENT AND MANUFACture; American Watches, in great varieties; Diamond, Pearl and Gold Jewelry, wholesale and retail, at FRANKFIELD & CO'S, Jewellers, Sixth avenue, corner Fourteenth street, Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street.

WATCHES FOR THE MILLION.—CALL AND SEE the fine gold filled case Watches, the best substitute for solid gold cases produced; 18 carat gold filled; stem winder, $45; key winder, $35. JACOBS & SANDIFER, 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker street.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Prof. Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved Artificial Human Eye, 651 Broadway. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF SELDNER & BIRNBAUM, DISTILLERS, is dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due the firm will be received and all liabilities settled by Seldner & Co. Dated West Mount Vernon, November 1, 1869. ADOLPH BIRNBAUM. L. SELDNER.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A LONG ESTABLISHED AND FIRST CLASS REAL Estate Business for sale very cheap, with Lease and Furniture, located near Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. For particulars address box 6,761 Post office.

A SPLENDID CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED TO A party with good business qualifications and moderate capital to purchase a first class legitimate Manufacturing business; profits at least 20 per cent; present productions, $75,000 per annum; can be doubled with very little outlay. Parties who mean business can be furnished with all particulars and business shown on an interview. Address box 5,096 New York Post office.

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY WILL be given from a well established manufacturing house to a responsible man with $5,000 capital. Address H. & O., box 194 Herald office.

A MAN WHO CAN COMMAND $10,000 IN CASH AND who wants to engage in a business safe, pleasant and paying, may address JONES, box 199 Herald office.

A HALF INTEREST IN THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a flourishing mercantile business; very good location; owner engaged in other business; $1,000 required. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—TO THE RIGHT kind of man, with from $1,000 to $2,000 cash; can clear $5,000 per year. Apply at McKEY'S, 95 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

A NEW PATENT, FULLY COVERING AN IMPROVEment on an article used by nearly every man and boy in the country, for sale for $1,000; the business can be put in operation in 48 hours, and, properly managed, will be one of the most profitable little manufacturing concerns in this city. Address NEW PATENT, Herald office.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS—THE WHOLE or part of two valuable Lehigh Coal Properties, working collieries. Address, for three days, COAL, box 101 Herald office.

HOT AIR FURNACE AND RANGE ESTABLISHMENT and Patent Right for sale at cost and tolls and goodwill; terms easy. Please address HOT AIR, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ESTABLISHED MANUFACtory of Speciality; large orders on hand; goods suitable for the holidays; splendid opportunity for gentleman of small capital. Apply at 251 Broadway, room No. 4.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $50,000 TO $100,000 capital, to engage in the banking and stock commission business with a party who can furnish an equal amount and influence business. Address STOCK, box 2,652 New York Post office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE AN INTEREST with advertiser in a business paying $10,000 per year. Small capital required. Call at 907 Broadway, room No. 4.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A WELL ESTABLISHED distillery store; any business man, having $1,000 or $1,500 to invest, will find this a good opportunity. Inquire for one week at 511 Broome street.

WANTED—A BUSINESS YOUNG MAN, TO TAKE AN interest in a butter, cheese and egg store, who can furnish $300. Apply corner of Fleet and Debevoise sts., Brooklyn.

$500.—A LADY DESIRES A PARTNER IN AN EStablished money making business. 267 Grand street, first floor.

$600.—PARTNER WANTED—IN DIAMOND BROkerage Business; large and immediate profits without risk; ample security in diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Apply to or address DIAMOND BROKER, 751 Broadway.

$3,000.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH THIS amount, either active or silent, to extend the manufacture of an article in universal demand; large profits. No broker need apply. Call at Union Sewing Machine Co., 231 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP—BOOT AND SHOE STORES, Oyster Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Restaurants, Hotels, Cigar Stores, Sample Rooms, Bakeries on all the avenues, Confectionery and Toy Stores, Groceries, Market Stands, Meat Markets, corner Liquor Stores, Photograph Galleries, Drug Stores, &c., &c., &c. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FINE OYSTER SALOON, ALE VAULT, AND DINing Room for sale cheap on account of the owner going South. Apply to W. ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place, New York.

A LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE, WITH STOCK, LIcense, fixtures and lease, at No. 161½ Division street.

A LOT OF HERRING'S, MARVIN'S, WILDER'S AND Lillie's second hand Safes; also the new patent "Cut Off" Safe, for sale, cheap. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—LIQUOR SALOON, WITH BILliard Table; long lease and low rent; doing a fair business. Will sell cheap. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at 165 West Houston street.

A RARE CHANCE—SELDOM OFFERED. A GENTLEmens' Hairdressing Saloon; ill health cause of selling. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery, and at Liquor Store, 48 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS OYSTER AND DINING SALOON, with bar, on the best street in Williamsburg, established 25 years, surrounded by lodge and ballrooms, for sale—Very low. D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIREPROOF SAFES, new and second hand, for office and parlor use, cheap, at 62 Cannon street, between Delancey and Rivington. R. M. PATRICK.

A FINE, LARGE ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPE, large number finely mounted objects and numerous accessories, for sale at a great bargain. Apply at 93 Elizabeth, near Grand, in store.

A BAR AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP—ON the best thoroughfare down town; doing good business. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 23 Chambers street.

A SEWING MACHINE, NEARLY NEW, FOR SALE.—Will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately at 450 Ninth avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street.

A COMPLETE LITTLE GROCERY AND VARIETY Store for sale, west side, nicely fitted up and stocked; doing a good trade; rent only $25 (with lease) for store; living apartments, four rooms; owner giving up business; price $300. Apply to CAMPBELL & CO., 250 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—Lease of whole house; cheap rent, &c.; sickness cause of selling. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE.—ESTABLISHED 14 YEARS; a bargain. Apply at 153 Ninth avenue.

FINE CORNER STORE, ON COURT STREET, FOR sale, cheap, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises, corner of Mill and Court streets, or 162 Pacific street, Brooklyn, in the evening.

FOR SALE—A SIXTH AVENUE CIGAR STORE, DOING a good business; fine Fixtures and Rooms for family. No. 667 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD ROOM, WITH BAR AND three Tables in good condition. Apply on premises, 52 Lafayette, corner Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE OFFICE DESKS, BLACK WALnut; also a liquor sample Rack. Apply at 22 Beaver street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, AN OLD ESTABLISHED first class Grocery on one of the leading thoroughfares. For particulars apply to S. J. RIPPIER, 193 Washington street, New York.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY DOING A CASH TRADE OF $600 per week; good location in Brooklyn. For particulars apply at 184 Grand street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BAKERY, SALOON AND Restaurant; good location and very cheap; in Brooklyn. Inquire at 53 Front street, New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE IN Brooklyn, doing a good business, and will be sold cheap. A lease will be given by the present occupant and owner. Reason for selling will be given by applying to H. OFFERMAN, 240 Washington street, New York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST WINE ROOMS IN city of New York. For terms apply to BRITTON & CO., 52 and 54 Murray street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER STAND. INQUIRE at 213 Fulton Market.

FOR SALE—A WELL LOCATED BOARDING HOUSE, with Barroom attached, Gas Fixtures, License; 18 rooms, lease of four years. Apply at 68 Crosby street.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FIRST CLASS BARROOM, best location on Broadway, doing a splendid business. Low rent; paid up to January. TRAVER & ESLER, 58 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS. INquire at No. 1,329 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BEST CORNER GROcery in Eighth avenue; Stock and Fixtures complete; also the Empire Meat Market, next door; lease of three years. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, 124 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR COUNTRY Real Estate—An old established and valuable manufacturing business now in successful operation, including the manufactured Stock ready for market, machinery, patents, &c., valued at $55,000. For particulars apply to THOMAS H. STOUT, 77 Cedar street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A private lodging house near Third avenue and Twenty-third street; contains 26 rooms, full of lodgers. Address Y. Z., station E.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—AT SING SING, FITTED up in splendid style and doing a good cash business. Owner going to California. Will sell on easy terms. Stock new and active. Photograph of premises and particulars obtained at 53 Harrison street, New York.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE—ON BROADway, in a good business location; well fitted up; every convenience for doing first class work. For further particulars apply to (or address B.) Willard Manufacturing Company, 684 Broadway.

THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY and Liquor Store down town for sale at a bargain on account of sickness. Inquire of J. & D. WESTFALL & CO., 194 South street, corner of Oliver, New York.

$500 WILL BUY FURNITURE, LEASE AND GOOD Will of a genteel and well located Boarding House; has 13 rooms, nicely furnished, all occupied by students; or would let, furnished; must be sold immediately; ill health of proprietor. Situated 302 East Twenty-seventh st.

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BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William. 250 rooms; accommodate gentlemen only; 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—ELEGANT second Floor, together or separate, with or without private table; Rooms on third floor; first class house. References exchanged. 119 East Twenty-third street.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL—INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, junction of William, Duane and Chambers streets.—Rooms, 40, 50 and 75 cents a day, $2 to $5 a week. Open all night.

1 BLOCK ABOVE BREVOORT HOUSE—23 FIFTH AVENUE.—Elegantly furnished front Rooms for a family or a party of gentlemen, with first class Board (French table), can be had in the splendid mansion corner of Fifth avenue and Ninth street, references.

2D HOUSE FROM UNION SQUARE.—ROOMS, WITHout board, to gentlemen only. 104 East Seventeenth st.

2D AVENUE, NO. 323, NEAR STUYVESANT SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with superior Board; unexceptionable neighborhood; private family. References.

4 DOORS EAST OF CLARENDON HOTEL, AT 114 East Eighteenth street.—With Board, two large upper Rooms, with closets; everything first class; dine on parlor floor; suitable for gentlemen and their wives.

5TH AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely furnished Suits of Rooms, on first and second floors, with Board; private table if desired, in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 76.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, in suits or singly, with or without Board; private table if desired; terms moderate. References required.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 206.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED private residence, overlooking Madison square, has just been leased by Mrs. SEAVER, 254 Fourth avenue, corner Nineteenth street. Applications may be made at either of the above numbers.

5 CHARLES STREET, WARREN PLACE.—FURNISHed Rooms to let, with first class Board. Call all the week.

$5 TO $8 FOR ROOMS—WITH BOARD, ON FIRST and second floors; $2 to $5 for Rooms, without board; families accommodated equally low. Apply at 154 Franklin street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$8 PER WEEK—WITH FIRE AND GAS; TABLE EXcellent; large Rooms, $10 and $12; cheerful, quiet, pleasant home; northeast corner Thirteenth street and Seventh avenue.

9 EAST TWENTY SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire Floor, either en suite or separately, with or without private table. Also rooms for single gentlemen.

10TH STREET, EAST, 108.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, fire and gas, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms reasonable to suit the times.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF CLINTON place.—Fine Rooms, handsomely furnished, en suite or singly, to let, with Board, to families, terms moderate; references.

12 HUBERT STREET.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good Board and Rooms on reasonable terms; gas, fire, bath. Day board.

13 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, TWO DOORS FROM Broadway.—Furnished Rooms to let, for single gentlemen only, in a strictly private family.

17 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James' Hotel.—Rooms en suite and single for families or single gentlemen; first class Board; private table if desired. Reference.

18 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR BROADway.—A few pleasant Rooms will be rented, with Board, to families and single gentlemen; house and table first class.

19 UNION SQUARE, WEST SIDE.—HANDSOME Rooms, with or without permanent or transient Board; table boarders accommodated; Rooms, with Board, from $7 to $25 per week.

22 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TWO SUITS of Rooms to let, with Board; private Table if desired; also Rooms for single gentlemen.

23 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Newly and handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board.

23 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR MADIson square.—Second Floor, en suite, with Board; also Room for gentlemen. Second No. 23 from Madison avenue. House first class.

26 THIRD STREET, TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADway.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let; suitable for one or two persons, heated, gas, bath, hot and cold water; terms moderate.

27 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—To let, with Board, two well furnished Rooms on third floor. House first class. References exchanged.

28 ST. MARK'S PLACE (EIGHTH STREET).—LARGE, well furnished front Basement; $17 for two, including fire and gas, single Rooms for gentlemen. Abundant table. References.

29 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOME Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board. References exchanged.

30 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEARLY OPPOsite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Delightful Parlor and Bedroom on third floor front, with Board, single Room for gentleman; references.

30 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Entirely new furniture; Rooms only for gentlemen; best French cooking. References exchanged.

30 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—A large front Room to let, without board, to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen. Also a single Room.

34TH, FIRST DOOR WEST OF EIGHTH AVENUE.—An elegant home is offered in a private family, first class private table; housekeeping or genteel business; very beautiful parlors.

35 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Two splendid (separate) front Rooms, newly furnished, with fire, gas, first class Board and good attendance, references exchanged.

36 BANK STREET, NEAR WAVERLEY PLACE.—A suit of Rooms to let, furnished, for light housekeeping, also two or three Rooms to gentlemen; also back Parlor; house first class, and has all the improvements.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—TO LET, WITH PRIvate table, a Third Floor (three rooms). Private bath. References.

38 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT FURnished Rooms to let, with Board. Locality quiet and desirable. References exchanged.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—AN ELEGANT Suit of Parlors, with or without private table; also a large double Room for two gentlemen. Only parties desiring superior accommodations need apply.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also Rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

42 SECOND STREET.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can be accommodated, with or without Board; also single gentleman and a few day boarders.

44 UNION SQUARE, EAST SIDE.—A HANDSOME Second Floor and other Rooms to let, with first class Board. References required. Private table if desired.

44 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—To let, with first class Board, three very desirable Rooms, in a private house. References exchanged.

46 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, FINE HOUSE.—Front Rooms, southern exposure, or Floor, with superior Board, for family or gentlemen; $7 to $10. Near Sixth avenue and Washington square.

48 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished Rooms and Board. Reference required.

48 (OLD NO. 44) FOURTH AVENUE.—A COMFORTable Room, with water and gas, suitable for gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen.

49 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Spacious and well furnished Rooms on third and fourth floors, a Hall Room on second floor, front; house first class, with a very superior table.

51 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—FIRST CLASS BOARD AND accommodations for families and single persons in an elegant stone front house; rooms en suite or singly.

52 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—A FURNISHED Room to let, with or without Board, for one or two gentlemen; French private family; house and location very desirable. References required.

54 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, elegantly furnished Rooms to families, and hall Rooms to single gentlemen; terms moderate. References exchanged.

55 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A HANDSOME Suit of Rooms; also a Room on third floor, together or singly; no objection to one or two children; references.

55 ST. MARK'S PLACE (EIGHTH STREET).—PLEASant and well furnished Rooms, with good Board; neighborhood respectable and genteel; references exchanged.

70 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—FRONT Room, Bedroom; hot, cold water, and plenty of closets; furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board. None but responsible parties need apply.

74 CLINTON PLACE, ONE DOOR WEST OF FIFTH avenue.—A handsomely furnished second story Room to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

76 BARROW, NEAR HUDSON STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

96 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET.—FIRST Floor to let, furnished; Rooms with or without Board; front Parlor, furnished, to let; French table; private French family.

101 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, CORNER OF Sixth avenue.—A few nicely furnished Rooms to let (furniture new), with or without Board; terms reasonable.

102 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE Steinway Hall.—Furnished Rooms, without board, or with private table; also Rooms for gentlemen.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board, in a French family; references required.

107 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms or Apartments to let, with or without Board, for families or single gentlemen; private table if required. References exchanged.

110 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen can have a large, well furnished Room, with first class Board.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will take a few boarders; every social and home comfort; parlor and chamber, connecting or single room; house first class.

115 EAST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR PARK avenue.—To let, a suit of Rooms, second floor, furnished, with Board, private family, to a party of two or three; reasonable rate.

116 (NEW NUMBER) WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Handsomely furnished and pleasant Room, on second floor, front, with first class Board, at reasonable terms. Reference.

132 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR AMITY.—FRONT and back Parlor, with fire, $25; single Rooms, $7; for two, $14 and $16; suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with Board.

133 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, private table if desired, an entire Second Floor, five rooms, in one or two suits; elegantly furnished.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a brown stone house, for families and gentlemen; references required.

138 MADISON AVENUE, SECOND HOUSE FROM Thirty-first street.—Splendidly furnished Apartments, with or without first class private table.

143 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—SECOND STORY front Room to let, with Board; bath, gas and fire. References exchanged.

145 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Floor to let to a genteel family, with good Board, or to single gentlemen. References required.

147 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, OPPOSITE THE Gramercy Park Hotel.—A small private family, residing in their own house, desire to let one or two well furnished Apartments, with superior Board.

160 PRINCE STREET.—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY will let furnished, to one or two gentlemen, one small Room, also one large one, with gas and fireplace. Rent $3 to $4.

161 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—TWO LARGE Rooms, with Bedrooms connecting, furnished, to be rented separately or together, with Board; also Hall Bedroom; terms moderate.

164 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—IN FIRST class house, within five minutes' walk of Fifth Avenue Hotel, Apartments, with or without Board; private family. References.

173 HUDSON STREET.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished; suitable for housekeeping, also other Rooms, with Board.

194 BLEECKER STREET.—TO LET, A LARGE Room on second floor, neatly furnished, for $6 a week. Apply on second floor.

197 SEVENTH AVENUE.—A SUIT OF ROOMS, neatly furnished, for man and wife or single gentlemen.

207 EAST BROADWAY.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with excellent Board and Rooms; gas, bath, &c. Location good. Terms low. Gentlemen cannot be better accommodated.

213 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with gas, to gentlemen, $7 to $10 per month; Board if desired, also large Rooms for housekeeping.

222 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—LARGE size second story front Room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board; good and convenient location.

224 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a front Room and Bedroom, well furnished, hot and cold water. Those in pursuit of a home call. Good location.

239 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYVEsant square.—Front Rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished; Southern exposure. Also other Rooms, en suite or singly. Terms moderate. References required.

246 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR BROADway and St. Cloud Hotel.—Large, nice sunny side Rooms and Board, with a genteel private family, owning their own house.

261 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—WITH BOARD, to gentleman and wife a second story front Room, elegantly furnished, also second story back, with alcove, with every convenience amply supplied, at moderate price.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—A few boarders can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms and good Board. Private family.

280 WEST FOURTH STREET, NEAR ELEVENTH street.—A large Room to let, with Board; newly furnished and the comforts of a home given.
Mrs. E. H. RANSOM.

306 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR east of Second avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentleman; house modern; price moderate.

308 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—LARGE, HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; location desirable.

322 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR LIVINGSton place.—A strictly private family will let one or two handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

322 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—Second or third story front Room, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

340 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—A BEAUTIFUL Room, with or without Board, to a gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen; family private.

343 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR LIVingston place.—With Board, a large Room and Bedroom for $15 per week for two; also a single Room suitable for lady or gentleman.

362 WEST TWENTY SIXTH STREET.—TWO NICELY furnished Rooms, second floor, front, for a gentleman and wife, with Board; also a few Rooms for single gentlemen, terms very reasonable; convenient to Ninth avenue cars and stages.

379 FOURTH AVENUE, HOUSE ADJOINING CALvary church.—One very nice Suit of Rooms to let, with or without private table.

863 BROADWAY, NEAR UNION SQUARE.—FURnished upper Rooms to rent, for gentlemen, without board. Terms moderate.

A LADY WHO HAS JUST TAKEN A NEWLY FURnished house, near Madison avenue, offers very superior Rooms, with Board, to one or two couples and two or three single gentlemen; to parties who are entirely first class this offers an opportunity seldom to be met with by those searching for board in New York; the highest references will be required and given. Address B., box 950 Post office, New York.

A LARGE THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, with or without Board, at the first class house 21 East Twenty-second street; desirable for gentlemen, terms moderate, accommodations superior.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT 68 WEST FORTY-NINTH street will let an elegant suit of Rooms, with excellent Board. Liberal arrangements made with first class parties.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO FURNISHED Rooms, with Board. Call at 40 East Thirty-first street, near Madison avenue. Reference required.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtleman and wife, with or without partial Board, also Floor to let for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. 151 Macdougal street.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A PRIVATE family; location above Forty-second street, west of Sixth avenue. Address F., 879 Sixth avenue.

FRENCH BOARD.—WITH THE FAMILY OF A FRENCH teacher, large and small Rooms, back and front Parlors, all furnished; modern improvements. 152 East Twenty-second street.

MADISON AVENUE.—SPLENDID APARTMENTS; private table; French cook; good references required. Address LOUIS DRONSART, station G Post office.

NICELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR SMALL families or single gentlemen, to let, without board, at 33 Clinton place; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A quiet family. Apply at 357 West Twentieth street.

TO LET—TO ONE GENTLEMAN, A LARGE, HANDsome Room, with comfortable Board, in a private family residing at 46 West Forty-seventh street.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A HANDsomely furnished Suite of Rooms, in a private family, near Madison square. For address inquire of Mr. BERGMAN, corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES AN OFFICE (FIRST FLOOR or basement), together with a Bedroom and Board, between Lexington and Eighth avenues and Fortieth and Sixtieth street. Address, stating terms, box 4,361 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child (3 years old); second or third story front room and bedroom, furnished complete, good location; not above Fortieth street; about $30 per week; references required and given. Address K., box 168 Herald office.

ROOM WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WITH OR without Board. Address, with price and particulars, C. M., station C.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY, composed of gentleman, wife, two children (twelve and one year old) and nurse; terms, including fire and gas, must not exceed $50 per month; must have two small and one large Room; for prompt and references unexceptionable; private family preferred. Address E. C., 62 Bloomfield street, Hoboken.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE OR two Rooms, with good Board, in respectable neighborhood and private family, where there are no other boarders; references exchanged; terms not to exceed $25 for both. Address particulars to L. S., box 197 Herald office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout Board, for a widow and son; private family preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address W. A. H., box 8,779 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

23 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, BROOKLYN, E. D.—Board, with a large and pleasant Room, on the first floor, can be had at a moderate price, in a private family.

27 POPLAR STREET, BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with a front Room on second floor, with Board; a few minutes' walk from the ferry.

68 WEST WARREN STREET, BROOKLYN.—PARTIES wishing to reduce boarding house expenses and have home comforts can find it in a private family; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A LADY, RESIDING IN A PLEASANT AND HEALTHY village in the country, will receive into her family school a few more children to board and instruct in English. Terms for those under twelve, $200 per annum. Direct communication by rail. Address Mrs. H. E. SEYMOUR, New Canaan, Conn.

BOARD AT FORDHAM—FOR THE WINTER OR YEAR; six minutes' walk from station; 20 trains daily; horse cars every five minutes; large mansion, with furnace, hot and cold water, bathroom and closets; stabling for horses; excellent table; terms $7 per week. Apply at 894½ Broadway, in the store.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE AND BACK ROOMS TO LET—AT 475 TENTH avenue. Apply at 53 Bleecker street.

A BASEMENT IN WALL STREET, NEAR BROADway, to let—Good location for any business. Apply at No. 8 Wall street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET OR LEASE, THREE Floors, 150x45, with from 1 to 75 horse power; also smaller Rooms. Apply to H. W. GREENE, 141 Plymouth street Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS TO LET, AT reasonable rents. Apply to engineer, 404 First avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms and Basement, 25x50 feet; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

SHOE STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—At 513 Third avenue.

STORE TO LET—AND A BASEMENT GOOD FOR AN oyster saloon, No. 16 New Chambers street, near Chatham; rent $25. Apply for the keys at 101 Division street.

TO LET—STORES AND VACANT LOTS ON WATER front, Delancey street, East river. Also a Pier and Bulkhead; will rent separately or together.
DANIEL W. RICHARDS & CO., 92 Mangin street.

TO LET—HALF A HOUSE, PLEASANTLY SITUATED, in Jersey City, to a small family; the other family only three persons. Apply to Mr. MARSH, 516 Broadway.

TO LET—A CORNER STORE IN THE CENTRE OF the best surroundings in the city; rent reasonable. Inquire on the premises, southwest corner of Sixth avenue and Forty seventh street.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A substantial Building, 43x60; four stories; suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; on water front. Thirteenth avenue, between Bank and Bethune streets. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND HOUSE, 51 Catharine street; an old dry goods stand.
AMERMAN & FORD, 840 Sixth avenue.

TO LEATHER, PAPER AND HARDWARE TRADE.—To rent, Store, Basement and Cellar of the elegant and substantial building 18 Spruce street. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 2,0 Hudson street.

TO LODGING HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS.—To lease, the four story and basement brick Building on the corner of Canal and Watts streets, about 70 feet on each street; admirable location for a small second class hotel or lodging house, being in the vicinity of ferries, steamboats and steamship landings. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 2,0 Hudson street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AT 925 BROADWAY, STANLEY DAY OFFERS, 7 EAST Sixteenth street, with Furniture and Fixtures therein, between Union square and Fifth avenue, four story high stoop brown stone, 25x58x100. Rent $300 per month.

A FURNISHED BROWN STONE HOUSE, NEAR Fifth avenue, in Thirty-fifth street, to let for the winter; prime order; immediate possession.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A FINE LOCATION—14.—BROWN STONE HOUSE, furnished; would rent to private family or party of responsible gentlemen, owner would reserve any rooms not needed. 224 East Fourteenth street.

A HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, OR would rent furnished if desired; rent unfurnished $1,000; house contains all the modern improvements. Address Mrs. R., station E.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE LARGE CORNER HOUSE (complete), 21 rooms, elegantly furnished, half block from Union square; will rent for first class boarding. Apply to LAWLNCE, OAKLEY & FLEWRY, 11 Pine street.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the large four story brown stone House 155 West Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Possession now. Apply to W. E. MIDDLETON, 76 Nassau street, third story, back.

Unfurnished.

AT 925 BROADWAY, STANLEY DAY OFFERS, 40 ST. Mark's place, unfurnished four story high stoop; open from 11 to 12; rent $1,350. Also 884 Broadway, 2 floors, $1,800.

A—ONE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, Fifty sixth street, near Lexington avenue, one brick House, Fifty-third street, near Third avenue. Inquire of owner A. KLABER, Marble Works, No. 136 East Eighteenth street.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ONE OF THE row of four story high stoops on Twenty-fourth street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; rent $1,650 to a responsible party only.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty third street.

HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE IN DUNCOMB place (128th street, Harlem), to let, cheap, rent $540. Inquire of RANDELL & PORTER, 1,951 Third avenue, or 860 Broadway.

TO LET—OR FOR SALE, HOUSE AND LOT 15 West Twentieth street, 25x100, doctor's office reserved 1 let. Apply on premises.

TO LET—A FINE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEment House, in Twenty-third street between Second and Third avenues. A three story brick Dwelling in Seventy-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, in perfect order, all improvements. A three story brown stone House in Seventy-eighth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, in perfect order. KILPATRICK & HOLMES,
46 East Twenty-third street.

TO RENT UNFURNISHED—A FIRST CLASS FOUR story high stoop brown stone House, 24 feet x 98.9, on West Thirty-third street, it was built by days' work in a very substantial manner by the owner for his family residence, and finished throughout elegantly; the doors are of black walnut, from the top of the house to the bottom; hard wood trimmings and floors, marble hall, heavily carved front doors, vestibule entrance, brown stone railings in front, sunken area, heavy brown stone trimmings, perfect sewerage, &c.; inside are bells, tubes, dumb waiter to third floor, a large refrigerator, connecting with sewer; first class range, furnace, billiard room, &c.; altogether it is a grand house, rent $3,000, for one or more years, or would sell for $40,000, including mirrors, gas fixtures and cornices.
JAMES R EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS OF FOUR ROOMS TO LET—WITH GAS and water, at 494 and 475 Tenth avenue. Apply at 526 West Thirty-seventh street.

A SUIT OF ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITHout board; also two single Rooms, near Everett, Clarendon and Westmoreland Hotels. Terms moderate. 42 Union square.

A FLOOR AT 45 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, CONsisting of four rooms, partially or completely furnished, to let, to a small party of adults. Best reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO LET A NICELY furnished large Room, terms moderate; desirable location near the up town hotels. 104 West Twenty-ninth street.

A RARE CHANCE—12 FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; finest location in the city for renting apartments; opposite Grand Hotel, corner of Broadway and Thirty-first street, No. 51.

BASEMENT (HIGH STOOP) AND FINE PARLOR FIRST Floors to let, in private house 355 East Tenth street; reasonable rents, central location. Gas, water, good yard and suitable. Possession.

FURNISHED NEATLY—A LARGE ROOM, ON SECOND floor, suitable for housekeeping or for gentlemen. 320 West Twenty-eighth street, fronting Eighth avenue. Unexceptionable neighborhood. Call for three days.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—THREE ROOMS, IN PRIVATE house; rent $22. 716 Washington street, one door below Eleventh.

NICE FRONT ROOM TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD; house genteel; has all modern improvements; rent very low. Apply at 429 West Nineteenth street.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS TO LET, WITH ALL modern improvements, in a first class tenement house, 323 East Twenty-first street or 341 East Tenth street.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLOOR, EN suite or divided, No. 7 St. Mark's place.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS; GAS, BATHroom, &c., in brown stone front house No. 820 Sixth avenue. Rent $45. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, completely furnished for housekeeping. Terms moderate. 201 East Forty-fifth street and Third avenue.

TO LET—TO A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, A Fourth Floor (five rooms) in the brown stone house No. 211 East Fifty-second street.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT; water, gas, bath, in a private house in Cornelia street. Apply at 25 Sixth avenue, furniture store.

TO RENT—PART OF A NICELY FURNISHED House, with all conveniences, to a small family. 207 West Twenty-fourth street.

TO RENT—SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR, WITH ALL modern improvements, to a small family without children. 73 East Fourth street.

137 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Third avenues.—To let, front Basement; also three Rooms on second floor, separately or together; furnished or unfurnished.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, 23d inst., for the construction of the following stone block pavements, viz:—Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place; Sixty-third street, between Third and Lexington avenues; Forty-first street, from Fourth to Madison avenue; Ludlow street, from Grand to Broome street; Laight street, from Canal to West street; Thirty-second street, from Third to Fourth avenue; Thirtieth street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, and Lispenard street, from Broadway to West Broadway, and for the laying of crosswalks, from opposite 561 Sixth avenue, to opposite 1,280 Broadway; Fifth avenue, at 129th, 130th, 131st and 132d streets; opposite 753 Sixth avenue, and across West street, from south side Perry to pier 54.

Blank forms for bids and further information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office, Rotunda, Park.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTors.—Separate sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, November 24, 1869, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Robbins Preserved Wood Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars and fifty cents per square yard, in Fourth street, from Bowery to Mangin street, and in Fifth street, from the Bowery to Mangin street; also for the laying of the pavement known as the "Stow Foundation Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars per square yard, in Maiden lane (throughout), and in Fifteenth street, from Broadway to Seventh avenue. Bids will be received only from such persons as may be legally authorized to lay these pavements. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

ROTUNDA, City Hall Park, November 10, 1869.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

AN ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, STABLE attached, for sale or to rent, on East Eighty-third street, immediate possession.
NEAFIE, Real Estate Broker,
1,630 Third avenue, corner of Eighty-sixth street.

A SPLENDID BROWN STONE HOUSE—NEAR CENtral Park, three story, high stoop, 18x40, lot 100, all improvements, only $11,000.
BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, between Lexington and Third avenues, in Thirtieth street; price $16,500. A three story brown stone House, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, on Fifty-fourth street; price $19,500. A high stoop brown stone House, between Second and Third avenues, on Sixty-first street; price $20,000. A high stoop brown stone House, in Sixty second street, between First and Second avenues; price $12,000. Three 3 story brick Dwellings, in Seventy-eighth street; price $10,000 each. Four high stoop brown stone Houses, in Seventy-ninth street, between Third and Lexington avenues; price $21,000 each. A 4 story high stoop brown stone House, in Eightieth street, near Fifth avenue; price $31,000. A two story frame House, in Eighty-eighth street; price $3,000. Two Houses, in Third avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets; price $16,000 each. A three story brown stone Dwelling, in Second avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets; price $19,000. KILPATRICK & HOLMES,
46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN stone House, and Lot, on Second avenue, near Fourteenth street; size, 26x60x114 feet; house in fine order, and first class. Price, $35,000. Apply for permits to FANNING, No. 40 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE premises Nos. 88 and 90 Park street, near Worth, with brick building; lot 34x60 feet; price, $11,000. Apply to FANNING, No. 40 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE (A BARGAIN)—THE THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown House, 241 East Fiftieth street; in splendid order; with or without furniture. Apply on the premises from 9 to 12 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE Houses on north side of Forty-fourth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues. Inquire on the premises.

$15,000—TWO-THIRDS ON MORTGAGE, FOR brown stone Houses, 20 by 50, on Forty-eighth street, near Third avenue; leasehold; ground rent $200; also elegant four story House, on Forty-fourth street, near Madison avenue. Apply on premises.
J. SEXTON, 53 East Forty-fourth street.

$36,000.—FOR SALE, FULL SIZED MARBLE front House, elegantly and newly furnished, Thirty-first street, few doors from Grand Hotel. Apply to R. S. CANFIELD, 42 Wall street, between 12 and 1 P. M. Principals only dealt with.

West Side.

A FULL SIZED, LARGE, WELL BUILT, WELL FURnished first class brown stone Dwelling, for sale at a special bargain on easy terms to prompt buyer; on one high ground in a 100 foot paved street, near Central Park.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATE WILL BE SOLD that well built, elegantly finished four story high stoop brown stone front House 40 West Fifty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 25x69x100.5. Call and examine.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE BROWN STONE HOUSES, three story, high stoop, just finished, 20x52, lot 100 feet, on Fifty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, next to the Baptist church; street going to be paved with block pavement; terms easy. Apply to the owner, S. STEWART, 243 West Forty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR FIVE STORY DOUBLE TENEment Houses, with Stores, Nos. 97, 99, 101 and 103 West Houston street, corner Thompson (Eighth ward), by auction, at 111 Broadway, Nov. 30, 1869. Maps and particulars with MULLER & WILKINS, No. 7 Pine street.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE, A THREE STORY high stoop brick House on West Twenty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; modern conveniences, &c; good order, price $13 000.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK, A THREE story high stoop brick House, ten minutes' walk from Wall street ferry. Price $6 500.
BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 162 Broadway.

CAPITALISTS ARE REQUESTED TO READ THE AUCtion advertisement of the great sale of Twentieth Ward Brooklyn Lots, to be made by JOHNSON & MILLER, at Exchange Salesroom, on Tuesday, November 16. Every lot offered will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

DO NOT FAIL TO SECURE A MAP OF THE SPENDID Twenty-first (late Ninth) Ward Brooklyn Lots to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER next Tuesday. The sale will be absolute in every particular.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE THREE STORY high stoop brick House 261 Union street; will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms, house in complete order and has all the modern improvements. Locality first class, convenient to three lines of cars and immediate possession. Apply to WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, 183 Broadway

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE Property known as Ketcham's Oil Refinery, located on Smith street and Hamilton avenue, with water front of 250 feet on the Canal; well located for a lumber yard. Apply to JESSE S. CARMAN, 153 Montague street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO STORY BASEMENT brick House, locality first class. Apply to WM. MORGAN, 45½ Broadway, Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A NICE, COMFORTABLE COTTAGE HOME—TERMS 10 per cent cash, balance in small monthly or quarterly payment. Houses, with full lots, $1,650, $3,000, $3,500, $4,000, $4 900; only thirty-five minutes from New York, fifty trains daily. E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 3 Broadway, New York, or Second street, near Broadway, Elizabethport, N. J.

AT MOUNT VERNON—FIRST CLASS HOUSE, WELL furnished, outhouses, &c., seven acres, high ground; neighborhood unexceptionable; $25,000; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AT PASSAIC, N. J., 50 MINUTES BY THE ERIE RAILway.—A well built House, containing 10 rooms, and about half an acre of Ground, for sale cheap; plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to H. M. HERRICK, Naval Office, Custom House.

COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES FOR SALE—TO LET and exchange, for City Property, at Hackensack, Erie Railway, 50 minutes by rail.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN MONMOUTH COUNty, N. J., four miles from Hightstown, comprising 150 acres, in fine cultivation, with abundance of marl; splendid outbuildings, two dwelling houses, good wells, a never failing stream of water, apple orchard, &c. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon, to the owner.
L. N. FREEMAN, 25 Cedar street, New York.

FOR SALE—300 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, 3½ MILES from the city of Fredericksburg, Va., 100 or more in cultivation, ¾ of a mile front on the road, and abundance of wood and water and is fenced, price $20 per acre. Apply to JOHN W. SNOWDEN, Newark avenue, nearly opposite Chestnut avenue, Hudson City, N. J.

FOR SALE—NEAR CRESKILL, NINE ACRES, GOOD house, barn, &c.; plenty of fruit; well watered, $6,000.
C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 153 Fulton street.

FOR SALE VERY REASONABLY—20 LOTS AT NEWtown, L. I., one of the finest locations in the vicinity of New York, containing many elegant residences, churches, schools. The lots are the choicest, surrounded with handsome residences, lying upon the highest ground, commanding a fine view, five minutes' walk from railroad depot (26 trains daily) and 20 minutes from Hunter's Point. For particulars inquire at 180 Broadway, New York, room 16.
H. RAEFLE.

MOHEGAN LAKE, NEAR PEEKSKILL.—187 ACRES bordering on this lake, well known for the last 20 years as a favorite summer resort; includes Fairy Island, and has a front on lake of nearly one mile; excellent large homestead and carriage house, farm house, outbuildings and tenant house. Price for the whole $30,000, divided if required. Apply to W. JONES, Mohegan Lake, Westchester county, N. Y.

METUCHEN, N. J.—A MAGNIFICENT FARM OF 60 acres, fine buildings, fruits, &c., for sale at a bargain; will exchange. Also many other places cheap.
KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—ON WEDNESDAY, NOvember 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, situated in Fishkill Village, Dutchess county, N. Y.; Country Seat, with 20 acres of Land; house has all modern improvements and furnished, and will be sold without reserve.
Mrs. JULIA WHITON.

SMALL AND LARGE FARMS AND VILLAGE PROPerties, on Southside Railroad of Long Island, to suit every one, 100 acre Farm, $25,000; 50 acres, $6,000; 15 acres, $1,600; 8 acres, $2,500, wild Land in acre plots $25 per acre.
S. COCKCROFT, 179 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FARM TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, 40 acres, 16 miles from city; house new, on South Side Railroad; fruit trees, grape vines, &c.
C. SCHMITT, 263 East Houston street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Property that will pay over 50 per cent in one year. Address C. W. L., box 157 Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Plots of Land on the Morris and Essex Railroad (splendid investment) for improved city Property, if not too heavily encumbered.
C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 153 Fulton street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A CASH CUSTOMER WANTS A FOUR STORY STONE or brick House, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fifth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues. Price from $30,000 to $50,000. CHAS. E. MILLS & CO., 55 West Thirtieth st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BUSINESS PROPERTY, in the neighborhood of the City Hall, Brooklyn. Address, with full particulars and lowest selling price, INVESTMENT, box 153 Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES AN UNFURNISHED ROOM in a private American family, below Thirty-fifth street; rent not above $10 a month; permanent arrangements can be made. Address, with particulars, A. C. N., box 194 Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A GENTEEL, quiet neighborhood, for a private family, up to May 1. Best references and security given. Address box 1,760 Post office, giving all particulars and lowest price.

WANTED—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor, for light housekeeping, by genteel family of three. Location must be good and west of Third avenue. Address, with full particulars, N. P. KIMBALL, Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A PRIVATE AMERIcan family, a comfortable, furnished House, in this city or Harlem. Terms must be reasonable; neighborhood good. Address PROFESSOR, Herald office, stating terms.

WANTED—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS FOR A family of three; location west side, below Thirtieth street. Address, stating terms, O. H. C., box 137 Herald office.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE ROOM, FOR A LADY and child, in a respectable family; location east of Seventh avenue and west of Third; can furnish, except carpet and stove. Address, stating terms, which must not exceed $10 per month, C. A. W., Herald office.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ART NOTICE.
BARKER & THEALL, AUCTIONEERS.
GALLERY OF ART, 845 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE WALLACK'S.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE COLLECtion of modern, foreign and American works of art ever offered at auction in this city will be sold on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, at the Gallery of Art, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The above comprise the great Historical Paintings of Schaefels, and Pauwels, of Antwerp, together with about 150 of the finest and most costly examples of the following distinguished artists:—

L. Van Kuyck,	David Col,	J. Williamson,
Bakalowicz,	E. Bidau,	Dalwallis,
Eug. Verboeckhoven	John Pope,	Verhoeven Ball,
H. Leutz,	R. Accard,	Wm. Hart,
W. Verschnur,	R. Maes,	A. Van Hamme,
Count de Bylandt,	J. H. Dolph,	Th. Gerard,
Alex. Wust,	P. Dauriac,	L. Schaefels,
Thomas Hicks,	H. Savry,	V. Nehlig,
A. Neuhuis,	C. Pecrus,	D. De Noter,
J. Thompson,	J. Bosierse,	F. Musin,
Portielje,	H. Von Seben,	W. Brown,
Mari Ten Kate,	A. B. Durand,	Billou,
Jacob Jacobs,	L. Robbe,	and others.
Chas. Ooms,	Henriette Ronner,	

Also, on the second evening, the 17th inst., we will sell the two superb marble groups Medora and Angelica, and "Eliza" Crossing the Ice. The entire collection is now on exhibition free, with catalogues, at 845 Broadway.

AUCTION.—LARGE SALE THIS DAY (MONDAY), 113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer,
will sell this (Monday) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, over $15,000 worth, and 400 lots, by catalogue, of Handsome and Plain Household Furniture, celebrated city made Pianoforte, &c., at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
Drawing Room, consisting of magnificent solid rosewood and rich walnut Drawing Room Suits, in French satin, brocatel and silk reps; superb rosewood Pianoforte, Bookcase, Writing Desk, elegant Centre and Side Tables, brocatel and lace Curtains, 25 rich bronze Figures, Clock, Vases, Ornaments; velvet, Brussels and three-ply Carpets; rosewood and black walnut Chamber and Dining Room Suits; Turkish Lounges and Easy Chairs, Beds, Bedding, curled hair Mattresses, &c.; walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Sofas, Rockers, Tables, Chairs, French China, Glass and Silver Ware, and all the Kitchen Utensils. Sale positive. This is the largest and richest sale of the season. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers.

AN EXTRA LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, at 118 West Twenty sixth street.
EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer,
will sell positively this (Monday) morning, November 15, at 10½ o'clock, over $18,000 worth and over 600 lots by catalogue of elegant Household Furniture, magnificent 7½ octave rosewood Pianoforte, Velvet Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Statuary, Vases, Paintings by eminent artists, at the five story brown stone private residence, 118 West Twenty-sixth street, a few doors from Sixth avenue (property of W. Richards, Esq.), sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.
Medallion Carpets, large Pier and Mantel Mirrors, magnificent Drawing Room Suits, style of Louis XIV.; rosewood and walnut medallion back Suits; satin Suit, 7 pieces; Suit covered with the richest description French satin brocatel; Etageres, Tables, Cabinets, bois de rose gilded Tables and Chairs, Library Bookcase, Table, Turkish Lounge, Easy Chairs, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Rockers; covered with reps and haircloth; Mirrors, Clocks, Vases, fine Buffet, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, large French china Dinner Set, 220 pieces; Silver, China and Crockery Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. This will be the largest and richest sale of this season. Reliable men in attendance to cart and pack goods for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway or Sixth avenue cars or stages and stop corner of Twenty-sixth street, near the house.

AUCTION NOTICE.
J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
Magnificent Household Furniture.
A rare chance for housekeepers.
Drawing Room Suits, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Statuary, Books, Mirrors, Velvet Carpets, Chandeliers, Silver Plate, at public auction, on this day (Monday), Nov. 15, at the elegant brown stone mansion, 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Drawing Rooms—Superb Suites Furniture, covered blue gold, crimson gold, satin brocatel richest description; Window Curtains to match; rosewood Etageres, marble tops, Plate Glass Doors; marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Music Cabinet, velvet, medallion Carpets, artistic bronze Statuary, antique Lava Vases, Ornaments, Sevres Vases, Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, by eminent artists—Holy Family, by Sellers, Ancient Rome, Summer, Winter, Scenes in Switzerland, Flemish Interiors, Esmeralda; bronze Clock, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte Cover, Stool, Canterbury; Turkish Reclining Chair, Hat stand. Dining Room—Silver Casters, Tureens, Salvers, Dinner, Tea Service, Urn, Pitcher, Extension Table, Buffet, crystal, ruby Glassware, French China Dinner Set, Sheffield Table Cutlery, Linen, Sofas, Chairs, oval Mirror, Engravings. Bedrooms—Rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Hair, Spring Mattresses; Sheets, Counterpanes, Toilet Sets, Bolster, Pillows, Blankets. Also all Furniture Servants' apartments. Every facility for packing and removing goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—CENTRAL Park Lots on Sixty-seventh street at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on Monday, November 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Sixty-seventh street—4 lots situate on the north side of Sixty seventh street, commencing 150 feet west of the Eighth avenue, between the Central Park and Grand Boulevard, each 25x100 feet; 60 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, &C., AT PRIVATE SALE, FIFTY PER CENT LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE, FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY, TO REDUCE STOCK. FINE SOLID WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS $65 UPWARDS. N. B.—ALL GOODS WARRANTED MADE IN MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANNER. CALL AND EXAMINE AT THE LARGE WAREROOM, 450 BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME STREET.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street. Art Galleries 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of Twelfth street. On Tuesday, November 16, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street, assignee's sale of first class Wines, Liquors, &c., viz.—Ullage casks of Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s old Champagne Cognac Brandy, &c.; do. Scotch Whiskeys, Jamaica Rum, Barrels and Half Barrels Bourbon Whiskeys, old Brandies, in bottles, of 1844, fine Brandies, imported in cases; old Pale Sherry, of 1844; old Burmeister Port, Regina do; Madeiras, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys; Jamaica and Granada Rums; very old Bourbon Whiskeys in bottles and demijohns; old Otard Brandy in bottles, old Holland Gin, imported in cases and in stone jugs. Also several lines of Brandies (Hennessey and Martell); Sherries, Ports, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys, Rum, &c., &c., imported in cases, bottled in London and very reliable in every respect.

AUCTION SALE.—FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,
By HENRY B. HERTS, 189 Broadway.
TUESDAY, NOV. 16, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
AT SALESROOMS, 189 BROADWAY.
French and German Toys,
Vienna Fancy Goods, Dolls, &c.
China, Glass and Bohemian Ware,
Meerschaum and Briar Wood Pipes and Cigar Holders,
Canes, Riding Whips, Opera Glasses, &c.,
in lots to suit city and country trade.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT LESS THAN AUCTION prices, a very large stock of Parlor Suits, covered in silk, brocatel, fancy striped reps and plain reps, and all kinds; other custom made Furniture very cheap for cash, at 56 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mulberry street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PRIVATE SALE, AT HALF THE manufacturer's prices, one rich seven octave rosewood Pianoforte, cost $700, for $260; two rich Parlor Suits, cost $400 each, for $150, six rich Bedroom Suits, from $30 upwards. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, this day.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
SEMI-WEEKLY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, BROGANS AND BALMORALS, IN CHOICE VARIETY, ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16,
at 10½ o'clock.
AARON CLAFLIN & CO., Auctioneers,
18 Murray street and 21 Park place.

ALBERT M. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON this day (Monday), at 113 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue, at 10½ o'clock, Parlor Suits, Tables, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, two Coaches, one Coupe, Harness, &c., to pay storage and advances.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES.
CHARLES C. WARREN, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms 65 and 68 Reade street.
On TUESDAY, November 16, at 10½ o'clock,
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, GAITERS, ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES AND UPWARDS,
Principally fresh made, seasonable goods,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES, SIZES AND GRADES.
SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
Next regular sale following on Friday, November 19.

BY ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite Post office.
Household Furniture, Desks, &c.
The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture,
Sitting and Standing Desks,
Lounges, Stoves, Carpets, &c., &c., &c.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street.
The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, November 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 103 East Thirtieth street, a large assortment of Household Furniture. Particulars to morrow.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, Nov. 3, 1869.
Sale of serviceable and unserviceable Ordnance Stores.
There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at noon, on Wednesday, November 24, 1869, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, a large lot of articles of Ordnance, comprising Cannon, Projectiles, Small Arms and miscellaneous Stores.
Terms—One-half cash, in government funds, on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the government. Twenty days will be given for the removal of the heavy guns.
It is to be distinctly understood that no guarantee will be given to purchasers of articles offered for sale and noted in the catalogue as regards their exact condition and quality; but it is believed, however, that everything offered for sale is as represented.
A. LUDLOW CASE, Chief of Bureau.

BY PHILIP LEVY, AUCTIONEER—OIL PAINTINGS—Will sell at auction, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Nov. 15 and following day, at the Artists' Salesroom, 80 Nassau street, a superb collection of framed Oil Paintings, by eminent American and European artists, including L. M. Spencer, Mier, Culverhouse, Schroeder, Frerichs, &c., &c. Paintings and Frames sold together.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Handsome Parlor and Chamber
Furniture, Velvet, Three-ply and Wilton Carpets,
Mirrors, &c.
M. DOUGHTY will sell on Monday, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 70 Nassau street, rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, richly covered in brocatel, French reps and hair cloth; rosewood and walnut, marble top Chamber Suits, Lounges, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Dining Chairs, Mirrors, Tapestry Three-ply, and Wilton Carpets, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold and worthy the attention of those going housekeeping.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
SUPERB BRONZES, CLOCKS,
STATUETTES, FRENCH VASES,
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
CARD RECEIVERS, JARDINIERES,
COLORED SILESIAN GLASSWARE,
AT NO. 60 LIBERTY STREET,
TO-MORROW, 16TH INST.,
At 11 o'clock. Without Reserve.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, as above, one of the largest invoices of superb goods ever offered at auction. The finest marble, bronze and gilt Clocks, elegant bronze and Parian Statuettes, Serres, Silesian and French Vases, Bisque Figures and Groups, Odor and Toilet Sets; elegant Card Receivers, Tables and Jardinieres, superb French Dinner and Tea Sets, gilt and ormolu Toilet Ornaments, and a large variety of elegant French Goods, which have just arrived and are fully equal to any now in the country. The above are now on exhibition. Ladies and the public generally are invited.

SALES AT AUCTION.

CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—Monday evening, Nov. 15, at 7 o'clock, sale of a fine collection of Chromos, Engravings, &c. Pictures on exhibition.
Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Nov. 16 and 17, sale of a Private Library. Catalogue ready.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER, SELLS MONDAY, November 15, at 60 Vesey street, Cloths, Cassimeres, Thread Linen Goods, Blankets, Shirts, Notions, Dress Goods, Muslins. Whole stock of retail store.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF 360 SPLENdid Lots, to be made by JOHNSON & MILLER, on Tuesday, November 16. The lots are splendidly situated in the Twenty-first (late Ninth) ward of the city of Brooklyn, near Broadway, on Halsey, Macon, McDonough, Decatur and Bainbridge streets, Hopkinson, Saratoga and Howard avenues. Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder. Maps are now ready at office of Johnson & Miller, 25 Nassau street.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER,
by S. Herman & Co.,
will sell on Monday, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at 178 First avenue, Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Tetes; Arm and Rocking Chairs, Clocks, Engravings, Bedsteads, Hair Matresses, &c.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Tuesday, November 16,
at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Room, No. 1 North William street, will sell Boots and Shoes, on account of whom it may concern, to pay storage, insurance and expenses, large lot of ladies' Gaiters and Shoes, misses' and children's Gaiters, children's Shoes and Slippers. Also a lot of Dry Goods and Clothing.
Wednesday, 17,
Household Furniture.
Friday, 19,
Marshal's sale Groceries.
Saturday, 20,
Household Furniture.

JOSEPH SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 607 Eighth avenue—Will sell on Monday, November 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at 416 West Thirty-fifth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, the entire lot of Fancy Hosiery and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and a lot of Candies, in jars; two Show Cases, Counters and Fixtures, in one or more lots. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell by virtue of several executions on Monday, November 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 351 Canal street, near Wooster, the Stock, Fixtures and Machinery of a Hat and Bonnet establishment, consisting of five Hat Presses, a large assortment of ladies and misses Hats and Bonnets, hat and bonnet Frames, Velvets, Laces, hair and straw Braids, Bugle Trimmings, Flowers, Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.
JOHN R. HILLIER, Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE (CONTINUATION) HOTEL FURniture.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell on Wednesday, November 17, at 10½ o'clock, the balance of the Furniture unsold, and goods bought at sales on 10th and 11th inst. and not called for, in the Weldon Hotel, 423 Broadway, corner of Howard street. Full particulars on Tuesday. Dealers invited.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 125 Chatham street, will sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, consisting of Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, and Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order Mrs. B. COSTELLO, 16 Mott street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF WATCHES AND JEWELry.—JOHN MORTIMER, 15 East Broadway, will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, 400 lots Gold and Silver Watches, fine gold and other Jewelry, Pistols, Platedware, Opera Glasses, Musical and other Instruments, Tools and other valuable Goods, worthy the attention of the trade. By order of D. DE LONG, 299 East Broadway.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—JAMES M. MILLER WILL sell at auction, on Wednesday, November 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 35 acres of Land in the town of Yonkers, on the west side of Central Park avenue and on both sides of the road leading from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn depot, Harlem Railroad. This valuable tract of land is known as the Abraham Valentine Estate, and to be sold by order of S. M. Valentine, executor; will be sold in three parcels. Full particulars and maps at the office of the auctioneer, 28 Pine street.

SHERIFF'S SALE—FURNITURE.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 and 27 East Broadway, a wholesale stock of fine Household Furniture, viz.:—Walnut Bookcases, Hatstands, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Chairs and a great variety of other Furniture. The sale important to the trade.
JOHN C. LYST, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—CLOTHING, &C.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Monday), at 10 o'clock, at 543 Eighth avenue, a large assortment of Coats, Pants, &c., being stock of tailor's store.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
JOSEPH DEMPSEY, Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE
Boots and Shoes.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Monday), at 10 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
JOSEPH DEMPSEY, Deputy Sheriff.

THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell this day, Monday, at 11 o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the Grocery Store No. 684 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. Store to let.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at 9 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, genteel Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Bedding to match. French Plate Mirrors, Curtains, one Turkish Carpet, cost $500, Centre Tables, Etageres, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; Wardrobes, Bookcases, one rosewood Parlor Suit, by order of Executors, with a lot of Carpets, Bedding and other Furniture, Gold Watch and other things; Extension Table, China, Glass and Silver Ware. Stones, 51 sets of Toilet Ware for chambers; Turkish Lounge, Buffet, 40 or 50 Royal Wilton Axminster, Velvet, Body Brussels Tapestry, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets; Oilcloths in great variety; the whole making a fine collection for dealers and housekeepers.

MACHINERY.

A LOT OF STEWART'S LATHES AND OTHER TOOLS will be sold much below their value, as they must be closed out at once. Apply at 93 Elizabeth st, near Grand st.

AT MIDDLETON & ROAKE'S—DOVER AND WATER streets, a bargain; Flue Boiler, 6x28 feet, 18 inch flues; used four months, Portable and other Engines, Pumps, &c.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, BOILERS AND STEAM Pumps, new and second hand. Machinery constantly on hand. FINNLY & HOFFMAN, builders, 167 to 175 Water street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN OTIS ENGINE, PATENT ELEVATOR, horizontal tubular Boiler, Force Pump, &c., all in perfect order, now in 21 Park row. DEMAS BARNES.

HOT SODA WATER APPARATUS, AND APPARATUS for manufacturing and bottling of soda water, at WILLIAM GEE'S, corner of Elm and Franklin streets, New York. Send for a catalogue of prices, &c.

LARGE HYDRAULIC PRESS FOR SALE—LOW, pressure of 800 tons. Apply at Union Mills, No. 77 Mott street, New York.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—CONSISTING OF PULLEYS, Shafting, Belting, Coffee Cooler and Blower combined, one 24 inch Spice Mill, one 18 inch Coffee Mill, one Burns' Coffee Roaster, one Root's Tubular Sectional Boiler, one 15 horse power Engine, &c., all in good order and have been used but little; will be sold together or singly, cheap for cash. Address, for particulars, box 4,258 Post office.

WOOD & MANN PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENgines, Saw and Grist Mills; also Portable Hoisting Engines always on hand at our wareroom.
HAMPSON & COPELAND, 42 Cortlandt street, N. Y.

CLOTHING.

AT 178 SEVENTH AVENUE—LADIES AND GENTLEmen can receive 50 per cent more for their cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry. Call on or address J. ANHALT. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Anhalt.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 352 Bowery).—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast-off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ pays the highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-off Wearing Apparel, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, M. LEON, 257 Third avenue, near Twenty-third street, pays the highest price for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTS CAN RECEIVE the best prices for Cast off Clothing, also Carpets, by calling on or addressing M. ABRAHAMS, 274 Seventh avenue. Ladies attended to.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM WAVERley place.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices F. HARRIS pays for cast off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry. As we have to fill a large order for the Western market we will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Please call on or send a note to F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

AT THE UP TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH AVEnue, near Forty-sixth street, persons wishing to dispose of their cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture or Bedding, will receive a higher price than anywhere. Address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

A1.—M. MARKS, 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street; also a branch store at 33 Sixth avenue, between Amity and Fourth streets. Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their cast-off Wearing Apparel, Diamonds, Jewelry, Carpets, Furniture, &c. The best you can do is, please to call at my establishment or send us a note to the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

A1.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTablishment, 169 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, ladies and gentlemen can receive the utmost value in cash for their Cast-Off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., by calling on or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Miller.

AT 251 SEVENTH AVENUE, LADIES AND GENTLEmen will get the best prices for their cast-off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. THOMAS WHITE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PELHAM FARM.—NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES, packed expressly for holiday presents abroad, for sale. Apply to W. B. RRINCKERHOFF, 62 Beaver street.

ASTROLOGY.

A FACT.—$100 REWARD TO ANY ONE WHO CAN equal the great business and medical Clairvoyant, Mme. LINWOOD, 230 Forty-first street.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names, numbers, good luck. 403 Canal street.

MADAME RAMOND CAN BE CONSULTED ON PAST, present and future. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1. 282 Hudson street, near Spring.

MADAM HOPE, BY PALMISTRY, TELLS ALL AFfairs of life. 93 East Eighty-third street. Ladies, $1; Gents, $2.

THE ORIGINAL MADAM BYRON, SPIRITUALIST, causes speedy marriages. 890 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Ladies, $1.

THE GREAT ASTROLOGIST, MME. ADOLPHE, 862 Bowery, near Fourth street, tells of business, theft, and gives good luck to all.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William. 250 rooms; accommodate gentlemen only; 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—ELEGANT second Floor, together or separate, with or without private table; Rooms on third floor; first class house. References exchanged. 119 East Twenty-third street.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL—INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, junction of William, Duane and Chambers streets.—Rooms, 40, 50 and 75 cents a day, $2 to $5 a week. Open all night.

1 BLOCK ABOVE BREVOORT HOUSE—23 FIFTH AVENUE.—Elegantly furnished front Rooms for a family or a party of gentlemen, with first class Board (French table), can be had in the splendid mansion corner of Fifth avenue and Ninth street, references.

2D HOUSE FROM UNION SQUARE.—ROOMS, WITHout board, to gentlemen only. 104 East Seventeenth st.

2D AVENUE, NO. 323, NEAR STUYVESANT SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with superior Board; unexceptionable neighborhood; private family. References.

4 DOORS EAST OF CLARENDON HOTEL, AT 114 East Eighteenth street.—With Board, two large upper Rooms, with closets: everything first class; dine on parlor floor; suitable for gentlemen and their wives.

5TH AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely furnished Suits of Rooms, on first and second floors, with Board; private table if desired, in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 76.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, in suits or singly, with or without Board; private table if desired; terms moderate. References required.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 206.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED private residence, overlooking Madison square, has just been leased by Mrs. SEAVER, 234 Fourth avenue, corner Nineteenth street. Applications may be made at either of the above numbers.

5 CHARLES STREET, WARREN PLACE.—FURNISHed Rooms to let, with first class Board. Call all the week.

$5 TO $8 FOR ROOMS—WITH BOARD, ON FIRST and second floors; $2 to $5 for Rooms, without board; families accommodated equally low. Apply at 154 Franklin street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$8 PER WEEK—WITH FIRE AND GAS; TABLE EXcellent; large Rooms, $10 and $12; cheerful, quiet, pleasant home; northeast corner Thirteenth street and Seventh avenue.

9 EAST TWENTY SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire Floor, either en suite or separately, with or without private table. Also rooms for single gentlemen.

10TH STREET, EAST, 108.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, fire and gas, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms reasonable to suit the times.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF CLINTON place.—Fine Rooms, handsomely furnished, en suite or singly, to let, with Board, to families, terms moderate; references.

12 HUBERT STREET.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good Board and Rooms on reasonable terms; gas, fire, bath. Day board.

13 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, TWO DOORS FROM Broadway.—Furnished Rooms to let, for single gentlemen only, in a strictly private family.

17 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James' Hotel.—Rooms en suite and single for families or single gentlemen; first class Board; private table if desired. Reference.

18 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR BROADway.—A few pleasant Rooms will be rented, with Board, to families and single gentlemen; house and table first class.

19 UNION SQUARE, WEST SIDE.—HANDSOME Rooms, with or without permanent or transient Board; table boarders accommodated; Rooms, with Board, from $7 to $25 per week.

22 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TWO SUITS of Rooms to let, with Board; private Table if desired; also Rooms for single gentlemen.

23 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Newly and handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board.

23 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR MADIson square.—Second Floor, en suite, with Board; also Room for gentlemen. Second No. 23 from Madison avenue. House first class.

26 THIRD STREET, TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADway.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let; suitable for one or two persons, heated, gas, bath, hot and cold water; terms moderate.

27 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—To let, with Board, two well furnished Rooms on third floor. House first class. References exchanged.

28 ST. MARK'S PLACE (EIGHTH STREET).—LARGE, well furnished front Basement; $17 for two, including fire and gas, single Rooms for gentlemen. Abundant table. References.

29 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOME Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board. References exchanged.

30 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEARLY OPPOsite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Delightful Parlor and Bedroom on third floor front, with Board, single Room for gentlemen; references.

30 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Entirely new furniture; Rooms only for gentlemen; best French cooking. References exchanged.

30 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—A large front Room to let, without board, to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen. Also a single Room.

34TH, FIRST DOOR WEST OF EIGHTH AVENUE.—An elegant home is offered in a private family, first class private table; housekeeping or genteel business; very beautiful parlors.

35 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Two splendid (separate) front Rooms, newly furnished, with fire, gas, first class Board and good attendance, references exchanged.

36 BANK STREET, NEAR WAVERLEY PLACE.—A suit of Rooms to let, furnished, for light housekeeping, also two or three Rooms to gentlemen; also back Parlor; house first class, and has all the improvements.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—TO LET, WITH PRIvate table, a Third Floor (three rooms). Private bath. References.

38 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT FURnished Rooms to let, with Board. Locality quiet and desirable. References exchanged.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—AN ELEGANT Suit of Parlors, with or without private table; also a large double Room for two gentlemen. Only parties desiring superior accommodations need apply.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also Rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

42 SECOND STREET.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can be accommodated, with or without Board; also single gentleman and a few day boarders.

44 UNION SQUARE, EAST SIDE.—A HANDSOME Second Floor and other Rooms to let, with first class Board. References required. Private table if desired.

44 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—To let, with first class Board, three very desirable Rooms, in a private house. References exchanged.

46 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, FINE HOUSE.—Front Rooms, southern exposure, or Floor, with superior Board, for family or gentlemen; $7 to $10. Near Sixth avenue and Washington square.

48 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished Rooms and Board. Reference required.

48 (OLD NO. 44) FOURTH AVENUE.—A COMFORTable Room, with water and gas, suitable for gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen.

49 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Spacious and well furnished Rooms on third and fourth floors, a Hall Room on second floor, front; house first class, with a very superior table.

51 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—FIRST CLASS BOARD AND accommodations for families and single persons in an elegant stone front house; rooms en suite or singly.

52 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—A FURNISHED Room to let, with or without Board, for one or two gentlemen; French private family; house and location very desirable. References required.

54 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, elegantly furnished Rooms to families, and hall Rooms to single gentlemen; terms moderate. References exchanged.

55 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A HANDSOME Suit of Rooms; also a Room on third floor, together or singly; no objection to one or two children; references.

55 ST. MARK'S PLACE (EIGHTH STREET).—PLEASant and well furnished Rooms, with good Board; neighborhood respectable and genteel; references exchanged.

70 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—FRONT Room, Bedroom; hot, cold water, and plenty of closets; furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board. None but responsible parties need apply.

74 CLINTON PLACE, ONE DOOR WEST OF FIFTH avenue.—A handsomely furnished second story Room to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

76 BARROW, NEAR HUDSON STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

96 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET.—FIRST Floor to let, furnished; Rooms with or without Board; front Parlor, furnished, to let; French table; private French family.

101 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, CORNER OF Sixth avenue.—A few nicely furnished Rooms to let (furniture new), with or without Board; terms reasonable.

102 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE Steinway Hall.—Furnished Rooms, without board, or with private table; also Rooms for gentlemen.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board, in a French family; references required.

107 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms or Apartments to let, with or without Board, for families or single gentlemen; private table if required. References exchanged.

110 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen can have a large, well furnished Room, with first class Board.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will take a few boarders; every social and home comfort; parlor and chamber, connecting or single room; house first class.

115 EAST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR PARK avenue.—To let, a suit of Rooms, second floor, furnished, with Board, private family, to a party of two or three; reasonable rate.

116 (NEW NUMBER) WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Handsomely furnished and pleasant Room, on second floor, front, with first class Board, at reasonable terms. Reference.

132 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR AMITY.—FRONT and back Parlor, with fire, $25; single Rooms, $7; for two, $14 and $16; suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with Board.

133 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, private table if desired, an entire Second Floor, five rooms, in one or two suits; elegantly furnished.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a brown stone house, for families and gentlemen; references required.

138 MADISON AVENUE, SECOND HOUSE FROM Thirty-first street.—Splendidly furnished Apartments, with or without first class private table.

143 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—SECOND STORY front Room to let, with Board; bath, gas and fire. References exchanged.

145 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Floor to let to a genteel family, with good Board, or to single gentlemen. References required.

147 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, OPPOSITE THE Gramercy Park Hotel.—A small private family, residing in their own house, desire to let one or two well furnished Apartments, with superior Board.

160 PRINCE STREET.—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY will let furnished, to one or two gentlemen, one small Room, also one large one, with gas and fireplace. Rent $3 to $4.

161 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—TWO LARGE Rooms, with Bedrooms connecting, furnished, to be rented separately or together, with Board; also Hall Bedroom; terms moderate.

164 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—IN FIRST class house, within five minutes' walk of Fifth Avenue Hotel, Apartments, with or without Board; private family. References.

173 HUDSON STREET.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished; suitable for housekeeping, also other Rooms, with Board.

194 BLEECKER STREET.—TO LET, A LARGE Room on second floor, neatly furnished, for $6 a week. Apply on second floor.

197 SEVENTH AVENUE.—A SUIT OF ROOMS, neatly furnished, for man and wife or single gentlemen.

207 EAST BROADWAY.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with excellent Board and Rooms; gas, bath, &c. Location good. Terms low. Gentlemen cannot be better accommodated.

213 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with gas, to gentlemen, $7 to $10 per month; Board if desired, also large Rooms for housekeeping.

222 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—LARGE size second story front Room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board; good and convenient location.

224 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a front Room and Bedroom, well furnished, hot and cold water. Those in pursuit of a home call. Good location.

239 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYVEsant square.—Front Rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished; Southern exposure. Also other Rooms, en suite or singly. Terms moderate. References required.

246 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR BROADway and St. Cloud Hotel.—Large, nice sunny side Rooms and Board, with a genteel private family, owning their own house.

261 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—WITH BOARD, to gentleman and wife a second story front Room, elegantly furnished, also second story back, with alcove, with every convenience amply supplied, at moderate price.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—A few boarders can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms and good Board. Private family.

280 WEST FOURTH STREET, NEAR ELEVENTH street.—A large Room to let, with Board; newly furnished and the comforts of a home given.
Mrs. E. H. RANSOM.

306 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR east of Second avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentleman; house modern; price moderate.

308 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—LARGE, HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; location desirable.

322 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR LIVINGSton place.—A strictly private family will let one or two handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

322 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—Second or third story front Room, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

340 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—A BEAUTIFUL Room, with or without Board, to a gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen; family private.

343 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR LIVingston place.—With Board, a large Room and Bedroom for $15 per week for two; also a single Room suitable for lady or gentleman.

362 WEST TWENTY SIXTH STREET.—TWO NICELY furnished Rooms, second floor, front, for a gentleman and wife, with Board; also a few Rooms for single gentlemen, terms very reasonable; convenient to Ninth avenue cars and stages.

379 FOURTH AVENUE, HOUSE ADJOINING CALvary church.—One very nice Suit of Rooms to let, with or without private table.

863 BROADWAY, NEAR UNION SQUARE.—FURnished upper Rooms to rent, for gentlemen, without board. Terms moderate.

A LADY WHO HAS JUST TAKEN A NEWLY FURnished house, near Madison avenue, offers very superior Rooms, with Board, to one or two couples and two or three single gentlemen; to parties who are entirely first class this offers an opportunity seldom to be met with by those searching for board in New York; the highest references will be required and given. Address B., box 950 Post office, New York.

A LARGE THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, with or without Board, at the first class house 21 East Twenty-second street; desirable for gentlemen, terms moderate, accommodations superior.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT 68 WEST FORTY-NINTH street will let an elegant suit of Rooms, with excellent Board. Liberal arrangements made with first class parties.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO FURNISHED Rooms, with Board. Call at 40 East Thirty-first street, near Madison avenue. Reference required.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtleman and wife, with or without partial Board, also Floor to let for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. 151 Macdougal street.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A PRIVATE family; location above Forty-second street, west of Sixth avenue. Address F., 879 Sixth avenue.

FRENCH BOARD.—WITH THE FAMILY OF A FRENCH teacher, large and small Rooms, back and front Parlors, all furnished; modern improvements. 152 East Twenty-second street.

MADISON AVENUE.—SPLENDID APARTMENTS; private table; French cook; good references required. Address LOUIS DRONSART, station G Post office.

NICELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR SMALL families or single gentlemen, to let, without board, at 33 Clinton place; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A quiet family. Apply at 357 West Twentieth street.

TO LET—TO ONE GENTLEMAN, A LARGE, HANDsome Room, with comfortable Board, in a private family residing at 46 West Forty-seventh street.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A HANDsomely furnished Suite of Rooms, in a private family, near Madison square. For address inquire of Mr. BERGMAN, corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES AN OFFICE (FIRST FLOOR or basement), together with a Bedroom and Board, between Lexington and Eighth avenues and Fortieth and Sixtieth street. Address, stating terms, box 4,361 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child (3 years old); second or third story front room and bedroom, furnished complete, good location; not above Fortieth street; about $30 per week; references required and given. Address K., box 168 Herald office.

ROOM WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WITH OR without Board. Address, with price and particulars, C. M., station C.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY, composed of gentleman, wife, two children (twelve and one year old) and nurse; terms, including fire and gas, must not exceed $50 per month; must have two small and one large Room; pay prompt and references unexceptionable; private family preferred. Address E. C., 62 Bloomfield street, Hoboken.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE OR two Rooms, with good Board, in respectable neighborhood and private family, where there are no other boarders; references exchanged; terms not to exceed $25 for both. Address particulars to L. S., box 197 Herald office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout Board, for a widow and son; private family preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address W. A. H., box 3,779 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

23 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, BROOKLYN, E. D.—Board, with a large and pleasant room, on the first floor, can be had at a moderate price, in a private family.

27 POPLAR STREET, BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with a front Room on second floor, with Board; a few minutes' walk from the ferry.

68 WEST WARREN STREET, BROOKLYN.—PARTIES wishing to reduce boarding house expenses and have home comforts can find it in a private family; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A LADY, RESIDING IN A PLEASANT AND HEALTHY village in the country, will receive into her family school a few more children to board and instruct in English. Terms for those under twelve, $200 per annum. Direct communication by rail. Address Mrs. H. E. SEYMOUR, New Canaan, Conn.

BOARD AT FORDHAM—FOR THE WINTER OR YEAR; six minutes' walk from station; 20 trains daily; horse cars every five minutes; large mansion, with furnace, hot and cold water, bathroom and closets; stabling for horses; excellent table; terms $7 per week. Apply at 394½ Broadway, in the store.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE AND BACK ROOMS TO LET—AT 475 TENTH avenue. Apply at 53 Bleecker street.

A BASEMENT IN WALL STREET, NEAR BROADway, to let—Good location for any business. Apply at No. 8 Wall street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET OR LEASE, THREE Floors, 150x45, with from 1 to 75 horse power; also smaller Rooms. Apply to H. W. GREENE, 141 Plymouth street Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS TO LET, AT reasonable rents. Apply to engineer, 404 First avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms and Basement, 25x50 feet; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

SHOE STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—At 513 Third avenue.

STORE TO LET—AND A BASEMENT GOOD FOR AN oyster saloon, No. 16 New Chambers street, near Chatham; rent $25. Apply for the keys at 101 Division street.

TO LET—STORES AND VACANT LOTS ON WATER front, Delancey street, East river. Also a Pier and Bulkhead; will rent separately or together.
DANIEL W. RICHARDS & CO., 92 Mangin street.

TO LET—HALF A HOUSE, PLEASANTLY SITUATED, in Jersey City, to a small family; the other family only three persons. Apply to Mr. MARSH, 516 Broadway.

TO LET—A CORNER STORE IN THE CENTRE OF the best surroundings in the city; rent reasonable. Inquire on the premises, southwest corner of Sixth avenue and Forty seventh street.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A substantial Building, 43x60; four stories; suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; on water front. Thirteenth avenue, between Bank and Bethune streets. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND HOUSE, 31 Catharine street; an old dry goods stand.
AMERMAN & FORD, 840 Sixth avenue.

TO LEATHER, PAPER AND HARDWARE TRADE.—To rent, Store, Basement and Cellar of the elegant and substantial building 18 Spruce street. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 2.0 Hudson street.

TO LODGING HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS.—To lease, the four story and basement brick Building on the corner of Canal and Watts streets, about 70 feet on each street; admirable location for a small second class hotel or lodging house, being in the vicinity of ferries, steamboats and steamship landings. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 2.0 Hudson street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AT 925 BROADWAY, STANLEY DAY OFFERS, 7 EAST Sixteenth street, with Furniture and Fixtures therein, between Union square and Fifth avenue, four story high stoop brown stone, 25x58x100. Rent $300 per month.

A FURNISHED BROWN STONE HOUSE, NEAR Fifth avenue, in Thirty-fifth street, to let for the winter; prime order; immediate possession.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A FINE LOCATION—14.—BROWN STONE HOUSE, furnished; would rent to private family or party of responsible gentlemen, owner would reserve any rooms not needed. 224 East Fourteenth street.

A HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, OR would rent furnished if desired; rent unfurnished $1,000; house contains all the modern improvements. Address Mrs. R., station E.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE LARGE CORNER HOUSE (complete), 21 rooms, elegantly furnished, half block from Union square; will rent for first class boarding. Apply to LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEWRY, 11 Pine street.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the large four story brown stone House 155 West Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Possession now. Apply to W. E. MIDDLETON, 76 Nassau street, third story, back.

Unfurnished.

AT 925 BROADWAY, STANLEY DAY OFFERS, 40 ST. Mark's place, unfurnished four story high stoop; open from 11 to 12; rent $1,350. Also 884 Broadway, 2 floors, $1,800.

A—ONE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, Fifty sixth street, near Lexington avenue, one brick House, Fifty-third street, near Third avenue. Inquire of owner A. KLABER, Marble Works, No. 136 East Eighteenth street.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ONE OF THE row of four story high stoops on Twenty-fourth street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; rent $1,650 to a responsible party only.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty third street.

HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE IN DUNCOMB place (128th street, Harlem), to let, cheap, rent $840. Inquire of RANDELL & PORTER, 1,951 Third avenue, or 865 Broadway.

TO LET—OR FOR SALE, HOUSE AND LOT 15 West Twentieth street, 25x100, doctor's office reserved 1 let. Apply on premises.

TO LET—A FINE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEment House, in Twenty-third street between Second and Third avenues. A three story brick Dwelling in Seventy-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, in perfect order, all improvements. A three story brown stone House in Seventy-eighth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, in perfect order.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.—A FIRST CLASS FOUR story high stoop brown stone House, 24 feet x 98.9, on West Thirty-third street, it was built by days' work in a very substantial manner by the owner for his family residence, and finished throughout elegantly; the doors are of black walnut, from the top of the house to the bottom; hard wood trimmings and floors, marble hall, heavily carved front doors, vestibule entrance, brown stone railings in front, sunken area, heavy brown stone trimmings, perfect sewerage, &c.; inside are bells, tubes, dumb waiter to third floor, a large refrigerator, connecting with sewer; first class range, furnace, billiard room, &c.; altogether it is a grand house, rent $3,000, for one or more years, or would sell for $40,000, including mirrors, gas fixtures and cornices.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS OF FOUR ROOMS TO LET—WITH GAS and water, at 494 and 475 Tenth avenue. Apply at 526 West Thirty-seventh street.

A SUIT OF ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITHout board; also two single Rooms, near Everett, Clarendon and Westmoreland Hotels. Terms moderate. 42 Union square.

A FLOOR AT 45 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, CONsisting of four rooms, partially or completely furnished, to let, to a small party of adults. Best reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO LET A NICELY furnished large Room, terms moderate; desirable location near the up town hotels. 104 West Twenty-ninth street.

A RARE CHANCE.—12 FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; finest location in the city for renting apartments; opposite Grand Hotel, corner of Broadway and Thirty-first street, No. 51.

BASEMENT (HIGH STOOP) AND FINE PARLOR FIRST Floors to let, in private house 335 East Tenth street; reasonable rents, central location. Gas, water, good yard and suitable. Possession.

FURNISHED NEATLY—A LARGE ROOM, ON SECOND floor, suitable for housekeeping or for gentlemen. 320 West Twenty-eighth street, fronting Eighth avenue. Unexceptionable neighborhood. Call for three days.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—THREE ROOMS, IN PRIVATE house; rent $22. 716 Washington street, one door below Eleventh.

NICE FRONT ROOM TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD; house genteel; has all modern improvements; rent very low. Apply at 429 West Nineteenth street.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS TO LET, WITH ALL modern improvements, in a first class tenement house, 323 East Twenty-first street or 341 East Tenth street.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLOOR, EN suite or divided, No. 7 St. Mark's place.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS; GAS, BATHroom, &c., in brown stone front house No. 820 Sixth avenue. Rent $45. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, completely furnished for housekeeping. Terms moderate. 201 East Forty-fifth street and Third avenue.

TO LET—TO A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, A Fourth Floor (five rooms) in the brown stone house No. 211 East Fifty-second street.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT; water, gas, bath, in a private house in Cornelia street. Apply at 25 Sixth avenue, furniture store.

TO RENT—PART OF A NICELY FURNISHED House, with all conveniences, to a small family. 207 West Twenty-fourth street.

TO RENT—SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR, WITH ALL modern improvements, to a small family without children. 73 East Fourth street.

137 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Third avenues.—To let, front Basement; also three Rooms on second floor, separately or together; furnished or unfurnished.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, 23d inst., for the construction of the following stone block pavements, viz:—Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place; Sixty-third street, between Third and Lexington avenues; Forty-first street, from Fourth to Madison avenue; Ludlow street, from Grand to Broome street; Laight street, from Canal to West street; Thirty-second street, from Third to Fourth avenue; Thirtieth street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, and Lispenard street, from Broadway to West Broadway, and for the laying of crosswalks, from opposite 561 Sixth avenue, to opposite 1,280 Broadway; Fifth avenue, at 129th, 130th, 131st and 132d streets; opposite 753 Sixth avenue, and across West street, from south side Perry to pier 54.
Blank forms for bids and further information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office, Rotunda, Park.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTors.—Separate sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, November 24, 1869, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Robbins Preserved Wood Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars and fifty cents per square yard, in Fourth street, from Bowery to Mangin street, and in Fifth street, from the Bowery to Mangin street; also for the laying of the pavement known as the "Stow Foundation Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars per square yard, in Maiden lane (throughout), and in Fifteenth street, from Broadway to Seventh avenue. Bids will be received only from such persons as may be legally authorized to lay these pavements. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROB'T L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
ROTUNDA, City Hall Park, November 10, 1869.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

AN ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, STABLE attached, for sale or to rent, on East Eighty-third street, immediate possession.
NEAFIE, Real Estate Broker, 1,630 Third avenue, corner of Eighty-sixth street.

A SPLENDID BROWN STONE HOUSE—NEAR CENtral Park, three story, high stoop, 18x40, lot 100, all improvements, only $11,000.
BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, between Lexington and Third avenues, in Thirtieth street; price $16,500. A three story brown stone House, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, on Fifty-fourth street; price $19,500. A high stoop brown stone House, between Second and Third avenues, on Sixty-first street; price $20,000. A high stoop brown stone House, in sixty second street, between First and Second avenues; price $12,000. Three 3 story brick Dwellings, in Seventy-eighth street; price $10,000 each. Four high stoop brown stone Houses, in Seventy-ninth street, between Third and Lexington avenues; price $21,000 each. A 4 story high stoop brown stone House, in Eightieth street, near Fifth avenue; price $31,000. A two story frame House, in Eighty-eighth street; price $8,000. Two Houses, in Third avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets; price $16,000 each. A three story brown stone Dwelling, in Second avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets; price $19,000. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN stone House, and Lot, on Second avenue, near Fourteenth street; size, 26x60x114 feet; house in fine order, and first class. Price, $35,000. Apply for permits to FANNING, No. 40 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE premises Nos. 88 and 90 Park street, near Worth, with brick building; lot 34x60 feet; price, $11,000. Apply to FANNING, No. 40 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE (A BARGAIN)—THE THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown House, 241 East Fiftieth street; in splendid order; with or without furniture. Apply on the premises from 9 to 12 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE Houses on north side of Forty-fourth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues. Inquire on the premises.

$15,000—TWO-THIRDS ON MORTGAGE, FOR brown stone Houses, 20 by 50, on Forty-eighth street, near Third avenue; leasehold; ground rent $200; also elegant four story House, on Forty-fourth street, near Madison avenue. Apply on premises.
J. SEXTON, 53 East Forty-fourth street.

$36,000.—FOR SALE, FULL SIZED MARBLE front House, elegantly and newly furnished, Thirty-first street, few doors from Grand Hotel. Apply to R. B. CANFIELD, 42 Wall street, between 12 and 1 P. M. Principals only dealt with.

West Side.

A FULL SIZED, LARGE, WELL BUILT, WELL FURnished first class brown stone Dwelling; for sale at a special bargain on easy terms to prompt buyer; on one high ground in a 100 foot paved street, near Central Park.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATE WILL BE SOLD that well built, elegantly finished four story high stoop brown stone front House 40 West Fifty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 25x69x100.5. Call and examine.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE BROWN STONE HOUSES, three story, high stoop, just finished, 20x52, lot 100 feet, on Fifty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, next to the Baptist church; street going to be paved with block pavement; terms easy. Apply to the owner, S. STEWART, 243 West Forty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR FIVE STORY DOUBLE TENEment Houses, with Stores, Nos. 97, 99, 101 and 103 West Houston street, corner Thompson (Eighth ward), by auction, at 111 Broadway, Nov. 30, 1869. Maps and particulars with MULLER & WILKINS, No. 7 Pine street.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE, A THREE STORY high stoop brick House on West Twenty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; modern conveniences, &c; good order, price $13,000.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK, A THREE story high stoop brick House, ten minutes' walk from Wall street ferry. Price $6 600.
BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 162 Broadway.

CAPITALISTS ARE REQUESTED TO READ THE AUCtion advertisement of the great sale of Twentieth Ward Brooklyn Lots, to be made by JOHNSON & MILLER, at Exchange Salesroom, on Tuesday, November 16. Every lot offered will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

DO NOT FAIL TO SECURE A MAP OF THE SPENDID Twenty-first (late Ninth) Ward Brooklyn Lots to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER next Tuesday. The sale will be absolute in every particular.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE THREE STORY high stoop brick House 261 Union street; will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms, house in complete order and has all the modern improvements; locality first class, convenient to three lines of cars and immediate possession. Apply to WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, 183 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE Property known as Ketcham's Oil Refinery, located on Smith street and Hamilton avenue, with water front of 250 feet on the Canal; well located for a lumber yard. Apply to JESSE S. CARMAN, 153 Montague street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO STORY BASEMENT brick House, locality first class. Apply to WM. MORGAN, 45½ Broadway, Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A NICE, COMFORTABLE COTTAGE HOME—TERMS 10 per cent cash, balance in small monthly or quarterly payment. Houses, with full lots, $1,650, $3,000, $3,500, $4,000, $4 900: only thirty-five minutes from New York, fifty trains daily. E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 3 Broadway, New York, or Second street, near Broadway, Elizabethport, N. J.

AT MOUNT VERNON—FIRST CLASS HOUSE, WELL furnished, outhouses, &c., seven acres, high ground; neighborhood unexceptionable; $25,000; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AT PASSAIC, N. J., 50 MINUTES BY THE ERIE RAILway.—A well built House, containing 10 rooms, and about half an acre of Ground, for sale cheap; plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to H. M. HERRICK, Naval Office, Custom House.

COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES FOR SALE—TO LET and exchange, for City Property, at Hackensack, Erie Railway, 50 minutes by rail.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN MONMOUTH COUNty, N. J., four miles from Hightstown, comprising 150 acres, in fine cultivation, with abundance of marl; splendid outbuildings, two dwelling houses, good wells, a never failing stream of water, apple orchard, &c. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon, to the owner.
L. N. FREEMAN, 25 Cedar street, New York.

FOR SALE—300 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, 3½ MILES from the city of Fredericksburg, Va., 100 or more in cultivation, ¾ of a mile front on the road, and abundance of wood and water and is fenced, price $10 per acre. Apply to JOHN W. SNOWDEN, Newark avenue, nearly opposite Chestnut avenue, Hudson City, N. J.

FOR SALE—NEAR CRESKILL, NINE ACRES, GOOD house, barn, &c.; plenty of fruit; well watered, $6,000.
C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 153 Fulton street.

FOR SALE VERY REASONABLY—20 LOTS AT NEWtown, L. I., one of the finest locations in the vicinity of New York, containing many elegant residences, churches, schools. The lots are the choicest, surrounded with handsome residences, lying upon the highest ground, commanding a fine view, five minutes' walk from railroad depot (26 trains daily) and 20 minutes from Hunter's Point. For particulars inquire at 180 Broadway, New York, room 16.
H. RAEFLE.

MOHEGAN LAKE, NEAR PEEKSKILL.—187 ACRES bordering on this lake, well known for the last 20 years as a favorite summer resort; includes Fairy Island, and has a front on lake of nearly one mile; excellent large homestead and carriage house, farm house, outbuildings and tenant house. Price for the whole $30,000, divided if required. Apply to W. JONES, Mohegan Lake, Westchester county, N. Y.

METUCHEN, N. J.—A MAGNIFICENT FARM OF 60 acres, fine buildings, fruits, &c., for sale at a bargain; will exchange. Also many other places cheap.
KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—ON WEDNESDAY, NOvember 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, situated in Fishkill Village, Dutchess county, N. Y.; Country Seat, with 20 acres of Land; house has all modern improvements and furnished, and will be sold without reserve.
Mrs. JULIA WHITON.

SMALL AND LARGE FARMS AND VILLAGE PROPerties, on Southside Railroad of Long Island, to suit every one, 100 acre Farm, $25,000; 50 acres, $6,000; 15 acres, $1,600; 8 acres, $2,500, wild Land in acre plots $25 per acre.
S. COCKCROFT, 179 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FARM TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, 40 acres, 16 miles from city; house new, on South Side Railroad; fruit trees, grape vines, &c.
C. SCHMITT, 253 East Houston street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Property that will pay over 50 per cent in one year. Address C. W. L., box 157 Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Plots of Land on the Morris and Essex Railroad (splendid investment) for improved city Property, if not too heavily encumbered.
C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 153 Fulton street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A CASH CUSTOMER WANTS A FOUR STORY STONE or brick House, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fifth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues. Price from $30,000 to $50,000. CHAS. E. MILLS & CO., 58 West Thirtieth st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BUSINESS PROPERTY, in the neighborhood of the City Hall, Brooklyn. Address, with full particulars and lowest selling price, INVESTMENT, box 153 Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES AN UNFURNISHED ROOM in a private American family, below Thirty-fifth street; rent not above $10 a month; permanent arrangements can be made. Address, with particulars, A. C. N., box 134 Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A GENTEEL, quiet neighborhood, for a private family, up to May 1. Best references and security given. Address box 1,760 Post office, giving all particulars and lowest price.

WANTED—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor, for light housekeeping, by genteel family of three. Location must be good and west of Third avenue. Address, with full particulars, N. P. KIMBALL, Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A PRIVATE AMERIcan family, a comfortable, furnished House, in this city or Harlem. Terms must be reasonable; neighborhood good. Address PROFESSOR, Herald office, stating terms.

WANTED—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS FOR A family of three; location west side, below Thirtieth street. Address, stating terms, O. H. C., box 137 Herald office.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE ROOM, FOR A LADY and child, in a respectable family; location east of Seventh avenue and west of Third; can furnish, except carpet and stove. Address, stating terms, which must not exceed $10 per month, C. A. W., Herald office.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ART NOTICE.
BARKER & THEALL, AUCTIONEERS.
GALLERY OF ART, 845 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE WALLACK'S.
THE MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE COLLECtion of modern, foreign and American works of art ever offered at auction in this city will be sold on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, at the Gallery of Art, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The above comprise the great Historical Paintings of Schaefels, and Pauwels, of Antwerp, together with about 150 of the finest and most costly examples of the following distinguished artists:—

L. Van Kuyck,	David Col,	J. Williamson,
Bakalowicz,	E. Bidau,	Daiwaille,
Eug. Verboeckhoven	John Pope,	Verhoeven Ball,
R. Leutz,	R. Accard,	Wm. Hart,
W. Verschuur,	R. Maes,	A. Van Hamme,
Count de Bylandt,	J. H. Dolph,	Th. Gerard,
Alex. Wust,	P. Dauriac,	L. Schaefels,
Thomas Hicks,	H. Savry,	V. Nehlig,
A. Neuhuis,	C. Pecrus,	D. De Noter,
J. Thompson,	J. Bosiersa,	F. Musin,
Portielje,	H. Von Seben,	W. Brown,
Mari Ten Kate,	A. B. Durand,	Billou,
Jacob Jacobs,	L. Robbe.	and others.
Chas. Ooms,	Henriette Ronner,	

Also, on the second evening, the 17th inst., we will sell the two superb marble groups Medora and Angelica, and "Eliza" Crossing the Ice. The entire collection is now on exhibition free, with catalogues, at 845 Broadway.

AUCTION.—LARGE SALE THIS DAY (MONDAY).
113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer,
will sell this (Monday) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, over $15,000 worth, and 400 lots, by catalogue, of Handsome and Plain Household Furniture, celebrated city made Pianoforte, &c., at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
Drawing Room, consisting of magnificent solid rosewood and rich walnut Drawing Room Suits, in French satin, brocatel and silk reps; superb rosewood Pianoforte, Bookcase, Writing Desk, elegant Centre and Side Tables, brocatel and lace Curtains, 25 rich bronze Figures, Clock, Vases, Ornaments; velvet, Brussels and three-ply Carpets; rosewood and black walnut Chamber and Dining Room Suits; Turkish Lounges and Easy Chairs, Beds, Bedding, curled hair Mattresses, &c.; walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Sofas, Rockers, Tables, Chairs, French China, Glass and Silver Ware, and all the Kitchen Utensils. Sale positive. This is the largest and richest sale of the season. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers.

AN EXTRA LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE,
at 118 West Twenty sixth street.
EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer,
will sell positively this (Monday) morning, November 15, at 10½ o'clock, over $18,000 worth and over 600 lots by catalogue of elegant Household Furniture, magnificent 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, Velvet Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Statuary, Vases, Paintings by eminent artists, at the five story brown stone private residence, 118 West Twenty-sixth street, a few doors from Sixth avenue (property of W. Richards, Esq.), sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.
Medallion Carpets, large Pier and Mantel Mirrors, magnificent Drawing Room Suits, style of Louis XIV.; rosewood and walnut medallion back Suits; satin Suit, 7 pieces; Suit covered with the richest description French satin brocatel; Etageres, Tables, Cabinets, bois de rose gilded Tables and Chairs, Library Bookcase, Table, Turkish Lounge, Easy Chairs, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Rockers; covered with reps and haircloth; Mirrors, Clocks, Vases, fine Buffet, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, large French china Dinner Set, 220 pieces; Silver, China and Crockery Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. This will be the largest and richest sale of this season. Reliable men in attendance to cart and pack goods for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway or Sixth avenue cars or stages and stop corner of Twenty-sixth street, near the house.

AUCTION NOTICE.
J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
Magnificent Household Furniture.
A rare chance for housekeepers.
Drawing Room Suits, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Statuary, Books, Mirrors, Velvet Carpets, Chandeliers, Silver Plate, at public auction, on this day (Monday), Nov. 15, at the elegant brown stone mansion, 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Drawing Rooms—Superb Suites Furniture, covered blue gold, crimson gold, satin brocatel richest description; Window Curtains to match; rosewood Etageres, marble tops, Plate Glass Doors; marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Music Cabinet, velvet, medallion Carpets, artistic bronze Statuary, antique Lava Vases, Ornaments, Sevres Vases, Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, by eminent artists—Holy Family, by Sellerès, Ancient Rome, Summer, Winter, Scenes in Switzerland, Flemish Interiors, Esmeralda; bronze Clock, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte Cover, Stool, Canterbury; Turkish Reclining Chair, Hat stand. Dining Room—Silver Casters, Tureens, Salvers, Dinner, Tea Service, Urn, Pitcher, Extension Table, Buffet, crystal, ruby Glassware, French China Dinner Set, Sheffield Table Cutlery, Linen, Sofas, Chairs, oval Mirror, Engravings. Bedrooms—Rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Hair, Spring Mattresses; Sheets, Counterpanes, Toilet Sets, Bolster, Pillows, Blankets. Also all Furniture Servants' apartments. Every facility for packing and removing goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—CENTRAL Park Lots on Sixty-seventh street at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on Monday, November 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Sixty-seventh street—4 lots situate on the north side of Sixty seventh street, commencing 159 feet west of the Eighth avenue, between the Central Park and Grand Boulevard, each 25x100 feet; 60 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, &C., AT PRIVATE SALE, FIFTY PER CENT LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE, FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY, TO REDUCE STOCK. FINE SOLID WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS $65 UPWARDS N. B.—ALL GOODS WARRANTED MADE IN MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANNER. CALL AND EXAMINE AT THE LARGE WAREROOM, 450 BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME STREET.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street. Art Galleries 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of Twelfth street. On Tuesday, November 16, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street, assignee's sale of first class Wines, Liquors, &c., viz.—Ullage casks of Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s old Champagne Cognac Brandy, &c.; do. Scotch Whiskeys, Jamaica Rum, Barrels and Half Barrels Bourbon Whiskeys, old Brandies, in bottles, of 1844, fine Brandies, imported in cases; old Pale Sherry, of 1844; old Burmeister Port, Regina do; Madeiras, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys; Jamaica and Granada Rums; very old Bourbon Whiskeys in bottles and demijohns; old Otard Brandy in bottles, old Holland Gin, imported in cases and in stone jugs. Also several lines of Brandies (Hennessey and Martell); Sherries, Ports, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys, Rum, &c., &c., imported in cases, bottled in London and very reliable in every respect.

AUCTION SALE.—FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,
By HENRY B. HERTS, 189 Broadway.
TUESDAY, NOV. 16, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
AT SALESROOMS, 189 BROADWAY.
French and German Toys,
Vienna Fancy Goods, Dolls, &c.
China, Glass and Bohemian Ware,
Meerschaum and Briar Wood Pipes and Cigar Holders,
Canes, Riding Whips, Opera Glasses, &c.,
in lots to suit city and country trade.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT LESS THAN AUCTION prices, a very large stock of Parlor Suits, covered in silk, brocatel, fancy striped reps and plain reps, and all kinds; other custom made Furniture very cheap for cash, at 55 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mulberry street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PRIVATE SALE, AT HALF THE manufacturer's prices, one rich seven octave rosewood Pianoforte, cost $700, for $260; two rich Parlor Suits, cost $400 each, for $150, six rich Bedroom Suits, from $50 upwards. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, this day.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
SEMI-WEEKLY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, BROGANS AND BALMORALS, IN CHOICE VARIETY, ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, at 10½ o'clock.
AARON CLAFLIN & CO., Auctioneers, 18 Murray street and 21 Park place.

ALBERT M. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON this day (Monday), at 113 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue, at 10½ o'clock, Parlor Suits, Tables, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, two Coaches, one Coupe, Harness, &c., to pay storage and advances.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES.
CHARLES C. WARREN, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms 65 and 68 Reade street.
On TUESDAY, November 16, at 10½ o'clock,
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, GAITERS, ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES AND UPWARDS,
Principally fresh made, seasonable goods,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES, SIZES AND GRADES.
SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
Next regular sale following on Friday, November 19.

BY ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite Post office.
Household Furniture, Desks, &c.
The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of
Household Furniture,
Sitting and Standing Desks,
Lounges, Stoves, Carpets, &c., &c., &c.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street.
The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, November 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 103 East Thirtieth street, a large assortment of Household Furniture. Particulars to morrow.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington City, Nov. 3, 1869.
Sale of serviceable and unserviceable Ordnance Stores.
There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at noon, on Wednesday, November 24, 1869, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, a large lot of articles of Ordnance, comprising Cannon, Projectiles, Small Arms and miscellaneous Stores.
Terms—One-half cash, in government funds, on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the government. Twenty days will be given for the removal of the heavy guns.
It is to be distinctly understood that no guarantee will be given to purchasers of articles offered for sale and noted in the catalogue as regards their exact condition and quality; but it is believed, however, that everything offered for sale is as represented.
A. LUDLOW CASE, Chief of Bureau.

BY PHILIP LEVY, AUCTIONEER—OIL PAINTINGS—Will sell at auction, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Nov. 15 and following day, at the Artists' Salesroom, 80 Nassau street, a superb collection of framed Oil Paintings, by eminent American and European artists, including L. M. Spencer, Mier, Culverhouse, Schroeder, Frerichs, &c., &c. Paintings and Frames sold together.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Handsome Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Velvet, Three-ply and Wilton Carpets, Mirrors, &c.
M. DOUGHTY will sell on Monday, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 70 Nassau street, rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, richly covered in brocatel, French reps and hair cloth; rosewood and walnut, marble top Chamber Suits, Lounges, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Dining Chairs, Mirrors, Tapestry Three-ply, and Wilton Carpets, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold and worthy the attention of those going housekeeping.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
SUPERB BRONZES, CLOCKS, STATUETTES, FRENCH VASES, DINNER AND TEA SETS, CARD RECEIVERS, JARDINIERES, COLORED SILESIAN GLASSWARE,
AT NO. 60 LIBERTY STREET,
TO-MORROW, 16TH INST.,
At 11 o'clock. Without Reserve.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, as above, one of the largest invoices of superb goods ever offered at auction. The finest marble, bronze and gilt Clocks, elegant bronze and Parian Statuettes, Serres, Silesian and French Vases, Bisque Figures and Groups, Odor and Toilet Sets; elegant Card Receivers, Tables and Jardinieres, superb French Dinner and Tea Sets, gilt and ormolu Toilet Ornaments, and a large variety of elegant French Goods, which have just arrived and are fully equal to any now in the country. The above are now on exhibition. Ladies and the public generally are invited.

SALES AT AUCTION.

CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—Monday evening, Nov. 15, at 7 o'clock, sale of a fine collection of Chromos, Engravings, &c. Pictures on exhibition.
Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Nov. 16 and 17, sale of a Private Library. Catalogue ready.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER, SELLS MONDAY, November 15, at 60 Vesey street, Cloths, Cassimeres, Thread Linen Goods, Blankets, Shirts, Notions, Dress Goods, Muslins. Whole stock of retail store.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF 380 SPLENdid Lots, to be made by JOHNSON & MILLER, on Tuesday, November 16. The lots are splendidly situated in the Twenty-first (late Ninth) ward of the city of Brooklyn, near Broadway, on Halsey, Macon, McDonough, Decatur and Bainbridge streets, Hopkinson, Saratoga and Howard avenues. Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder. Maps are now ready at office of Johnson & Miller, 25 Nassau street.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER,
by S. Herman & Co.,
will sell on Monday, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at 178 First avenue, Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Tetes; Arm and Rocking Chairs, Clocks, Engravings, Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, &c.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Tuesday, November 16,
at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Room, No. 1 North William street, will sell Boots and Shoes, on account of whom it may concern, to pay storage, insurance and expenses, large lot of ladies' Gaiters and Shoes, misses' and children's Gaiters, children's Shoes and Slippers. Also a lot of Dry Goods and Clothing.
Wednesday, 17,
Household Furniture.
Friday, 19,
Marshal's sale Groceries.
Saturday, 20,
Household Furniture.

JOSEPH SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 607 Eighth avenue—Will sell on Monday, November 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at 416 West Thirty-fifth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, the entire lot of Fancy Hosiery and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and a lot of Candies, in jars; two Show Cases, Counters and Fixtures, in one or more lots. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell by virtue of several executions on Monday, November 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 351 Canal street, near Wooster, the Stock, Fixtures and Machinery of a Hat and Bonnet establishment; consisting of five Hat Presses, a large assortment of ladies and misses Hats and Bonnets, hat and bonnet Frames, Velvets, Laces, hair and straw Braids, Bugle Trimmings, Flowers, Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.
JOHN R. HILLIER, Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE (CONTINUATION) HOTEL FURniture.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell on Wednesday, November 17, at 10½ o'clock, the balance of the Furniture unsold, and goods bought at sales on 10th and 11th inst. and not called for, in the Weldon Hotel, 423 Broadway, corner of Howard street. Full particulars on Tuesday. Dealers invited.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 135 Chatham street, will sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, consisting of Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts and Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order Mrs. B. COSTELLO, 16 Mott street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF WATCHES AND JEWELry.—JOHN MORTIMER, 15 East Broadway, will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, 400 lots Gold and Silver Watches, fine gold and other Jewelry, Pistols, Plateware, Opera Glasses, Musical and other Instruments, Tools and other valuable Goods, worthy the attention of the trade. By order of D. DE LONG, 299 East Broadway.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—JAMES M. MILLER WILL sell at auction, on Wednesday, November 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 35 acres of Land in the town of Yonkers, on the west side of Central Park avenue and on both sides of the road leading from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn depot, Harlem Railroad. This valuable tract of land is known as the Abraham Valentine Estate, and to be sold by order of S. M. Valentine, executor; will be sold in three parcels. Full particulars and maps at the office of the auctioneer, 28 Pine street.

SHERIFF'S SALE—FURNITURE.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 and 27 East Broadway, a wholesale stock of fine Household Furniture, viz.:—Walnut Bookcases, Hatstands, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Chairs and a great variety of other Furniture. The sale important to the trade.
JOHN C. LYST, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—CLOTHING, &C.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Monday), at 10 o'clock, at 543 Eighth avenue, a large assortment of Coats, Pants, &c., being stock of tailor's store.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
JOSEPH DEMPSEY, Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE
Boots and Shoes.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Monday), at 10 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
JOSEPH DEMPSEY, Deputy Sheriff.

THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell this day, Monday, at 11 o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the Grocery Store No. 684 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. Store to let.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at 9 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, genteel Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Bedding to match. French Plate Mirrors, Curtains, one Turkish Carpet, cost $500, Centre Tables, Etageres, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; Wardrobes, Bookcases, one rosewood Parlor Suit, by order of Executors, with a lot of Carpets, Bedding and other Furniture, Gold Watch and other things; Extension Table, China, Glass and Silver Ware, Stones, 51 sets of Toilet Ware for chambers; Turkish Lounge, Buffet, 40 or 50 Royal Wilton Axminster, Velvet, Body Brussels Tapestry, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets; Oilcloths in great variety; the whole making a fine collection for dealers and housekeepers.

MACHINERY.

A LOT OF STEWART'S LATHES AND OTHER TOOLS will be sold much below their value, as they must be closed out at once. Apply at 98 Elizabeth st., near Grand st.

AT MIDDLETON & ROAKE'S—DOVER AND WATER streets, a bargain; Flue Boiler, 6x20 feet, 18 inch flues; used four months, Portable and other Engines, Pumps, &c.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, BOILERS AND STEAM Pumps, new and second hand. Machinery constantly on hand. FINNLY & HOFFMAN, builders, 1c7 to 175 Water street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN OTIS ENGINE, PATENT ELEVATOR, horizontal tubular Boiler, Force Pump, &c., all in perfect order, now in 21 Park row. DEMAS BARNES.

HOT SODA WATER APPARATUS, AND APPARATUS for manufacturing and bottling of soda water, at WILLIAM GEE'S, corner of Elm and Franklin streets, New York. Send for a catalogue of prices, &c.

LARGE HYDRAULIC PRESS FOR SALE—LOW, pressure of 800 tons. Apply at Union Mills, No. 77 Mott street, New York.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—CONSISTING OF PULLEYS, Shafting, Belting, Coffee Cooler and Blower combined, one 24 inch Spice Mill, one 18 inch Coffee Mill, one Burns' Coffee Roaster, one Root's Tubular Sectional Boiler, one 15 horse power Engine, &c., all in good order and have been used but little; will be sold together or singly, cheap for cash. Address, for particulars, box 4,238 Post office.

WOOD & MANN PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENgines, Saw and Grist Mills; also Portable Hoisting Engines always on hand at our wareroom.
HAMPSON & COPELAND, 42 Cortlandt street, N. Y.

CLOTHING.

AT 178 SEVENTH AVENUE—LADIES AND GENTLEmen can receive 50 per cent more for their cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry. Call on or address J. ANHALT. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Anhalt.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 352 Bowery).—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ pays the highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-off Wearing Apparel, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, M. LEON, 257 Third avenue, near Twenty-third street, pays the highest price for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTS CAN RECEIVE the best prices for Cast off Clothing, also Carpets, by calling on or addressing M. ABRAHAMS, 274 Seventh avenue. Ladies attended to.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM WAVERley place.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices F. HARRIS pays for cast off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry. As we have to fill a large order for the Western market we will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Please call on or send a note to F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

AT THE UP TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH AVEnue, near Forty-sixth street, persons wishing to dispose of their cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture or Bedding, will receive a higher price than anywhere. Address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

A1.—M. MARKS, 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street; also a branch store at 35 Sixth avenue, between Amity and Fourth streets. Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their cast-off Wearing Apparel, Diamonds, Jewelry, Carpets, Furniture, &c. The best you can do is, please to call at my establishment or send us a note, to the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

A1.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTablishment, 169 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, ladies and gentlemen can receive the utmost value in cash for their Cast-Off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., by calling on or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Miller.

AT 251 SEVENTH AVENUE, LADIES AND GENTLEmen will get the best prices for their cast-off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. THOMAS WHITE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PELHAM FARM.—NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES, packed expressly for holiday presents abroad, for sale. Apply to W. B. RRINCKERHOFF, 63 Beaver street.

ASTROLOGY.

A FACT.—$100 REWARD TO ANY ONE WHO CAN equal the great business and medical Clairvoyant, Mme. LINWOOD, 230 Forty-first street.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names, numbers, good luck. 408 Canal street.

MADAME RAMOND CAN BE CONSULTED ON PAST, present and future. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1. 202 Hudson street, near Spring.

MADAM HOPE, BY PALMISTRY, TELLS ALL AFfairs of life. 93 East Eighty-third street. Ladies, $1; Gents, $2.

THE ORIGINAL MADAM BYRON, SPIRITUALIST, causes speedy marriages. 830 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Ladies, $1.

THE GREAT ASTROLOGIST, MME. ADOLPHE, 352 Bowery, near Fourth street, tells of business, theft, and gives good luck to all.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

GLORIA DEO.

Services and Ceremonies Yesterday.

The Ecumenical Council, Church Dedication and Confirmation.

Missionary Labors---Sunday School Exercises.

The progress of Christianity in the Metropolis and its sister cities is truly inspiriting, if one may judge from the regular and numerous attendance and the finished discourses given at the various places of public worship on each recurring Sabbath. The continued increase in the number of temples devoted to Divine worship is also a cheering exponent of the spread of Christ's doctrines. In all these regards attendance, discourse, dedications, inaugurations and other ceremonies, yesterday must be looked upon as a bright day in the religious annals of this vicinity. The following reports of the principal sermons and services on yesterday will be found interesting and gratifying to the friends of Christianity.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The Greatness of the Name of Jesus—Sermon by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

After the usual preliminary services at Plymouth church yesterday the Rev. Mr. Beecher took for his text the ninth verse of the second chapter of Paul to the Philippians—"Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him and given him a name which is above every name." Having dilated upon names generally, showing that different words had different magnitude and richness of context, according to the attributes and grandeur of the thing to which they were attached, that personal names oftentimes stood for certain qualities, the reverend gentleman went on to state that the name of Jesus rose above every other name ever known in the world. It expressed all the mightiest, most tender, affectionate and noblest qualities that the heart leaned to. There was no literature in the world expressed his divine love. It was infinite and far beyond human conception. Yet it was necessary for every one to form for himself the picture which the name presented in order to form a conception of his God, however short his imagination might be. It must be formed out of the things which his heart most appreciated. No man could learn his God out of a book. Nor could one study God from the Bible itself—for every man must frame God in their souls. Of course the imaginations of men would always be under, never above, the reality, and so the deficiencies and mistakes which might be made were harmless in measuring God. Moreover, man must frame God in his mind according to his formula—just and resplendent in justice, pure in love, wondrous in pity and enduring in patience. Let no man be afraid that he will ever change the color, God was never better for man's description than he was in himself. The preacher dwelt at considerable length on the greatness of God, His tenderness, sympathy, love, power and justice, and earnestly exhorted the congregation to frame the Supreme Being in their minds according to the best qualities they possessed. Man's conception of God should every year be more exalted, grander and more loving, and thus sincerely imploring His mercy man would, when this earth had passed away, stand in the great spirit realm surrounded by the vast and ever congregating multitude, made up of the richness of God's creation, and where would arise in sweet simplicity and raptures of love the name of the great Saviour of the world, whose heart bled to save mankind, above all other names. After prayer and the singing of a hymn the proceedings closed with the benediction.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Immortality—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth.

The Church of the Messiah was crowded by the usual congregation attendant upon Dr. Hepworth's ministry. After the ordinary service Dr. Hepworth preached on the great and all absorbing subject announced as the theme of yesterday morning's discourse, namely, "Immortality." He selected for his text chapter i, 19, of the Revelation of St. John:—Write the things which thou hast seen, and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter.

The grave, said the Doctor, was the consecrated property of every household, and the tears that we shed upon its green sod were the prophecy of the life to come. There was no flock, however watched and tended in which there was not one dead lamb. There was no household however favored outwardly in which there was not one vacant chair. The question to which the attention of the congregation was asked to direct itself that morning was dark on the one side but glorious on the other. Though it was with aching hearts that we saw sacred and endearing ties rent asunder here and our friends pass away into the nearer presence of God, we knew that sometime we should strike palms again in our heavenly home. In thinking and speculating upon this great question of immortality the minds of men were apt to get tangled and lost in the maze of their own thoughts. They too often sat under the shadow of doubt. If such a man were a shallow man he would boast of his doubts, but if he were a true man they were a great sadness in his life. Dr. Hepworth then briefly referred to the beliefs on this subject held by the Epicureans and the Sadducees. To-day there would be found certain men and certain women who had no foundation for their faith. Perhaps the circumstances of their early life were peculiar, perhaps they were oppressed by their dark and dreary experience, which should have given them more faith. It was true, however, that there were some souls who had strong hopes and aspirations toward heaven, while there sprung up at the same time unbelief in which they found but little hope. The voice of nature, which was like an Omnipotence, he thought, spoke in unmistakable tones of immortality. The clarion voice of the ages that sent its voice to every heart and home said that this life was not real; the other life was real. If life was a dream we were in its midst to-day, the grand reality of possibilities we should know when this body shall put its flesh away and shall put on immortality. If we touched the pulses of the wrist, we knew that there must be a mechanical force in the heart, a force that sent the blood to the extremities of the body. The doctrine of immortality was as the heart of human life. Unbelief, like a giant that pressed upon the body, making that pressure felt at every pore of the human system, pressed upon the soul, and, consciously or unconsciously, as that pressure was allured on the soul, were we made or unmade by it. No man dared to take this jump into the dark abyss of unbelief. Why, if this life were all he knew full well that it was not worth having; and, instead of grateful smiles sent up to Heaven every day, we should reproach the goodness of God, who had given us the power to live, to reason and to feel, without giving us the power to be satisfied therewith. Dr. Hepworth then very graphically pictured the harassing cares, anxieties, troubles and conflicts of the poor man, whose life was a continual labor for the necessities of the day; who was panting for a rest that did not come and for a peace that was not here. The providence of God had put the man in that position and it was his duty so to labor that God may impart to him contentment while so laboring, and it was the poor man's privilege that into that daily labor he could put the glory and the beauty of heaven itself. Yet who can doubt that when the sunset of that man's life shall come, it will rise again, not in the poverty of this earthly life, but in the glorious richness and fullness of life eternal, the reward of those who had faithfully and well done their duty here? A disbelief in immortality was like taking the vital force from their soul and making life itself one huge blank. The poor needlewoman, too, who toiled for her own bread and for the education of her little child, and as she passes the equipage of the rich woman and ponders on the inequalities of life, where is her hope, her trust, her stay, but in the great and glorious future? The rich, too, who had reaped the reward of their industry, and had all the comforts and luxuries, the physical blessings that were purchasable by wealth, what was life to them? It was not in these things, their wealth would not buy one single thought or one heart beat. Did they wish to live on these things only and go into nothingness, and let this wealth dwindle away and all that was worth living for crumble into dust? The poor man and the rich man would be alike then, and the dissatisfaction of the unrest of this life would only be satisfied with the certainties of the time to come. Faith came, and it made life glorious. It was true that this feeling about faith was no argument, but it was difficult to argue about truths, which were the solemnest and grandest things in human life. He thought that one of the most forcible arguments for immortality was found in the nature of things. There was a mystery in man's coming, and there was a mystery in man's going away from earth, and between those two boundaries he works, he lives and he dies. If there was no life beyond this, a life more glorious still, then God was not our God; for a God who worked without plan, or aim or end was not the God man, with his wondrous mind, was called upon to worship. Dr. Hepworth told the story of Louis XVI, going to the locksmith's shop and working in the making of locks, and then leaving the grimy, dirty factory and ascending a throne from which he governed worlds. God had not come down here and lived out a human existence and seen the panorama of human life pass by him as we see panoramas in theatres and then passed away from all care of human life. No; the care of God for man was written in every nerve and fibre of man; not the care only of man's body, but also of his soul. He (Dr. Hepworth) rested his chief argument for the immortality of the soul upon man's instincts—upon that more than anything else. When a man is thirsty it was indicative that there was water; when he was hungry that there was food. The longing of human hearts for immortality proved that there was immortality. Dr. Hepworth told an affecting story of a poor, dying woman whom he was with when she died, who had, he believed, a glimpse of the other land, who saw faces that were not the faces of those in her dying chamber, and who woke up, after all thought she had gone, saying, "I thought I was in heaven" and who said to Dr. Hepworth, "I saw a face, but it was not yours." It was true that that incident was no argument, but it was an incident that had made an eternal impression upon his mind. With this hope in our hearts our life became sacred. Children should meet their fathers, girls their mothers, all of us our long lost friends, and around the fireside of the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, all those broken ranks would be made one once more, and we should remember in this present life how blessed was our hope in the future, and we should learn that this immortality was the solemnest reality in the soul's existence, and that it was made great by the consciousness of its immortality.

At the conclusion of this beautiful and touching discourse there was an evident hiding of emotion on the faces of all present. As the organ and choir played and sang music so subdued that it seemed to be floating above the house this emotion could be no longer hidden, and many a face was bent to wipe away the tears that would flow, so irresistibly subduing was the influence that had been awakened.

Dr. Hepworth announced that there would be service in the church on Thanksgiving Day, and that next Sunday night would be commenced a series of lectures to young men.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

What is Meant by the Kingdom of Heaven—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chapin.

At the Church of the Divine Paternity, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, Rev. Dr. Chapin preached from St. John xiv., 16—"Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by me." One great characteristic of our Saviour's teaching was that his utterances did not serve to gratify mere curiosity, but went straight to the point. This was strikingly illustrated in the case of Nicodemus, whose speculative inquiries were all answered by Jesus in that direct manner that left no chance for misconstruction or uncertainty. There was a great and mysterious silence and revelation and nature upon all subjects whose investigation could only serve to gratify curiosity, but in the delineation of the great truths of Christianity everything was as clear and expressive as possible. Christ answers the all-important question of the soul, but to the new questions constantly arising respecting the future existence he is as silent as nature; and yet now with each decade there are more attempts to locate and examine, with microscopic minuteness, the mysteries of the soul and of eternity. It was well that this was so; for, if we could be brought into intimate relations with the future, the inspiration we derive from it would be destroyed and man would be even more regardless of his destiny than now.

Our relations to God involved all our concerns on earth. Christ was the only means of coming to God and of consummating our relations with Divinity. It required no physical effort to come to God, but a sincere and earnest consecration of the heart and the practice of a pure and upright life. God comes to us in a thousand ways—in the beauties of nature, the blessings of life, the influence of His spirit and the revelation of Himself in the Gospel, and it was sad to reflect that so few had come to Him. How little did the world appreciate God's goodness or apprehend His nearness to humanity! There were many, it was true, who intellectually recognized Him as the Creator and Ruler of the universe; but how very few came to Him as a Father with all the relationship implied in that term. Some believed that the Kingdom of Heaven was in a particular locality to which we might go after death, but that was not the true meaning of those words. The Kingdom of Heaven included the lives of mankind in this world, and the resurrection not only applied to that great event when time shall cease to be, but to the new life into which our hearts must be born here on earth. Christ had exhibited God as the Father of the whole universe, implying the existence of the tenderest relations between God and man, and yet there was a popular idea which allowed Christ to eclipse the Father and regarded God as a dark, stern and relentless Deity. What a mistaken conception of God was this; what a desecration of the emotions and aspirations of the soul. Christ was not a shield and defence between us and an angry God, but the means of bringing us into the closest and tenderest relationship with an ever loving Father.

It was not the amount of new truths that gave Christianity its power, but the bringing together and spiritualizing of them that rendered them effective. Truth was eternal and always the same, whether uttered by Confucius, expressed in the Talmud or taught by the Son of God. Christ was the embodiment of the truth. Himself the living, central truth of the Bible, which we cannot avoid or refute. Some Christians were like dry, juiceless and stony fruit, whose religion was all stony and who in their petrified hearts only aspired to just enough of righteousness to squeeze their puny spiritual anatomy through the gates of heaven, without ever feeling one spark of sympathy for mankind or making a single effort to spread abroad the light and truth and love of God. Others depended on their preachers to point out the details of Christianity. What could the preacher know of Christ more than is given in his own life and teachings? Christ himself was the truth, and beside him all things else sank into insignificance. What was the vastness and beauty of nature, the mysteries of the planets or all the wonders of the universe compared with this great truth of Christ? Nothing but a shell, beyond which God existed, and to whom man could only be brought by Christ—by loving and following the one and all important truth. Proceeding with an elaborate discussion of the influences of truth upon mankind, the speaker concluded with a very eloquent reference to the distinguished men who have passed away during the last week in illustration of what life may be and the ability of each on earth to exercise an influence for extending the kingdom of God.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The Spread of Catholicity—Sermon by Very Rev. Father Starrs.

The services at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning were more than usually solemn and impressive. The spacious and beautiful building was crowded by a large and evidently interested congregation, and high mass was sung with a grand and powerful effect by the Cathedral society, numbering thirty well trained voices. The mass selected for the occasion was one in manuscript by Torenté, one of the sweetest and most gifted composers. The choruses were thrillingly powerful, and swelled into the deepest and most mellifluous harmony, while the solos and duos were full of tender pathos, breathing the softest whisperings to the devout soul, and filling it with the most eloquent religious aspirations. The mass is in C minor, and opens with the *Kyrie*, in chorus and terzetto. Then follows the *Gloria*, another chorus; *Laudamus*, soprano solo; *Domine Deus*, duetto, tenor and basso; *Qui Sallus*, concerted piece; *Cum Sanctus*, basso solo and chorus; *Et in Carnatus*, soprano solo; *Et in Spiritum*, terzetto, for alto, tenor and basso, and the offertory *Ecce Panis*, by Bellini, solo and quartette. The principal singers were Madame Chome, soprano; Mrs. Werner, alto; Mr. H. Schmitz, tenor, and Mr. A. Sohst, basso. Mr. Gustavus Schmitz presided, with his usual ability, at the organ.

At the appropriate period in the service Very Rev. Father Starrs, Vicar General of the diocese, ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent and instructive sermon, taking his text from Matthew xiii, commencing with the 31st verse and ending with the 35th. The text bore reference to the kingdom of heaven being like unto a grain of mustard seed, which a man takes and sows in his field, &c.

The preacher said,—We may all, beloved brethren, readily conceive and understand now, in these similitudes, our beloved Lord and Saviour spoke truly of things hidden from the foundation of the world in the remarkable parable you have just heard. He spoke of the Kingdom of heaven, by which, in the language of Scripture, he usually designated His Church or His spiritual kingdom on earth. He spoke of its simple and obscure beginning, of its gradual development and of its future destiny, and because of its seeming insignificance, he likened it to a little grain of mustard seed, which is the smallest of all seeds. These words can be understood by us all. There is nothing hidden in them. What could be more lonely or seemingly insignificant than the position occupied by the twelve Apostles or what more unpretending man among them than the meek and lowly Jesus? Yet here was the beginning of that Church of which He spoke. And, as the grain of mustard seed sprung up and became a tree in the branches of which the birds of the air came and dwelt, so this Church likewise sprang up and spread and extended itself so that all the nations and the tribes of the earth were glad to come and repose under its all-powerful branches. It is true, it was insignificant in Jerusalem at the commencement, but it soon extended to Antioch, and from city to city, from town to town, from village to village, and into the country, until it extended itself to the extremities of the earth. And what is the meaning of this spread of the matured seed? These words are explained by our divine Saviour Himself. It is only by divine authority that these things could take place. The reverend gentleman having gone on at length to explain the continuity and truthfulness of the Catholic Church, and having alluded in glowing terms to its glorious triumphs over all obstacles and persecutions, continued to say in later days the Church had trials to suffer from her own children—some of her own perverse children. Schisms arose, heresies were broached and sensations were created throughout the world, but she has again triumphed and these very children of her own faith were glad to come and seek reconciliation with her before they were taken from this earth. This little grain of mustard seed has spread its branches throughout every part of the world, wherever it is inhabited, and no matter what trials the Church of God has to endure she will triumph over them all, because she has been established by divine authority and He has promised to be with her to the end of time and that even the gates of hell shall not prevail against her. Even here in our own country, beloved brethren, the history of the Church is the history of the mustard seed. It began in this locality as a little grain of mustard seed, surrounded by thousands who mocked it and despised those who professed it. And yet it passed from city to city, and from town to town, and from village to village and from the village to the country, so that now, no matter where you go where this country is inhabited, there you will find temples erected to the honor and glory of God, bearing on their summits the sign of Christ the emblem of our redemption. And even here, in our own city, you have seen the growth of the little grain of mustard seed. See how it commenced here but a very few years ago. There were very few temples, almost no institutions of learning or of charity. See now those which surround you on every side. See our churches and our colleges and our seminaries of learning and our other institutions. Every year we are erecting new churches and commencing new institutions of charity. And now, at the present moment, you all know we are erecting a cathedral which, when completed, will be the finest on the Continent. It will be an ornament to this great metropolis and a credit to those of our own faith who have contributed to its erection. The preacher concluded with exhorting all Catholics to show by their example and good works their steadfastness in the faith.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dedication Services Yesterday—Sermons by Bishop Janes and the Rev. Drs. Foster and Ferris.

The fine Gothic church which has just been completed on Washington Heights, at the corner of 153d street and Tenth avenue, by the Methodist Episcopal body, was simply yet solemnly dedicated yesterday under the presidency of Bishop Janes. The venerable Bishop Morris also assisted. The day was most propitious—heaven seeming to smile upon the brethren and their undertaking in the clear, sparkling sunlight. The wealth, beauty and fashion of this sweet metropolitan Arcadia were numerously represented. Several of the ladies were dressed in the very latest style, the brilliant feathers worn by them, and their gay flowers, contrasting strongly, but sadly, as they streamed towards the portals, with the many-hued tints of the decaying foliage in the picturesque groves and well wooded uplands of Carmansville. From Manhattanville, Harlem and Morrisania; from Westchester and the city, a number of sympathisers had come to witness the inaugural ceremony and aid in liquidating the debt incurred in finishing and furnishing the sacred edifice. Smiles of recognition and warm words of greeting as old friendly faces turned up were the order of the day, till the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Millard, commenced the morning services, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Keys.

The sermon was preached by Bishop Janes, from Isaiah, chapter lxiii, verse 1-4:—"Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah? this that is glorious in his apparel travelling in the greatness of his strength? I that speak in righteousness mighty to save. Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel and thy garments like him that treadeth in the winefat?"

In simple, but forcible and eloquent language he showed how the headship of Christ was clearly indicated in these passages. It was our especial privilege, as members of the mystic body of Christ, to have so divine and glorious a head. Of Him every great quality may be predicated. By dying He had conquered death and taken the sting out of it. With faith in the all-atoning merits of the Redeemer, and by repentance, they, too, could smile at the terrors of the grave. To perpetuate the application of these sacred merits that house had been raised to the honor of God. They had come together that day to show their gratitude to God and participate in the blessings which Heaven was prepared to shower upon them. He exhorted his hearers in pathetic terms to a change of heart and change of life, so that not one of those who heard him might leave unregenerated that day.

A collection was then taken up, and $10,000 were announced as the result. The brethren, aided by several benevolent ladies and gentlemen of the Presbyterian and Episcopalian persuasions, have in little more than a year raised more than $50,000, and appropriated them to the erection of a temple of graceful outline and possessing many points of beauty—not the least of which is the tapering spire shooting high above the majestic elms and beeches of the neighborhood, and proclaiming a living active faith in the life-giving principles of Christianity. Much interest and earnestness was manifested in the proceedings, the congregation rejoicing that the dirs of the hammer which had echoed briskly there the year past had given place to prayer and praise and the tuneful swell of hymn and anthem.

In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Foster preached an eloquent discourse from John v., 39; and, in the evening, Rev. Dr. Ferres delivered an affecting sermon encouraging his hearers to continue to walk in the path of generosity to God they had entered on that day.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Dedicatory Services—Sermon by the Rev. J. D. Wilson.

The Central Presbyterian church, a new structure, capable of accommodating about 500 persons, was dedicated yesterday according to the usual manner of the Presbyterian rite. The church is situated in West Fifty sixth street, near Broadway. Its external appearance is pleasing but not imposing. The interior is, for the size of the building, peculiarly effective, chastely and beautifully frescoed, and presenting a light and agreeable appearance. In fact, the utmost has been made of the space at command. The church building and adjoining temporary school structure cost $20,000. The grounds attached extend from Fifty sixth to Fifty-seventh street, and cost $70,000. Ultimately, as that part of the metropolis becomes—as before long it will—as largely populated as the "down-town" portions, it is intended to build, instead of the present structure, a large and imposing structure fronting on Fifty-seventh street.

The dedicatory services yesterday morning were attended by a crowded congregation. At half-past ten o'clock an invocation was made by the pastor, the Rev. J. D. Wilson. The Rev. Dr. Spaulding then read the Scriptures and offered up prayer. The Rev J. D. Wilson delivered the sermon, on "The Influence of the Sanctuary," taking for his text Ezekiel xlvii., 12. The preacher spoke, in the first place, of the influence of the sanctuary on the individual, helping his understanding in its conflict with carnal desire, and affording that external help which so many, who are convinced that a religion is desirable, require. Without the sanctuary the zeal of the Christian would be spasmodic—the Christian character without symmetry and beauty. The sanctuary gives, said the speaker, peace and joy as well as life and strength. The sanctuary blesses the family by endearing the principles of religion to the minds of children. As regards the influence of the sanctuary on society—if we regard the sanctuary simply as a building consecrated to God by intelligent and discreet men—it stands as a monument of faith. The service of God's house brings all classes of the community into fellowship, and teaches men to love and help each other as children of the same father and pilgrims journeying towards the same home. Every sanctuary built is a step taken towards the perfection of humanity and the spiritual emancipation of the world. Men, therefore, should love the sanctuary and appreciate how noble is the work in which those engage who build a house for Jehovah's worship.

In the afternoon there was held in the new church a large reunion of the old members of the Central church in Broome street. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Murray, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian church, delivered, to a large audience, a discourse from the text, "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life." The reverend speaker combated the prevailing sceptical and rationalistic tendencies of the age; none of the theories of sceptics and rationalists pointed out a scheme by which mankind could be saved, whereas Christianity, founded on the infallible words of Christ, offered to man the sole means by which he could obtain salvation.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSIONS.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society.

The anniversary of the foundation of this society was celebrated yesterday in all the Methodist Episcopal churches of this and the surrounding cities. In the morning a sermon was preached in each church on the subject of the importance of home and foreign missionary labor, upon the [illegible] the vast benefits Christianity was deriving from the Methodist Episcopal missions now being so actively carried on in the Southern States, in the far West and in India, China and Japan. At the love feasts, which were held in the afternoon in Trinity church, Thirty-fourth street; in Seventh street, church and in the Methodist Episcopal church in Fleet street, Brooklyn, more detailed and interesting statements than those of the morning were made in reference to the progress, present numerical strength and financial condition of the society. Bishop Thompson, who presided at Trinity church, Thirty-fourth street, in the course of some thoroughly practical remarks, said that though a vast amount of good had been done by the missionary societies during the past year their efforts had been restricted from want of sufficient funds, and unless the members of the Church came forward and subscribed much more liberally than hitherto, missionary labor would have to be given up in many places where it had been begun, and would have to be indefinitely postponed in others which presented a fine field and in which the society had long been anxious to spread the light of truth. The actual receipts of the society for carrying on both home and foreign missions amounted, for the year ending December, 1869, to about $650,000, while the expenditures during the same time will be about $5,000 over that sum. But then, if the work of the Gospel is to be carried on vigorously and the operations of the missionaries extended, the society ought to be in receipt of a sum considerably over the mere working expenses of its present condition. There are, said Bishop Thompson, twelve hundred thousand members in communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, contributing to the funds of the missionary society. The average amount paid by each is a little over fifty cents per annum. Now, if the work is to be prosecuted during the coming year so that the missionaries may even be enabled to hold the ground they have gained, it will be incumbent on the members of the Church to raise a sum for the missionary society at least twenty-five per cent in advance of last year. There are at present fourteen missionaries of the American Methodist Episcopal Church in China, five in Japan and about eighteen in India. These missionaries are carrying on the work of the Gospel in spite of every obstacle, and it is the duty of the members of the Church at home to aid in an especial degree the work of the foreign missions.

After Bishop Thompson had concluded his remarks several members of the church spoke on the importance of doing, and their willingness to do, all in their power to aid by contributions the work of the missionaries. A large number stood up and signified their intention of paying double the amount of subscription they paid last year.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Confirmation and Sermon by the Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C.

The Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, D. D., of Charleston, S. C., was called on yesterday afternoon to confer the sacrament of confirmation upon 770 candidates at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East Fourteenth street. The candidates were nearly all children belonging to the parochial school of this church, only fifty adults being included in the number confirmed.

At three o'clock precisely the ceremonies began by the entrance of the procession of children from their adjoining school room. They entered by the vestry door, the crowd outside being too great to admit them by the street entrance. Nearly the whole body of the church was reserved for the candidates, only a few spectators and relatives being admitted. The scene as viewed from the gallery was very beautiful and effective, from the first entrance of the 300 white robed girls to the close of the ceremony. The Sisters of Charity, six in number, who are the teachers in the girls' department of this school, accompanied their pupils, their black habits giving effect by contrast to the long line of white-veiled candidates. The pure white of the dresses of these young children was beautifully relieved by their sodality badges of red and blue worn as scarfs over their shoulders. With slow and reverential movement they filed in, two by two, and streaming through the aisles filled the vacant pews on one side of the church. The boys, conducted by their lay teachers, followed, a silver medal on the breast of each distinguishing his sodality. They almost filled the other side of the church. Scarcely were they seated when from the opposite vestry door the altar procession entered, twenty-four acolytes in clerical dress, followed by Father Maguire, Dr. Morrogh and Bishop Lynch. The venerable prelate was attired in full canonicals with mitre and crozier.

During the entrance and seating of the processions the orchestra performed the *Veni Creator* and *Veni Sancte Spiritus* with much fervor and devotion, and appropriate music, from time to time during the ceremony was rendered.

As soon as the Bishop was seated he removed his mitre and addressed the candidates in a brief discourse upon the nature of the sacrament they were about to receive. Then, after an exordium in Latin, the chrism or holy oil was applied to the forehead of each candidate by the Bishop, using his thumb and making the sign of the cross. The boys and men in receiving this rite advanced within the altar rail, kneeling before the Bishop, but the girls knelt around outside the rail, the Bishop and his assistants advancing to administer the rite.

After all had received the sacrament the baptismal vows were read for all the candidates by a young girl kneeling upon the steps of the altar. She read in a clear and distinct voice and was listened to with breathless attention by the candidates and spectators.

In conclusion the papal benediction was pronounced by Bishop Lynch, the whole audience devoutly kneeling.

The services were quite lengthy, occupying about three hours from first to last, and the order preserved during this long time reflected the highest credit upon the teachers, children and officiating clergymen.

COLLEGE POINT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Coming Ecumenical Council—Lecture by Dr. Farley.

Last evening an audience of about 200 people assembled in St. Fidelis's Catholic church, College Point, to hear the Rev. Dr. Farley, of Jamaica, discourse upon the coming Ecumenical Council. Dr. Farley is noted as an able preacher of some forty years' experience, and has travelled through all Europe, preaching eloquent sermons in the mother tongue of each country. As the coming Council is at present engaging the attention of all denominations the audience felt a deep interest in the discourse, and the reverend speaker held them in rapt attention for more than an hour. He began by describing the miracles worked by Almighty God to prove to the world His divinity as the God man. The Catholic Church on earth, continued the speaker, symbolizes Christ Himself. He gave to His Apostles all power in heaven and on earth, telling them that whatever they should loose on earth should be loosed in heaven, and whatever they should bind on earth should also be bound in heaven. God, in His divine providence, had decreed the mistress of nations to become the centre and foundation of his faith, and had commissioned Peter to carry out His divine intentions.

The speaker brought tears into the eyes of many of his hearers by his vivid description of the persecutions the Christians were subjected to by the pagan Powers, telling them that piety, meekness and patience had characterized the very outpouring of their heart's blood for the revelations of the God man for man's salvation. He reviewed the progress of Christianity as laid down in traditional history for centuries, and was confident in the belief that Protestantism, like the schisms and heresies of the darker ages, might be looked upon as a signal failure—yes, numbered among the things that were. The enemies of the Catholic Church imagine that to take away the powers of the Pope he is destroyed and Catholicity perishes. There never was a more grave mistake in the science of human nature. Take it away, if you please, and he is as much Pope as when concealed in the catacombs from the wrath of the Cæsars. The same God that existed then exists to day. The power that established the true Christian Church did not establish a rock and foundation to be destroyed by the pernicious winds of schisms and heritics. We were told years ago that the Pope was Anti-Christ, but we have had many Popes, and Anti-Christ has not been pointed out. Without the Pope there is no real Christianity, and no mortal man, separate from his authority, can place his hand on his heart and sign a clear definition of faith. He who is not with St. Peter is not with Christ. He was commanded by Christ to feed His lambs and sheep, and to keep them in his custody. The Pope, therefore, as the acknowledged head of the true Church, espouses the principles of St. Peter, and watches with an ever careful eye over the flock. When any difficulty arises as regards the faith, he convokes a council of the bishops from the four quarters of the globe to determine the faith as established by the fathers. The object of the Ecumenical Council is not what has been previously stated. It has not the power to frame new articles of faith, or to take from the established law. The faith was through Jesus Christ, and being sufficient for man's redemption for eighteen centuries, could not consistently be abrogated or despised at the present age. The reverend gentleman held that all history declared the infallibility of the Pope. Even in the time of the pagan persecutions councils were held, and no sooner had one Pope been martyred than another was consecrated. St. Peter held his councils and received the inspired word of the Holy Ghost, according to God's promise, in commanding him to go and teach all nations. It was a singular fact that none of the Popes had erred in declaring matters of faith. The enemies of the church single out two—Liberius and Demascus—but by violence the most barbarous they were forced to proclaim what their very minds and hearts abhorred. In the fourth century Arius denied the divinity of the God-Man, and in the fifteenth century Nestorians denied the maternity of the Mother of God. Both were excommunicated by an Ecumenical church. The See of Peter is invulnerable, and whoever approaches it contumaciously will be split in fragments. Protestantism was reviewed by the speaker and Pere Hyacinthe was bitterly rebuked.

CALVARY CHURCH.

Anniversary Services of the Ladies' Domestic Relief Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Last evening the first anniversary services of the Ladies' Domestic Missionary Relief Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church were held in Calvary church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue. The attendance was not large, but what it lacked in matter of numbers was more than compensated by the decided interest evinced in the year's work of the benevolent society. There were present in the pulpit the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York; E. A. Washburn, D. D., rector of Calvary church; H. C. Potter, D. D., rector of Grace church; A. M. Littlejohn, D. D., rector of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; C. H. Hall, D. D., and A. T. Twing, D. D., who took part in the services. After the usual introductory lesson and prayer of the Episcopal Church had been read, Bishop Potter introduced Dr. Twing, who proceeded to read the reports of the secretaries. From that of Miss Mary E. Hamilton, recording secretary, it was learned that the association was organized November 8, 1868, at Grace church. Mrs. Horatio Potter was elected president, and still retains the office. The object of the body was to supply clothing and other necessary articles to the one hundred and fifty or more missionaries and families employed in the domestic field of this church. The co-operation of all parishes was earnestly solicited, and the necessitous condition of many of the missionaries was impressively portrayed, vigorous effort being urged toward a liberal and considerate relief of their wants. Subsequent meetings were held, with great success, and now twenty-six societies have reported as branches. The work of the season accomplished by the ladies of the different parishes representing them is noted in the following number of boxes of clothing furnished:—Grace church, New York, 12; Transfiguration, New York, 4; St. Paul's, New York, 10; Trinity Chapel, New York, 6; St. George's, Astoria, 2; St. Thomas', New York, 2; St. Thomas', Taunton, Mass., 2; St. Paul's, Staten Island, 2; St. Peter's, Milford, Conn., 1; Calvary church, New York, 2; St. John the Evangelist's, 1; St. Paul's, New Haven, 1; St. John's Guild, New Haven, 3; Chapel of the Holy Saviour, New York, 4; St. Paul's, Rahway, N. J., 1; Christ church, Stratford, Conn., 2; St. John's, Delhi, N. Y., 1; Vermont Episcopal Institute, 2; Trinity church, Jacksonville, Ill., 1; St. Paul's, Syracuse, N. Y., 2; St. Stephen's, Philadelphia, Pa., 2; Christ church, Newton, N. J., 1; St. Paul's church, Burlington, Vt., 1; anonymous, 1; boxes of books from Grace parish, 2—making a total of 68 boxes of handsome outfits for those intended to aid with their families, together with house linen and blankets, in all amounting in value to about $8,000. The letters of acknowledgment received from the recipients of this noble charity are full of gratitude, attesting the beneficence and labors of the society. Relief has been extended from one end of the Union to the other. The report closes with an earnest exhortation to the women of the parishes of the Church to come forward and join in the great work, as the demand is urgent and increasing. Miss Maria H. Bulfinch, corresponding secretary, reported that in reply to her letters of the year she had received applications for aid from 105 missionaries, and she also attests their great joy in being thus provided for, reproducing extracts from letters brim full of praise.

The reverend gentlemen above noted each made short and telling addresses upon the necessity and utility of the work. They referred to the burdens of the missionaries, so universally underpaid; to the delicacy of the charity, to the glorious results that would accrue to the Church by aiding and making comfortable its laborers, and eloquently pointed to the work as a common duty as those who need so much mercy seek their reward from the same Master who said, 'Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones, a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you he shall in no wise lose his reward.'

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Laying the Corner Stone of St. Bridget's Church, in Jersey City.

Yesterday afternoon the corner stone of a Catholic church was laid at the corner of Gilbert and Mercer streets, Jersey City, by the Very Rev. Dr. Corrigan, Vicar General of the diocese of Newark. This will be the fifth Catholic church within the limits of the city. The occasion brought out the Catholic element in large numbers, and at the very time when the wind was cold and bitter the streets were lined with crowds of spectators, who surveyed the procession of Catholic societies. Women and children might be seen shivering in the bleak neighborhood of the new structure; yet they watched and waited. It was a remarkable proof of the unswerving devotion of these poor people, and the tenacity with which they cling to their faith. Their generosity was also tested, for when the box went around it soon became filled. Whatever be the faults of Irishmen, they are the best of Catholics, and no matter how poor they may be, they are ever ready to contribute to the support of their Church. The new edifice is situated in that part of the Sixth ward inhabited chiefly by the laboring class, who were compelled in the severe winter to travel to an inconvenient distance in order to reach any of the other Catholic churches. The Rev. P. Corrigan, pastor of St. Peter's, took the matter in hand, and six lots were purchased. It was intended to give the church the title of St. Patrick, but since the consolidation of the cities places St. Patrick's church, of Bergen Corner, within the new city, the title of St. Bridget was substituted. It is worthy of note that this is the only church bearing that name in the State of New Jersey. It will be a plain structure, but will afford ample accommodations to the parishioners in that quarter.

The following societies composed the procession, which started from Pavonia avenue at two o'clock — Laborers' Society, Workingmen's Union, St. Patrick's, St. Peter's and St. Michael's Temperance societies; Father Matthew Parent Society, St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Temperance societies of Hudson City and Hoboken, Workingmen's Association of Jersey City, Shamrock Benevolent Society, Hibernian Society and St. Boniface (German) Benevolent Society. The procession moved through Grove street, South First, Jersey avenue, Newark avenue, Washington street and Grand street, and extended fully half a mile in length. When the societies reached the grounds the concourse around the building numbered about 15,000 persons. The ceremony of laying the stone then took place, the officiating clergyman being attended by the following priests:—Fathers Corrigan, Graham and Du Concillo, of Jersey City; Father Aanuta, of Hudson City; Father Cody, of Hackensack; Father Killeen, of Newark, and Father Byrne, of Camden. The box which was deposited in the stone contained a copy of the NEW YORK HERALD, the coins of the United States and a scroll of parchment containing the following inscription:—"This corner stone was laid by the Very Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Administrator of the diocese of Newark, on the fourteenth day of November, 1869 (in Roman characters), Pius the Ninth being Supreme Pontiff; James Roosevelt Bayley, Bishop of Newark; Patrick Corrigan, pastor, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, Theodore F. Randolph, Governor of the State of New Jersey, and William Clarke, Mayor of Jersey City." At the close of the ceremony a sermon was preached by Father Byrne, who delivered an eloquent discourse on the trials and sufferings of the Catholics of Ireland, the labors of her missionaries and the virtues of her saints, especially Saints Patrick and Bridget. He exhorted his hearers to cling fast to their faith, and reproached those Irishmen who become so vain and weak that they are ashamed to acknowledge the names Patrick and Bridget in their families because with a certain class these names are unfashionable. These names, he argued, were disliked by those only who hate Irishmen because they are Catholics.

ST. PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Devotion to the Blessed Virgin—Sermon by the Rev. Father J. J. Kane, of Virginia.

There was a very numerous attendance at the late morning service of St. Paul's Roman Catholic church yesterday. The mass sung, which was admirably rendered, is a new composition by St Clair, an American author, and is of the Italian style, being rather florid. The mass, which is in "C," was sung by Madame Clarke, soprano; Miss Estelle A. Murtagh, contralto; Charles John, tenor, and Mr. Becker, bass. A beautiful sermon on devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary was preached by Rev. John J. Kane, of Harper's Ferry, Va., one of the youngest and most eloquent priests within the jurisdiction of the diocese of Richmond. The reverend gentleman dwelt with much pathos, replete with cogent argument and spiritual illustration, upon the purity and sanctity of the custom of veneration to the mother of God. The greatest saints of the Church, those whose learning and piety have made them to shine forth in the pages of history, were all most noticeable for their great love and devotion to her, whom of all his creatures, our divine Lord has honored most. The relationship which exists between Mary and her children of the Church was of the closest and most sanctified kind. She was the great medium and dispenser of the treasures of her Son, our Saviour. Those who sought to scoff and revile her were those to whom ignorance of mind, more than malice, should be attributed, as her position had been clearly defined by our divine Creator himself, who, while He was hanging on the cross on Mount Calvary, shedding His last drop of blood for our redemption, said to her, who knelt at the foot with her heart pierced by the sword of grief, "Mother, behold thy son!" "Son, behold thy mother!"

The genius and sanctity of all ages had done her honor, and language had been exhausted almost in finding words sufficient to depict what the heart of the true child of Mary felt for her who was ever interceding for us at the throne of divine grace.

In concluding his discourse, which was listened to with enrapt attention by the congregation, Father Kane urged all good Catholics to say their rosary regularly, in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and reminded them that no one who ever sought her mediation was lost.

MORNING STAR SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Monthly Concert—Addresses by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith and Others.

The monthly concert of this very interesting mission school was held yesterday afternoon in the large lecture room of Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. The services attending this religious reunion were full of instruction, and marked with sufficient variety and intelligibility as to be productive of good results to the young minds, for whose education and entertainment the school was founded. Nearly 300 bright-eyed boys and girls, well dressed and charmingly well behaved, took part in the meeting. It was a company of little folks that looked well cared for, and this was expressively written on every feature, that their elders present were fully enlisted in the good work, and participated with much fervor in the various exercises. Since the date of organization, October 4, 1868, the officers of the Morning Star Sunday School have given similar periodical concerts, when, with pleasant music and short, pithy addresses, well adapted to the juniors for whom the religious food is prepared, and in this manner the school has been more closely bound together with the silver cords of love and kindness. Although in the matter of a local habitation by force of circumstances the school has been unsettled, wandering from place to place during the past year, it is now in a flourishing condition, as upon its record book there are the names of 600 scholars, while the average attendance morning and afternoon of each Sunday is about 150. Its officers are as follows:—Superintendent, Dr. R. P. Perry; Secretary, George D. Coble; Treasurer, S. C. Jordan; Librarian, W. L. Heath.

The exercises were appropriately opened with prayer and the reading of the second chapter of Proverbs, when, after the singing of the hymn

Blessed are the people that know the joyful sound,

Dr. Lincoln, of Boston, was introduced by the Superintendent, and pertinently told his young hearers much that amused and instructed them. The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith then came forward and preached or rather told them his "snowball sermon." His text was from the great outdoor bible, he said, and graphically told his audience how they could be good boys and girls; how sin could be kept from their hearts, and how love was the great agent that melted the badness within every soul. Mr. Smith's sermon was full of appropriate illustrative matter, and so eloquent and interesting was he at times, and so thoroughly had he his audience riveted to him, that he seemed to command at will their laughter or their tears. Not alone to them did his "snowball" and "slubail" sermon apply, as the oldest in the hall also derived much instruction from it. When he concluded, all present exhibited the greatest satisfaction, and voted him a unanimous "thank you." It was a sufficient reward for such an effort in such a noble cause.

THE HERALD'S RELIGIOUS REPORTS.

Letter from the Pastor of the Church of the Messiah.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have read your reports of my sermons from Sunday to Sunday, and want to thank you for their general accuracy. In these days, when one is so often reported as saying what he has taken great pains not to say, it is refreshing to see an account which is truthful. You get the gism of the sermon every week, and I hope you will not think me intrusive in thanking you for it. Yours, sincerely,

GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

Letter from the Pastor of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Let me thank you for the report of my sermon in this morning's HERALD. I have sometimes, and indeed so frequently, been made to suffer by the reporters that it is refreshing to fall into the hands of one at once intelligent and appreciative. Will it be too much trouble for you to give my thankful acknowledgments to the gentlemanly reporter who was in my church yesterday? Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM AIKMAN.

BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

Grand Musical Ceremonies to Take Place in 1870—Magnitude of the Undertaking—The Philharmonic Society and the Park.

Not long since Boston created a tremendous excitement in musical circles by her Gilmore and her Jubilee—an excitement which proved a veritable nine days' wonder and in its results considerably diminished the pride of the Hubbites, as it proved a grand fizzle. New York city is to have her turn and is to hold a monster concert, which will surpass anything of the kind ever known in the annals of music. The occasion of this concert is the centennial anniversary of the birth of Beethoven which will take place in the spring of 1870, under the auspices of the Philharmonic Society of this city. Unlike its sister society of Brooklyn, which is composed of a few gentlemen who engage the orchestra, the Philharmonic, the oldest orchestral society of New York, is composed of musicians, who must undergo a thorough musical examination in their several lines and be proficient therein before being admitted to membership, and, as a consequence, is the first society and the largest of its kind on this continent or in Europe. For more than a quarter of a century it has almost given away its music to the city. In proof of this the records of the society show that at the end of many seasons no money was left in the treasury, and there was none to put in. After fifteen years the average receipts of each member at the end of each season was but a fraction over thirty-one dollars—a small recompense for the labor bestowed in furnishing the citizens with classical music. In such a condition of affairs it was found that the society would go to pieces, and after earnest solicitations Dr. Doremus was called in to take charge as president, which he did after securing the following conditions, namely, that the orchestra should be considerably enlarged, the best talent engaged, a larger building secured for its rehearsals and concerts, and liberal and extensive advertising adopted, all of which, in addition to the strenuous efforts of the president, have brought the society to its present high standard.

Not many evenings since a meeting of some of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of the metropolis was held at the residence of Dr. Doremus, for the purpose of celebrating the centennial anniversary of the birth of Beethoven by appropriate musical observances. Various discussions were held on the subject, among which were the vast resources of this city to hold a monster musical festival. No city in the world, it was confidently and knowingly asserted, can gather from its own elements so many orchestral musicians as New York, as fully 1,200 performers can be secured. Not only is the fact patent in itself, but another advantage would be secured—the facility of rehearsals—which must be frequent, as the magnitude of the undertaking will require. The Boston fizzle was adduced to the want of sufficient rehearsals, as most of the musicians and others engaged were gathered from other cities, whereas, all the elements necessary to the successful undertaking being a part of New York, there could be no plea for want of sufficient rehearsal. It was also determined to secure all the church societies in the city, which, with the children from the public schools, would make the largest chorus ever assembled at one time; in addition to Parepa Rosa, Ole Bull and other distinguished talent of this continent, no expense would be spared to secure the greatest talent from Europe for the solo parts, thus adding an international aspect to the affair.

To carry out this design properly it was determined that the Philharmonic Society would unite with prominent citizens to confer with the Park Commissioners for a place in the Park for the erection of a suitable building, wherein to hold the concerts; the society to be responsible for the music and the acoustic properties of the building, and the citizens to furnish the means necessary to secure the desired end. It was ascertained that the Park Commissioners would not be opposed to giving the ground, and hence the location could be made sure of: the society only hoped that the Commissioners would take charge of erecting the building, since then there would be a certainty of the duty being faithfully performed, and from the well-known character of the citizens having the matter in charge no fears would be entertained of the grand success of the undertaking. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to take charge of the matter for the present:—John R. Brady, Clarence A. Seward, R. Ogden Doremus, Andrew H. Green, Frank E. Howe, Henry G. Stebbins, Edward Cooper, John A. Stewart, John Bryan, S. N. Pike, Horace Frye, Henry Clews, Alex. T. Stewart, Townsend Cox, S. B. Chittenden, Moses H. Grinnell, Joseph H Choate, E. D. Morgan, Charles C. Dodge, Jas. M. McLean, C. F. Loosey, Morris K. Kessup.

The first performance, where choruses will be sung, is announced to take place on Monday, May 30, 1870, from three to five o'clock in the afternoon, and will be continued every afternoon at the same time for over a week in addition to the orchestral performances which will take place in the evenings. The proceeds from the concert will go towards the erection of a suitable music hall, which has been the dream of the Philharmonic for years past; and, if the public tender that recognition of the society which their efforts for the past twenty-eight years have deserved, a new era will dawn upon the musical world in 1870, and New York will have its appropriate hall, in keeping with the grandeur of the enterprise which will have erected it.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before Judges Clerke, Cardozo and Sutherland. Court opens at half-past ten A. M. Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Judge Barnard. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 106, 109, 110, 182, 230, 114, 91, 243, 252, 256, 263, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham. Third Monday. Calendar called at twelve M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge McCunn. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 1249, 1189, 725, 1085, 1077, 1003, 1207, 1049, 1015, 1287, 1227, 127, 843, 599. Part 2.—Before Judge Jones. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 1296, 1062, 1142, 1004, 1010, 1066, 1236, 1346, 1178, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1466, 1472, 1474.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Daly.—Nos. 159, 877, 470, 1693, 1203, 446, 1334, 587, 208, 113, 715, 601, 650, 582, 81, 482.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Before Judge Alker. Call of calendar at ten A. M.—Nos. 4140, 4192, 3680, 3965, 3970, 4090, 4114, 4137, 4213, 4209, 4210, 4211, 4214, 4215, 4216. Part 2.—Before Judge Gross. Call of calendar at 10 A. M.—Nos. 3911, 3912, 3913, 4203, 3963, 4022, 4120, 4217, 4218, 4219, 4220, 4221, 4222, 4223, 4225.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Before Hon. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—The People vs. John Walsh, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. William Higgins, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. David Jones, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Thomas O'Brien, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Alfred Mellen, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. William Lyons, robbery; Same vs. James Gibbons, robbery; Same vs. James Morrison, grand larceny; Same vs. Samuel Strauss and Magnus Leary, grand larceny; Same vs. Peter Thompson and Charles Hughes, grand larceny; Same vs. John Nolan and Patrick Haley, grand larceny; Same vs. Reuben Miller, grand larceny; Same vs. James Wills, burglary; Same vs. John W. Harris, grand larceny; Same vs. Dennis Leary and James Martin, larceny from the person; Same vs. Owen Fitzpatrick, burglary; Same vs. Ernst Bergman, burglary; Same vs. Richard McGarigan and Frank Burns, burglary; Same vs. John Haggerty, robbery; Same vs. Alexander Le Gourdon, forgery; Same vs. James Connell, grand larceny; Same vs. Louis Voss, receiving stolen goods.

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GLORIA DEO.

Services and Ceremonies Yesterday.

The Ecumenical Council, Church Dedication and Confirmation.

Missionary Labors---Sunday School Exercises.

The progress of Christianity in the Metropolis and its sister cities is truly inspiriting, if one may judge from the regular and numerous attendance and the finished discourses given at the various places of public worship on each recurring Sabbath. The continued increase in the number of temples devoted to Divine worship is also a cheering exponent of the spread of Christ's doctrines. In all these regards attendance, discourse, dedications, inaugurations and other ceremonies, yesterday must be looked upon as a bright day in the religious annals of this vicinity. The following reports of the principal sermons and services on yesterday will be found interesting and gratifying to the friends of Christianity.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The Greatness of the Name of Jesus—Sermon by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

After the usual preliminary services at Plymouth church yesterday the Rev. Mr. Beecher took for his text the ninth verse of the second chapter of Paul to the Philippians—"Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him and given him a name which is above every name." Having dilated upon names generally, showing that different words had different magnitude and richness of context, according to the attributes and grandeur of the thing to which they were attached, that personal names oftentimes stood for certain qualities, the reverend gentleman went on to state that the name of Jesus rose above every other name ever known in the world. It expressed all the mightiest, most tender, affectionate and noblest qualities that the heart leaned to. There was no literature in the world expressed his divine love. It was infinite and far beyond human conception. Yet it was necessary for every one to form for himself the picture which the name presented in order to form a conception of his God, however short his imagination might be. It must be formed out of the things which his heart most appreciated. No man could learn his God out of a book. Nor could one study God from the Bible itself—or every man must frame God in their souls. Of course the imaginations of men would always be under, never above, the reality, and so the deficiencies and mistakes which might be made were harmless in measuring God. Moreover, man must frame God in his mind according to his formula—just and resplendent in justice, pure in love, wondrous in pity and enduring in patience. Let no man be afraid that he will ever change the color, God was never better for man's description than he was in himself. The preacher dwelt at considerable length on the greatness of God, His tenderness, sympathy, love, power and justice, and earnestly exhorted the congregation to frame the Supreme Being in their minds according to the best qualities they possessed. Man's conception of God should every year be more exalted, grander and more loving, and thus sincerely imploring His mercy man would, when this earth had passed away, stand in the great spirit realm surrounded by the vast and ever congregating multitude, made up of the richness of God's creation, and where would arise in sweet simplicity and raptures of love the name of the great Saviour of the world, whose heart bled to save mankind, above all other names. After prayer and the singing of a hymn the proceedings closed with the benediction.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Immortality—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth.

The Church of the Messiah was crowded by the usual congregation attendant upon Dr. Hepworth's ministry. After the ordinary service Dr. Hepworth preached on the great and all absorbing subject announced as the theme of yesterday morning's discourse, namely, "Immortality." He selected for his text chapter i, 19, of the Revelation of St. John:—Write the things which thou hast seen, and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter.

The grave, said the Doctor, was the consecrated property of every household, and the tears that we shed upon its green sod were the prophecy of the life to come. There was no flock, however watched and tended in which there was not one dead lamb. There was no household however favored outwardly in which there was not one vacant chair. The question to which the attention of the congregation was asked to direct itself that morning was dark on the one side but glorious on the other. Though it was with aching hearts that we saw sacred and endearing ties rent asunder here and our friends pass away into the nearer presence of God, we knew that sometime we should strike palms again in our heavenly home. In thinking and speculating upon this great question of immortality the minds of men were apt to get tangled and lost in the maze of their own thoughts. They too often sat under the shadow of doubt. If such a man were a shallow man he would boast of his doubts, but if he were a true man they were a great sadness in his life. Dr. Hepworth then briefly referred to the beliefs on this subject held by the Epicureans and the Sadducees. To-day there would be found certain men and certain women who had no foundation for their faith. Perhaps the circumstances of their early life were peculiar, perhaps they were oppressed by their dark and dreary experience, which should have given them more faith. It was true, however, that there were some souls who had strong hopes and aspirations toward heaven, while there sprung up at the same time unbelief in which they found but little hope. The voice of nature, which was like an Omnipotence, he thought, spoke in unmistakable tones of immortality. The clarion voice of the ages that sent its voice to every heart and home said that this life was not real; the other life was real. If life was a dream we were in its midst to-day, the grand reality of possibilities we should know when this body shall put its flesh away and shall put on immortality. If we touched the pulses of the wrist, we knew that there must be a mechanical force in the heart, a force that sent the blood to the extremities of the body. The doctrine of immortality was as the heart of human life. Unbelief, like a giant that pressed upon the body, making that pressure felt at every pore of the human system, pressed upon the soul, and, consciously or unconsciously, as that pressure was allured on the soul, were we made or unmade by it. No man dared to take this jump into the dark abyss of unbelief. Why, if this life were all he knew full well that it was not worth having; and, instead of grateful smiles sent up to Heaven every day, we should reproach the goodness of God, who had given us the power to live, to reason and to feel, without giving us the power to be satisfied therewith. Dr. Hepworth then very graphically pictured the harassing cares, anxieties, troubles and conflicts of the poor man, whose life was a continual labor for the necessities of the day; who was panting for a rest that did not come and for a peace that was not here. The providence of God had put the man in that position and it was his duty so to labor that God may impart to him contentment while so laboring, and it was the poor man's privilege that into that daily labor he could put the glory and the beauty of heaven itself. Yet who can doubt that when the sunset of that man's life shall come, it will rise again, not in the poverty of this earthly life, but in the glorious richness and fullness of life eternal, the reward of those who had faithfully and well done their duty here? A disbelief in immortality was like taking the vital force from their soul and making life itself one huge blank. The poor needlewoman, too, who toiled for her own bread and for the education of her little child, and as she passes the equipage of the rich woman and ponders on the inequalities of life, where is her hope, her trust, her stay, but in the great and glorious future? The rich, too, who had reaped the reward of their industry, and had all the comforts and luxuries, the physical blessings that were purchasable by wealth, what was life to them? It was not in these things, their wealth would not buy one single thought of one heart beat. Did they wish to live on these things only and go into nothingness, and let this wealth dwindle away and all that was worth living for crumble into dust? The poor man and the rich man would be alike then, and the dissatisfaction of the unrest of this life would only be satisfied with the certainties of the time to come. Faith came, and it made life glorious. It was true that this feeling about faith was no argument, but it was difficult to argue about truths, which were the solemnest and grandest things in human life. He thought that one of the most forcible arguments for immortality was found in the nature of things. There was a mystery in man's coming, and there was a mystery in man's going away from earth, and between those two boundaries he works, he lives and he dies. If there was no life beyond this, a life more glorious still, then God was not our God; for a God who worked without plan, or aim or end was not the God man, with his wondrous mind, was called upon to worship. Dr. Hepworth told the story of Louis XVI. going to the locksmith's shop and working in the making of locks, and then leaving the grimy, dirty factory and ascending a throne from which he governed worlds. God had not come down here and lived out a human existence and seen the panorama of human life pass by him as we see panoramas in theatres and then passed away from all care of human life. No; the care of God for man was written in every nerve and fibre of man; not the care only of man's body, but also of his soul. He (Dr. Hepworth) rested his chief argument for the immortality of the soul upon man's instincts—upon that more than anything else. When a man is thirsty it was indicative that there was water; when he was hungry that there was food. The longing of human hearts for immortality proved that there was immortality. Dr. Hepworth told an affecting story of a poor, dying woman whom he was with when she died, who had, he believed, a glimpse of the other land, who saw faces that were not the faces of those in her dying chamber, and who woke up, after all thought she had gone, saying, "I thought I was in heaven" and who said to Dr. Hepworth, "I saw a face, but it was not yours." It was true that that incident was no argument, but it was an incident that had made an eternal impression upon his mind. With this hope in our hearts our life became sacred. Children should meet their fathers, girls their mothers, all of us our long lost friends, and around the fireside of the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, all those broken ranks would be made one once more, and we should remember in this present life how blessed was our hope in the future, and we should learn that this immortality was the solemnest reality in the soul's existence, and that it was made great by the consciousness of its immortality.

At the conclusion of this beautiful and touching discourse there was an evident hiding of emotion on the faces of all present. As the organ and choir played and sang music so subdued that it seemed to be floating above the house this emotion could be no longer hidden, and many a face was bent to wipe away the tears that would flow, so irresistibly subduing was the influence that had been awakened.

Dr. Hepworth announced that there would be service in the church on Thanksgiving Day, and that next Sunday night would be commenced a series of lectures to young men.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

What is Meant by the Kingdom of Heaven—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chapin.

At the Church of the Divine Paternity, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, Rev. Dr. Chapin preached from St. John xiv., 16—"Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by me." One great characteristic of our Saviour's teaching was that his utterances did not serve to gratify mere curiosity, but went straight to the point. This was strikingly illustrated in the case of Nicodemus, whose speculative inquiries were all answered by Jesus in that direct manner that left no chance for misconstruction or uncertainty. There was a great and mysterious silence and revelation and nature upon all subjects whose investigation could only serve to gratify curiosity, but in the delineation of the great truths of Christianity everything was as clear and expressive as possible. Christ answers the all-important question of the soul, but to the new questions constantly arising respecting the future existence he is as silent as nature; and yet now with each decade there are more attempts to locate and examine, with microscopic minuteness, the mysteries of the soul and of eternity. It was well that this was so; for, if we could be brought into intimate relations with the future, the inspiration we derive from it would be destroyed and man would be even more regardless of his destiny than now.

Our relations to God involved all our concerns on earth. Christ was the only means of coming to God and of consummating our relations with Divinity. It required no physical effort to come to God, but a sincere and earnest consecration of the heart and the practice of a pure and upright life. God comes to us in a thousand ways—in the beauties of nature, the blessings of life, the influence of His spirit and the revelation of Himself in the Gospel, and it was sad to reflect that so few had come to Him. How little did the world appreciate God's goodness or apprehend His nearness to humanity! There were many, it was true, who intellectually recognized Him as the Creator and Ruler of the universe; but how very few came to Him as a Father with all the relationship implied in that term. Some believed that the Kingdom of Heaven was in a particular locality to which we might go after death, but that was not the true meaning of those words. The Kingdom of Heaven included the lives of mankind in this world, and the resurrection not only applied to that great event when time shall cease to be, but to the new life into which our hearts must be born here on earth. Christ had exhibited God as the Father of the whole universe, implying the existence of the tenderest relations between God and man, and yet there was a popular idea which allowed Christ to eclipse the Father and regarded God as a dark, stern and relentless Deity. What a mistaken conception of God was this; what a desecration of the emotions and aspirations of the soul. Christ was not a shield and defence between us and an angry God, but the means of bringing us into the closest and tenderest relationship with an ever loving Father.

It was not the amount of new truths that gave Christianity its power, but the bringing together and spiritualizing of them that rendered them effective. Truth was eternal and always the same, whether uttered by Confucius, expressed in the Talmud or taught by the Son of God. Christ was the embodiment of the truth. Himself the living, central truth of the Bible, which we cannot avoid or refute. Some Christians were like dry, juiceless and stony fruit, whose religion was all stony and who in their petrified hearts only aspired to just enough of righteousness to squeeze their puny spiritual anatomy through the gates of heaven, without ever feeling one spark of sympathy for mankind or making a single effort to spread abroad the light and truth and love of God. Others depended on their preachers to point out the details of Christianity. What could the preacher know of Christ more than is given in his own life and teachings? Christ himself was the truth, and beside him all things else sank into insignificance. What was the vastness and beauty of nature, the mysteries of the planets or all the wonders of the universe compared with this great truth of Christ? Nothing but a shell, beyond which God existed, and to whom man could only be brought by Christ—by loving and following the one and all important truth. Proceeding with an elaborate discussion of the influences of truth upon mankind, the speaker concluded with a very eloquent reference to the distinguished men who have passed away during the last week in illustration of what life may be and the ability of each on earth to exercise an influence for extending the Kingdom of God.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The Spread of Catholicity—Sermon by Very Rev. Father Starrs.

The services at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning were more than usually solemn and impressive. The spacious and beautiful building was crowded by a large and evidently interested congregation, and high mass was sung with a grand and powerful effect by the Cathedral society, numbering thirty well trained voices. The mass selected for the occasion was one in manuscript by Torenté, one of the sweetest and most gifted composers. The choruses were thrillingly powerful, and swelled into the deepest and most mellifluous harmony, while the solos and duos were full of tender pathos, breathing the softest whisperings to the devout soul, and filling it with the most eloquent religious aspirations. The mass is in C minor, and opens with the *Kyrie*, in chorus and terzetto. Then follows the *Gloria*, another chorus; *Laudamus*, soprano solo; *Domine Deus*, duetto, tenor and basso; *Qui Sallis*, concerted piece; *Cum Sancto*, basso solo and chorus; *Et in Carnatus*, soprano solo; *Et in Spiritum*, terzetto, for alto, tenor and basso, and the offertory *Ecce Panis*, by Bellini, solo and quartette. The principal singers were Madame Chome, soprano; Mrs Werner, alto; Mr. H. Schmitz, tenor, and Mr. A. Sohst, basso. Mr. Gustavus Schmitz presided, with his usual ability, at the organ.

At the appropriate period in the service Very Rev. Father Starrs, Vicar General of the diocese, ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent and instructive sermon, taking his text from Matthew xiii, commencing with the 31st verse and ending with the 35th. The text bore reference to the kingdom of heaven being like unto a grain of mustard seed, which a man takes and sows in his field, &c.

The preacher said,—We may all, beloved brethren, readily conceive and understand now, in these similitudes, our beloved Lord and Saviour spoke truly of things hidden from the foundation of the world in the remarkable parable you have just heard. He spoke of the Kingdom of heaven, by which, in the language of Scripture, he usually designated His Church or His spiritual kingdom on earth. He spoke of its simple and obscure beginning, of its gradual development and of its future destiny, and because of its seeming insignificance, he likened it to a little grain of mustard seed, which is the smallest of all seeds. These words can be understood by us all. There is nothing hidden in them. What could be more lonely or seemingly insignificant than the position occupied by the twelve Apostles or what more unpretending man among them than the meek and lowly Jesus? Yet here was the beginning of that Church of which He spoke. And, as the grain of mustard seed sprung up and became a tree in the branches of which the birds of the air came and dwelt, so this Church likewise sprang up and spread and extended itself so that all the nations and the tribes of the earth were glad to come and repose under its all-powerful branches. It is true, it was insignificant in Jerusalem at the commencement, but it soon extended to Antioch, and from city to city, from town to town, from village to village, and into the country, until it extended itself to the extremities of the earth. And what is the meaning of this spread of the matured seed? These words are explained by our divine Saviour Himself. It is only by divine authority that these things could take place. The reverend gentleman having gone on at length to explain the continuity and truthfulness of the Catholic Church, and having alluded in glowing terms to its glorious triumphs over all obstacles and persecutions, continued to say in later days the Church had trials to suffer from her own children—some of her own perverse children. Schisms arose, heresies were broached and sensations were created throughout the world, but she has again triumphed and these very children of her own faith were glad to come and seek reconciliation with her before they were taken from this earth. This little grain of mustard seed has spread its branches throughout every part of the world, wherever it is inhabited, and no matter what trials the Church of God has to endure she will triumph over them all, because she has been established by divine authority and He has promised to be with her to the end of time and that even the gates of hell shall not prevail against her. Even here in our own country, beloved brethren, the history of the Church is the history of the mustard seed. It began in this locality as a little grain of mustard seed, surrounded by thousands who mocked it and despised those who professed it. And yet it passed from city to city, and from town to town, and from village to village and from the village to the country, so that now, no matter where you go where this country is inhabited, there you will find temples erected to the honor and glory of God, bearing on their summits the sign of Christ the emblem of our redemption. And even here, in our own city, you have seen the growth of the little grain of mustard seed. See how it commenced here but a very few years ago. There were very few temples, almost no institutions of learning or of charity. See now those which surround you on every side. See our churches and our colleges and our seminaries of learning and our other institutions. Every year we are erecting new churches and commencing new institutions of charity. And now, at the present moment, you all know we are erecting a cathedral which, when completed, will be the finest on the Continent. It will be an ornament to this great metropolis and a credit to those of our own faith who have contributed to its erection. The preacher concluded with exhorting all Catholics to show by their example and good works their steadfastness in the faith.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dedication Services Yesterday—Sermons by Bishop Janes and the Rev. Drs. Foster and Ferris.

The fine Gothic church which has just been completed on Washington Heights, at the corner of 152d street and Tenth avenue, by the Methodist Episcopal body, was simply yet solemnly dedicated yesterday under the presidency of Bishop Janes. The venerable Bishop Morris also assisted. The day was most propitious—heaven seeming to smile upon the brethren and their undertaking in the clear, sparkling sunlight. The wealth, beauty and fashion of this sweet metropolitan Arcadia were numerously represented. Several of the ladies were dressed in the very latest style, the brilliant feathers worn by them, and their gay flowers, contrasting strongly, but sadly, as they streamed towards the portals, with the many-hued tints of the decaying foliage in the picturesque groves and well wooded uplands of Carmansville. From Manhattanville, Harlem and Morrisania; from Westchester and the city, a number of sympathisers had come to witness the inaugural ceremony and aid in liquidating the debt incurred in finishing and furnishing the sacred edifice. Smiles of recognition and warm words of greeting as old friendly faces turned up were the order of the day, till the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Millard, commenced the morning services, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Keys.

The sermon was preached by Bishop Janes, from Isaiah, chapter lxiii, verse 1-4:—"Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah? this that is glorious in his apparel travelling in the greatness of his strength? I that speak in righteousness mighty to save. Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel and thy garments like him that treadeth in the winefat?"

In simple, but forcible and eloquent language he showed how the headship of Christ was clearly indicated in these passages. It was our especial privilege, as members of the mystic body of Christ, to have so divine and glorious a head. Of Him every great quality may be predicated. By dying He had conquered death and taken the sting out of it. With faith in the all-atoning merits of the Redeemer, and by repentance, they, too, could smile at the terrors of the grave. To perpetuate the application of these sacred merits that house had been raised to the honor of God. They had come together that day to show their gratitude to God and participate in the blessings which Heaven was prepared to shower upon them. He exhorted his hearers in pathetic terms to a change of heart and change of life, so that not one of those who heard him might leave unregenerated that day.

A collection was then taken up, and $10,000 were announced as the result. The brethren, aided by several benevolent ladies and gentlemen of the Presbyterian and Episcopalian persuasions, have in little more than a year raised more than $50,000, and appropriated them to the erection of a temple of graceful outline and possessing many points of beauty—not the least of which is the tapering spire shooting high above the majestic elms and beeches of the neighborhood, and proclaiming a living active faith in the life-giving principles of Christianity. Much interest and earnestness was manifested in the proceedings, the congregation rejoicing that the din of the hammer which had echoed briskly there the year past had given place to prayer and praise and the tuneful swell of hymn and anthem.

In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Foster preached an eloquent discourse from John v., 39; and, in the evening, Rev Dr. Ferres delivered an affecting sermon encouraging his hearers to continue to walk in the path of generosity to God they had entered on that day.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Dedicatory Services—Sermon by the Rev. J. D. Wilson.

The Central Presbyterian church, a new structure, capable of accommodating about 500 persons, was dedicated yesterday according to the usual manner of the Presbyterian rite. The church is situated in West Fifty sixth street, near Broadway. Its external appearance is pleasing but not imposing. The interior is, for the size of the building, peculiarly effective, chastely and beautifully frescoed, and presenting a light and agreeable appearance. In fact, the utmost has been made of the space at command. The church building and adjoining temporary school structure cost $20,000. The grounds attached extend from Fifty sixth to Fifty-seventh street, and cost $70,000. Ultimately, as that part of the metropolis becomes—as before long it will—as largely populated as the "down-town" portions, it is intended to build, instead of the present structure, a large and imposing structure fronting on Fifty-seventh street.

The dedicatory services yesterday morning were attended by a crowded congregation. At half-past ten o'clock an invocation was made by the pastor, the Rev. J. D. Wilson. The Rev. Dr. Spaulding then read the Scriptures and offered up prayer. The Rev J. D. Wilson delivered the sermon, on "The Influence of the Sanctuary," taking for his text Ezekiel xlvii., 12. The preacher spoke, in the first place, of the influence of the sanctuary on the individual, helping his understanding in its conflict with carnal desire, and affording that external help which so many, who are convinced that a religion is desirable, require. Without the sanctuary the zeal of the Christian would be spasmodic—the Christian character without symmetry and beauty. The sanctuary gives, said the speaker, peace and joy as well as life and strength. The sanctuary blesses the family by endearing the principles of religion to the minds of children. As regards the influence of the sanctuary on society—if we regard the sanctuary simply as a building consecrated to God by intelligent and discreet men—it stands as a monument of faith. The service of God's house brings all classes of the community into fellowship, and teaches men to love and help each other as children of the same father and pilgrims journeying towards the same home. Every sanctuary built is a step taken towards the perfection of humanity and the spiritual emancipation of the world. Men, therefore, should love the sanctuary and appreciate how noble is the work in which those engage who build a house for Jehovah's worship.

In the afternoon there was held in the new church a large reunion of the old members of the Central church in Broome street. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Murray, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian church, delivered, to a large audience, a discourse from the text, "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life." The reverend speaker combated the prevailing sceptical and rationalistic tendencies of the age; none of the theories of sceptics and rationalists pointed out a scheme by which mankind could be saved, whereas Christianity, founded on the infallible words of Christ, offered to man the sole means by which he could obtain salvation.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSIONS.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society.

The anniversary of the foundation of this society was celebrated yesterday in all the Methodist Episcopal churches of this and the surrounding cities. In the morning a sermon was preached in each church on the subject of the importance of home and foreign missionary labor, upon the [illegible] the vast benefits Christianity was deriving from the Methodist Episcopal missions now being so actively carried on in the Southern States, in the far West and in India, China and Japan. At the love feasts, which were held in the afternoon in Trinity church, Thirty-fourth street; in Seventh street, church and in the Methodist Episcopal church in Fleet street, Brooklyn, more detailed and interesting statements than those of the morning were made in reference to the progress, present numerical strength and financial condition of the society. Bishop Thompson, who presided at Trinity church, Thirty-fourth street, in the course of some thoroughly practical remarks, said that though a vast amount of good had been done by the missionary societies during the past year their efforts had been restricted from want of sufficient funds, and unless the members of the Church came forward and subscribed much more liberally than hitherto, missionary labor would have to be given up in many places where it had been begun, and would have to be indefinitely postponed in others which presented a fine field and in which the society had long been anxious to spread the light of truth. The actual receipts of the society for carrying on both home and foreign missions amounted, for the year ending December, 1869, to about $650,000, while the expenditures during the same time will be about $5,000 over that sum. But then, if the work of the Gospel is to be carried on vigorously and the operations of the missionaries extended, the society ought to be in receipt of a sum considerably over the mere working expenses of its present condition. There are, said Bishop Thompson, twelve hundred thousand members in communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, contributing to the funds of the missionary society. The average amount paid by each is a little over fifty cents per annum. Now, if the work is to be prosecuted during the coming year so that the missionaries may even be enabled to hold the ground they have gained, it will be incumbent on the members of the Church to raise a sum for the missionary society at least twenty-five per cent in advance of last year. There are at present fourteen missionaries of the American Methodist Episcopal Church in China, five in Japan and about eighteen in India. These missionaries are carrying on the work of the Gospel in spite of every obstacle, and it is the duty of the members of the Church at home to aid in an especial degree the work of the foreign missions.

After Bishop Thompson had concluded his remarks several members of the church spoke on the importance of doing, and their willingness to do, all in their power to aid by contributions the work of the missionaries. A large number stood up and signified their intention of paying double the amount of subscription they paid last year.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Confirmation and Sermon by the Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C.

The Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, D. D., of Charleston, S. C., was called on yesterday afternoon to confer the sacrament of confirmation upon 770 candidates at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East Fourteenth street. The candidates were nearly all children belonging to the parochial school of this church, only fifty adults being included in the number confirmed.

At three o'clock precisely the ceremonies began by the entrance of the procession of children from their adjoining school room. They entered by the vestry door, the crowd outside being too great to admit them by the street entrance. Nearly the whole body of the church was reserved for the candidates, only a few spectators and relatives being admitted. The scene as viewed from the gallery was very beautiful and effective, from the first entrance of the 300 white robed girls to the close of the ceremony. The Sisters of Charity, six in number, who are the teachers in the girls' department of this school, accompanied their pupils, their black habits giving effect by contrast to the long line of white-veiled candidates. The pure white of the dresses of these young children was beautifully relieved by their sodality badges of red and blue worn as scarfs over their shoulders. With slow and reverential movement they filed in, two by two, and streaming through the aisles filled the vacant pews on one side of the church. The boys, conducted by their lay teachers, followed, a silver medal on the breast of each distinguishing his sodality. They almost filled the other side of the church. Scarcely were they seated when from the opposite vestry door the altar procession entered, twenty-four acolytes in clerical dress, followed by Father Maguire, Dr. Morrogh and Bishop Lynch. The venerable prelate was attired in full canonicals with mitre and crozier.

During the entrance and seating of the processions the orchestra performed the *Veni Creator* and *Veni Sancte Spiritus* with much fervor and devotion, and appropriate music, from time to time during the ceremony was rendered.

As soon as the Bishop was seated he removed his mitre and addressed the candidates in a brief discourse upon the nature of the sacrament they were about to receive. Then, after an exordium in Latin, the chrism or holy oil was applied to the forehead of each candidate by the Bishop, using his thumb and making the sign of the cross. The boys and men in receiving this rite advanced within the altar rail, kneeling before the Bishop, but the girls knelt around outside the rail, the Bishop and his assistants advancing to administer the rite.

After all had received the sacrament the baptismal vows were read for all the candidates by a young girl kneeling upon the steps of the altar. She read in a clear and distinct voice and was listened to with breathless attention by the candidates and spectators.

In conclusion the papal benediction was pronounced by Bishop Lynch, the whole audience devoutly kneeling.

The services were quite lengthy, occupying about three hours from first to last, and the order preserved during this long time reflected the highest credit upon the teachers, children and officiating clergymen.

COLLEGE POINT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Coming Ecumenical Council—Lecture by Dr. Farley.

Last evening an audience of about 200 people assembled in St. Fidelis's Catholic church, College Point, to hear the Rev. Dr Farley, of Jamaica, discourse upon the coming Ecumenical Council. Dr. Farley is noted as an able preacher of some forty years' experience, and has travelled through all Europe, preaching eloquent sermons in the mother tongue of each country. As the coming Council is at present engaging the attention of all denominations the audience felt a deep interest in the discourse, and the reverend speaker held them in rapt attention for more than an hour. He began by describing the miracles worked by Almighty God to prove to the world His divinity as the God man. The Catholic Church on earth, continued the speaker, symbolizes Christ Himself. He gave to His Apostles all power in heaven and on earth, telling them that whatever they should loose on earth should be loosed in heaven, and whatever they should bind on earth should also be bound in heaven. God, in His divine providence, had decreed the mistress of nations to become the centre and foundation of his faith, and had commissioned Peter to carry out His divine intentions.

The speaker brought tears into the eyes of many of his hearers by his vivid description of the persecutions the Christians were subjected to by the pagan Powers, telling them that piety, meekness and patience had characterized the very outpouring of their heart's blood for the revelations of the God man for man's salvation. He reviewed the progress of Christianity as laid down in traditional history for centuries, and was confident in the belief that Protestantism, like the schisms and heresies of the darker ages, might be looked upon as a signal failure—yes, numbered among the things that were. The enemies of the Catholic Church imagine that to take away the powers of the Pope he is destroyed and Catholicity perishes. There never was a more grave mistake in the science of human nature. Take it away, if you please, and he is as much Pope as when concealed in the catacombs from the wrath of the Cæsars. The same God that existed then exists to day. The power that established the true Christian Church did not establish a rock and foundation to be destroyed by the pernicious winds of schisms and heritics. We were told years ago that the Pope was Anti-Christ, but we have had many Popes, and Anti-Christ has not been pointed out. Without the Pope there is no real Christianity, and no mortal man, separate from his authority, can place his hand on his heart and sign a clear definition of faith. He who is not with St. Peter is not with Christ. He was commanded by Christ to feed His lambs and sheep, and to keep them in his custody. The Pope, therefore, as the acknowledged head of the true Church, espouses the principles of St. Peter, and watches with an ever careful eye over the flock. When any difficulty arises as regards the faith, he convokes a council of the bishops from the four quarters of the globe to determine the faith as established by the fathers. The object of the Ecumenical Council is not what has been previously stated. It has not the power to frame new articles of faith, or to take from the established law. The faith was through Jesus Christ, and being sufficient for man's redemption for eighteen centuries, could not consistently be abrogated or despised at the present age. The reverend gentleman held that all history declared the infallibility of the Pope. Even in the time of the pagan persecutions councils were held, and no sooner had one Pope been martyred than another was consecrated. St. Peter held his councils and received the inspired word of the Holy Ghost, according to God's promise, in commanding him to go and teach all nations. It was a singular fact that none of the Popes had erred in declaring matters of faith. The enemies of the church single out two—Liberius and Damascus—but by violence the most barbarous they were forced to proclaim what their very minds and hearts abhorred. In the fourth century Arius denied the divinity of the God-Man, and in the fifteenth century Nestorians denied the maternity of the Mother of God. Both were excommunicated by an Ecumenical church. The See of Peter is invulnerable, and whoever approaches it contumaciously will be split in fragments. Protestantism was reviewed by the speaker and Pere Hyacinthe was bitterly rebuked.

CALVARY CHURCH

Anniversary Services of the Ladies' Domestic Relief Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Last evening the first anniversary services of the Ladies' Domestic Missionary Relief Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church were held in Calvary church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue. The attendance was not large, but what it lacked in matter of numbers was more than compensated by the decided interest evinced in the year's work of the benevolent society. There were present in the pulpit the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York; E. A. Washburn, D. D., rector of Calvary church; H. C. Potter, D. D., rector of Grace church; A. M. Littlejohn, D. D., rector of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; C. H. Hall, D. D., and A. T. Twing, D. D., who took part in the services. After the usual introductory lesson and prayer of the Episcopal Church had been read, Bishop Potter introduced Dr. Twing, who proceeded to read the reports of the secretaries. From that of Miss Mary E. Hamilton, recording secretary, it was learned that the association was organized November 8, 1868, at Grace church. Mrs. Horatio Potter was elected president, and still retains the office. The object of the body was to supply clothing and other necessary articles to the one hundred and fifty or more missionaries and families employed in the domestic field of this church. The co-operation of all parishes was earnestly solicited, and the necessitous condition of many of the missionaries was impressively portrayed, vigorous effort being urged toward a liberal and considerate relief of their wants. Subsequent meetings were held, with great success, and now twenty-six societies have reported as branches. The work of the season accomplished by the ladies of the different parishes representing them is noted in the following number of boxes of clothing furnished:—Grace church, New York, 12; Transfiguration, New York, 4; St. Paul's, New York, 10; Trinity Chapel, New York, 6; St. George's, Astoria, 2; St. Thomas', New York, 2; St. Thomas', Taunton, Mass., 2; St. Paul's, Staten Island, 2; St. Peter's, Milford, Conn., 1; Calvary church, New York, 2; St. John the Evangelist's, 1; St. Paul's, New Haven, 1; St. John's Guild, New Haven, 3; Chapel of the Holy Saviour, New York, 4; St. Paul's, Rahway, N. J., 1; Christ church, Stratford, Conn., 2; St. John's, Delhi, N. Y., 1; Vermont Episcopal Institute, 2; Trinity church, Jacksonville, Ill., 1; St. Paul's, Syracuse, N. Y., 2; St. Stephen's, Philadelphia, Pa., 2; Christ church, Newton, N. J., 1; St. Paul's church, Burlington Vt., 1; anonymous, 1; boxes of books from Grace parish, 2—making a total of 68 boxes of handsome outfits for those intended to aid with their families, together with house linen and blankets, in all amounting in value to about $8,000. The letters of acknowledgment received from the recipients of this noble charity are full of gratitude, attesting the beneficence and labors of the society. Relief has been extended from one end of the Union to the other. The report closes with an earnest exhortation to the women of the parishes of the Church to come forward and join in the great work, as the demand is urgent and increasing. Miss Maria H. Bulfinch, corresponding secretary, reported that in reply to her letters of the year she had received applications for aid from 105 missionaries, and she also attests their great joy in being thus provided for, reproducing extracts from letters brim full of praise.

The reverend gentlemen above noted each made short and telling addresses upon the necessity and utility of the work. They referred to the burdens of the missionaries, so universally underpaid; to the delicacy of the charity, to the glorious results that would accrue to the Church by aiding and making comfortable its laborers, and eloquently pointed to the work as a common duty as those who need so much mercy seek their reward from the same Master who said, 'Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones, a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you he shall in no wise lose his reward."

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Laying the Corner Stone of St. Bridget's Church, in Jersey City.

Yesterday afternoon the corner stone of a Catholic church was laid at the corner of Gilbert and Mercer streets, Jersey City, by the Very Rev. Dr. Corrigan, Vicar General of the diocese of Newark. This will be the fifth Catholic church within the limits of the city. The occasion brought out the Catholic element in large numbers, and at the very time when the wind was cold and bitter the streets were lined with crowds of spectators, who surveyed the procession of Catholic societies. Women and children might be seen shivering in the bleak neighborhood of the new structure; yet they watched and waited. It was a remarkable proof of the unswerving devotion of these poor people, and the tenacity with which they cling to their faith. Their generosity was also tested, for when the box went around it soon became filled. Whatever be the faults of Irishmen, they are the best of Catholics, and no matter how poor they may be, they are ever ready to contribute to the support of their Church. The new edifice is situated in that part of the Sixth ward inhabited chiefly by the laboring class, who were compelled in the severe winter to travel to an inconvenient distance in order to reach any of the other Catholic churches. The Rev. P. Corrigan, pastor of St. Peter's, took the matter in hand, and six lots were purchased. It was intended to give the church the title of St. Patrick, but since the consolidation of the cities places St. Patrick's church, of Bergen Corner, within the new city, the title of St. Bridget was substituted. It is worthy of note that this is the only church bearing that name in the State of New Jersey. It will be a plain structure, but will afford ample accommodations to the parishioners in that quarter.

The following societies composed the procession, which started from Pavonia avenue at two o'clock — Laborers' Society, Workingmen's Union, St. Patrick's St. Peter's and St. Michael's Temperance societies; Father Matthew Parent Society, St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Temperance societies of Hudson City and Hoboken, Workingmen's Association of Jersey City, Shamrock Benevolent Society, Hibernian Society and St. Boniface (German) Benevolent Society. The procession moved through Grove street, South First, Jersey avenue, Newark avenue, Washington street and Grand street, and extended fully half a mile in length. When the societies reached the grounds the concourse around the building numbered about 15,000 persons. The ceremony of laying the stone then took place, the officiating clergyman being attended by the following priests:—Fathers Corrigan, Graham and Du Concillo, of Jersey City; Father Annuta, of Hudson City; Father Cody, of Hackensack; Father Killeen, of Newark, and Father Byrne, of Camden. The box which was deposited in the stone contained a copy of the New York HERALD, the coins of the United States and a scroll of parchment containing the following inscription:—"This corner stone was laid by the Very Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Administrator of the diocese of Newark, on the fourteenth day of November, 1869 (in Roman characters), Pius the Ninth being Supreme Pontiff; James Roosevelt Bayley, Bishop of Newark; Patrick Corrigan, pastor, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, Theodore F. Randolph, Governor of the State of New Jersey, and William Clarke, Mayor of Jersey City." At the close of the ceremony a sermon was preached by Father Byrne, who delivered an eloquent discourse on the trials and sufferings of the Catholics of Ireland, the labors of her missionaries and the virtues of her saints, especially Saints Patrick and Bridget. He exhorted his hearers to cling fast to their faith, and reproached those Irishmen who become so vain and weak that they are ashamed to acknowledge the names Patrick and Bridget in their families because with a certain class these names are unfashionable. These names, he argued, were disliked by those only who hate Irishmen because they are Catholics.

ST. PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Devotion to the Blessed Virgin—Sermon by the Rev. Father J. J. Kane, of Virginia.

There was a very numerous attendance at the late morning service of St. Paul's Roman Catholic church yesterday. The mass sung, which was admirably rendered, is a new composition by St Clair, an American author, and is of the Italian style, being rather florid. The mass, which is in "C," was sung by Madame Clarke, soprano; Miss Estelle A. Murtagh, contralto; Charles John, tenor, and Mr. Becker, bass. A beautiful sermon on devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary was preached by Rev. John J. Kane, of Harper's Ferry, Va., one of the youngest and most eloquent priests within the jurisdiction of the diocese of Richmond. The reverend gentleman dwelt with much pathos, replete with cogent argument and spiritual illustration, upon the purity and sanctity of the custom of veneration to the mother of God. The greatest saints of the Church, those whose learning and piety have made them to shine forth in the pages of history, were all most noticeable for their great love and devotion to her, whom of all his creatures, our divine Lord has honored most. The relationship which exists between Mary and her children of the Church was of the closest and most sanctified kind. She was the great medium and dispenser of the treasures of her Son, our Saviour. Those who sought to scoff and revile her were those to whom ignorance of mind, more than malice, should be attributed, as her position had been clearly defined by our divine Creator himself, who, while He was hanging on the cross on Mount Calvary, shedding His last drop of blood for our redemption, said to her, who knelt at the foot with her heart pierced by the sword of grief, "Mother, behold thy son!" "Son, behold thy mother!"

The genius and sanctity of all ages had done her honor, and language had been exhausted almost in finding words sufficient to depict what the heart of the true child of Mary felt for her who was ever interceding for us at the throne of divine grace.

In concluding his discourse, which was listened to with earnest attention by the congregation, Father Kane urged all good Catholics to say their rosary regularly, in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and reminded them that no one who ever sought her mediation was lost.

MORNING STAR SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Monthly Concert—Addresses by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith and Others.

The monthly concert of this very interesting mission school was held yesterday afternoon in the large lecture room of Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. The services attending this religious reunion were full of instruction, and marked with sufficient variety and intelligibility as to be productive of good results to the young minds, for whose education and entertainment the school was founded. Nearly 300 bright-eyed boys and girls, well dressed and charmingly well behaved, took part in the meeting. It was a company of little folks that looked well cared for, and this was expressively written on every feature, that their elders present were fully enlisted in the good work, and participated with much fervor in the various exercises. Since the date of organization, October 4, 1868, the officers of the Morning Star Sunday School have given similar periodical concerts, when, with pleasant music and short, pithy addresses, well adapted to the juniors for whom the religious food is prepared, and in this manner the school has been more closely bound together with the silver cords of love and kindness. Although in the matter of a local habitation by force of circumstances the school has been unsettled, wandering from place to place during the past year, it is now in a flourishing condition, as upon its record book there are the names of 600 scholars, while the average attendance morning and afternoon of each Sunday is about 150. Its officers are as follows:—Superintendent, Dr. R. P. Perry; Secretary, George B. Coble; Treasurer, S. C. Jordan; Librarian, W. L. Heath.

The exercises were appropriately opened with prayer and the reading of the second chapter of Proverbs, when, after the singing of the hymn

Blessed are the people that know the joyful sound,

Dr. Lincoln, of Boston, was introduced by the Superintendent, and pertinently told his young hearers much that amused and instructed them. The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith then came forward and preached or rather told them his "snowball sermon." His text was from the great outdoor bible, he said, and graphically told his audience how they could be good boys and girls; how sin could be kept from their hearts, and how love was the great agent that melted the badness within every soul. Mr. Smith's sermon was full of appropriate illustrative matter, and so eloquent and interesting was he at times, and so thoroughly had he his audience riveted to him, that he seemed to command at will their laughter or their tears. Not alone to them did his "snowball" and "sinball" sermon apply, as the oldest in the hall also derived much instruction from it. When he concluded, all present exhibited the greatest satisfaction, and voted him a unanimous "thank you." It was a sufficient reward for such an effort in such a noble cause.

THE HERALD'S RELIGIOUS REPORTS.

Letter from the Pastor of the Church of the Messiah.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have read your reports of my sermons from Sunday to Sunday, and want to thank you for their general accuracy. In these days, when one is so often reported as saying what he has taken great pains not to say, it is refreshing to see an account which is truthful. You get the gism of the sermon every week, and I hope you will not think me intrusive in thanking you for it. Yours, sincerely,

GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

Letter from the Pastor of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Let me thank you for the report of my sermon in this morning's HERALD. I have sometimes, and indeed so frequently, been made to suffer by the reporters that it is refreshing to fall into the hands of one at once intelligent and appreciative. Will it be too much trouble for you to give my thankful acknowledgments to the gentlemanly reporter who was in my church yesterday? Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM AIKMAN.

BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

Grand Musical Ceremonies to Take Place in 1870—Magnitude of the Undertaking—The Philharmonic Society and the Park.

Not long since Boston created a tremendous excitement in musical circles by her Gilmore and her Jubilee—an excitement which proved a veritable nine days' wonder and in its results considerably diminished the pride of the Hubbites, as it proved a grand fizzle. New York city is to have her turn and is to hold a monster concert, which will surpass anything of the kind ever known in the annals of music. The occasion of this concert is the centennial anniversary of the birth of Beethoven which will take place in the spring of 1870, under the auspices of the Philharmonic Society of this city. Unlike its sister society of Brooklyn, which is composed of a few gentlemen who engage the orchestra, the Philharmonic, the oldest orchestral society of New York, is composed of musicians, who must undergo a thorough musical examination in their several lines and be proficient therein before being admitted to membership, and, as a consequence, is the first society and the largest of its kind on this continent or in Europe. For more than a quarter of a century it has almost given away its music to the city. In proof of this the records of the society show that at the end of many seasons no money was left in the treasury, and there was none to put in. After fifteen years the average receipts of each member at the end of each season was but a fraction over thirty-one dollars—a small recompense for the labor bestowed in furnishing the citizens with classical music. In such a condition of affairs it was found that the society would go to pieces, and after earnest solicitations Dr. Doremus was called in to take charge as president, which he did after securing the following conditions, namely, that the orchestra should be considerably enlarged, the best talent engaged, a larger building secured for its rehearsals and concerts, and liberal and extensive advertising adopted, all of which, in addition to the strenuous efforts of the president, have brought the society to its present high standard.

Not many evenings since a meeting of some of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of the metropolis was held at the residence of Dr. Doremus, for the purpose of celebrating the centennial anniversary of the birth of Beethoven by appropriate musical observances. Various discussions were held on the subject, among which were the vast resources of this city to hold a monster musical festival. No city in the world, it was confidently and knowingly asserted, can gather from its own elements so many orchestral musicians as New York, as fully 1,200 performers can be secured. Not only is the fact patent in itself, but another advantage would be secured—the facility of rehearsals—which must be frequent, as the magnitude of the undertaking will require. The Boston fizzle was adduced to the want of sufficient rehearsals, as most of the musicians and others engaged were gathered from other cities, whereas, all the elements necessary to the successful undertaking being a part of New York, there could be no plea for want of sufficient rehearsal. It was also determined to secure all the church societies in the city, which, with the children from the public schools, would make the largest chorus ever assembled at one time; in addition to Parepa Rosa, Ole Bull and other distinguished talent of this continent, no expense would be spared to secure the greatest talent from Europe for the solo parts, thus adding an international aspect to the affair.

To carry out this design properly it was determined that the Philharmonic Society would unite with prominent citizens to confer with the Park Commissioners for a place in the Park for the erection of a suitable building, wherein to hold the concerts; the society to be responsible for the music and the acoustic properties of the building, and the citizens to furnish the means necessary to secure the desired end. It was ascertained that the Park Commissioners would not be opposed to giving the ground, and hence the location could be made sure of: the society only hoped that the Commissioners would take charge of erecting the building, since then there would be a certainty of the duty being faithfully performed, and from the well-known character of the citizens having the matter in charge no fears would be entertained of the grand success of the undertaking. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to take charge of the matter for the present:—John R. Brady, Clarence A. Seward, R. Ogden Doremus, Andrew H. Green, Frank E. Howe, Henry G. Stebbins, Edward Cooper, John A. Stewart, John Bryan, S. N. Pike, Horace Frye, Henry Clews, Alex. T. Stewart, Townsend Cox, S. B. Chittenden, Moses H. Grinnell, Joseph H Choate, E. D. Morgan, Charles C. Dodge, Jas. M. McLean, C. F. Loosey, Morris K. Kessup.

The first performance, where choruses will be sung, is announced to take place on Monday, May 30, 1870, from three to five o'clock in the afternoon, and will be continued every afternoon at the same time for over a week in addition to the orchestral performances which will take place in the evenings. The proceeds from the concert will go towards the erection of a suitable music hall, which has been the dream of the Philharmonic for years past; and, if the public tender that recognition of the society which their efforts for the past twenty-eight years have deserved, a new era will dawn upon the musical world in 1870, and New York will have its appropriate hall, in keeping with the grandeur of the enterprise which will have erected it.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before Judges Clerke, Cardozo and Sutherland. Court opens at half-past ten A. M. Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Judge Barnard. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 106, 109, 110, 182, 230, 114, 91, 242, 252, 256, 263, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham. Third Monday. Calendar called at twelve M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge McCunn. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 1249, 1189, 725, 1065, 1077, 1003, 1207, 1049, 1015, 1287, 1227, 127, 843, 599. Part 2.—Before Judge Jones. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 1296, 1062, 1142, 1004, 1010, 1066, 1236, 1346, 1178, 1458, 1400, 1462, 1466, 1472, 1474.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Daly.—Nos. 159, 677, 470, 1393, 1203, 446, 1334, 537, 208, 113, 715, 601, 660, 582, 81, 482.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Before Judge Alker. Call of calendar at ten A. M.—Nos. 4140, 4192, 3680, 3965, 3970, 4090, 4114, 4137, 4213, 4209, 4210, 4211, 4214, 4215, 4216. Part 2.—Before Judge Gross. Call of calendar at 10 A. M.—Nos. 3911, 3912, 3913, 4203, 3983, 4022, 4120, 4217, 4218, 4219, 4220, 4221, 4222, 4223, 4225.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Before Hon. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—The People vs. John Walsh, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. William Higgins, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. David Jones, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Thomas O'Brien, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Alfred Mellen, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. William Lyons, robbery; Same vs. James Gibbons, robbery; Same vs. James Morrison, grand larceny; Same vs. Samuel Strauss and Magnus Leary, grand larceny; Same vs. Peter Thompson and Charles Hughes, grand larceny; Same vs. John Nolan and Patrick Haley, grand larceny; Same vs. Reuben Miller, grand larceny; Same vs. James Wills, burglary; Same vs. John W. Harris, grand larceny; Same vs. Dennis Leary and James Martin, larceny from the person; Same vs. Owen Fitzpatrick, burglary; Same vs. Ernst Bergman, burglary; Same vs. Richard McGarigan and Frank Burns, burglary; Same vs. John Haggerty, robbery; Same vs. Alexander Le Gourdon, forgery; Same vs. James Connell, grand larceny; Same vs. Louis Voss, receiving stolen goods.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

EUROPE.

An English View of the Ecumenical Council and Papal Preparations for the Assemblage.

American Celebrities in the Eternal City.

GERMAN POLITICS AND FINANCE.

The Paris Newspaper Press and Every-Day Life in the French Capital.

By mail from Europe, at this port, we have our special foreign correspondence, as follows, in varied and elaborate detail of our cable telegrams to the 2d of November—additional to the ample *résumé* published in the HERALD yesterday:—

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* says that none of the Russian journals attribute importance to the reports of a *rapprochement* between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna. "The Moscow *Gazette*," he continues, "has even declared in pretty plain language that mere good will on the part of leading statesmen is insufficient to compose differences which have their foundation in the conflicting interests of nations." The *Golos* is of opinion that if Austria really desired a good understanding with Russia she would prove it by changing her internal policy and doing justice to the demands of the Czechs, Ruthenians and the other Slave populations in the empire.

The Landtag of Styria passed a resolution demanding the complete repeal of the Austrian concordat with Rome. The preamble sums up arguments to prove such a treaty incompatible with the sovereign rights of a nation.

The North German Minister of Commerce issued a circular inviting Germans engaged in trade to attend the International Congress of Merchants at Cairo, at their own expense. The sittings were to "commence on the 1st November, and the principal subject of discussion will be the best means of rendering the Suez Canal generally beneficial."

A Conference of the Free Religious societies of Northern Germany was held at Brunswick on the 19th ult., which was attended by the representatives of twenty-six congregations. The assembly declared their assent to the proposition that body and soul, force and matter, God and will cannot exist separate from each other. A new petition to the Prussian Landtag for the separation of Church and State was proposed, and Mr. Uhlich was requested to attend the Council of Freethinkers at Naples as delegate of the conference. The assembly resolved that in consideration of the "backward condition of the great mass of the people the progress of religious reform must be moderated."

ROME.

The Council Hall Enclosed and Inscribed—The Commemoration Monument—Gathering to the Fold—Financial Relations to Italy—American Celebrities in the Holy City—Ex-Governor Fenton and the Pope.

ROME, Oct. 26, 1869.

The enclosure of the Council Hall at St. Peter's is now completed, and bears the following quotation from the Gospel in large letters of gold:—"Docete omnes gentes ecce vobiscum sum omnibus diebus usque ad consummationem seculi." Latin epigraphists have a good deal to do just now in furnishing appropriate inscriptions for all the temporary as well as permanent constructions in course of erection in Rome, and connected more or less immediately with the approaching Council.

The pavilion raised on the Janiculum for the ceremony of placing the foundation stone of the commemorative monument in front of the church of St. Pietro, in Montorio, bore these inscriptions:—"Pie IX. Te Deus Foveat Tueatur Sospitet—In Memoriam Concilii Œcumenici." Cardinal Berardi, who performed the function in pontifical garb, having duly blessed the stone, the following record on parchment was enclosed in a cavity prepared for the purpose:—"An. MDCCCLXIX., Pridie Idus Octobris, Ego Joseph tituli SS. Marcellini et Petri, S. R. E. Presbyter Cardinalis Berardi, de mandato Ssmi Domini nostri Pii Papae IX. hunc lapidem auspicalem benedixi memorabe columnae B. Petro Apostolorum Principi dicatae erigendae in memoriam Concilii Œcumenici pro die octava decembris ejus dem anni indicti. This act was signed by the royal princess and princesses of Parma, Caserta, Girgenti, Bari and Naples, as well as a certain number of bishops and diplomatists who were present, and a box full of pontifical coins and medals was sealed up with it in the hollow of the foundation stone. The King and Queen of Naples were not present, as they only arrived here on the 20th, having disembarked at Civita Vecchia from the Austrian steamer Greif, and come up to Rome by a special train, which also conveyed to the Eternal City the Ninety-sixth Canadian volunteers mentioned in my last, who were received at the station by the colonel and officers of their chosen regiment, and escorted with bands and banners to the Zouaves' club rooms.

Most of the absent Ambassadors are expected back this week. The Marquis de Banneville is to come on Friday; but he will not be accompanied, as was reported, by the Archbishop of Paris, who is not in "good standing" at the Court of Rome; nor Monseigneur Maret, who is equally obnoxious on account of his Gallican opinions and his recent pamphlet against the Pope's infallibility. These two prelates will live together in the Buonaccorsi palace, which they have taken for six months, and the French Ambassador will lodge with the Bishop of Bayeux, instead of in his official residence at the Palazzo, Colonna.

Signor Mancardi, the Italian envoy for the definitive regulation of financial differences still existing between the Rome and Italian governments, is waiting here for the arrival of the French Ambassador and the French Envoy, M. L'Heureux, to wind up these troublous accounts. He resides at the Palazzo di Girenza, which is now the official palace of the Italian government in Rome. It was visited a few days ago by Signor Conghi, professor of early Italian history, with fifteen or sixteen students whom he has been conducting about Italy for the purpose of observing the most renowned historic localities *in situ*. As he came from Naples, and his pupils were dressed in pedestrian guise, brown linen jackets and trowers and iron shod sticks, the Papal police at Ceprano took them for Garibaldians, no doubt, and detained them at that frontier station until instructions could be obtained from Rome. The Professor wrote at once to the Minister of Police, Monsignor Randi, explaining his position and the scientific, or rather literary, object of his visit to Rome, and expressing his surprise at being subjected to such inconvenience and delay before entering the dominions of his Holiness at the very moment when the celebrated Roman astronomer, the Jesuit Father Secchi, was received with such honorable distinction at Florence. The Minister was ashamed of the contrast and allowed Professor Bongni and his pupils to come to Rome, where they made most interesting researches as well as in the environs.

These inconveniences must be gradually overcome between two such nearly neighboring States as Italy and St. Peter's Patrimony. We have had an Italian Deputy, Signor Berzezio, of Turin, superintending the production of his drama, the "Perdono," at the Valle theatre, in Rome, without any hindrance from the police, although he was enthusiastically called on to the stage and applauded by the public

The Protestant Bishop of Buffalo may be interested to know the exact terms in which his letter to Pius IX. is criticised by the Jesuits' review, *La Civilta Cattolica*, in the last number (October 16) of that journal, which is the official organ of the Council, and which alludes to it as "A protestation in the form of a letter to the Pope, printed by a certain Cleveland Coxe, a member of we know not what Protestant sect in America, who entitles himself Bishop of Buffalo, in the State of New York. This man, treating on terms of equality with the Pope, whom he recognizes only as Bishop of Rome, makes a strange hodge podge of things ecclesiastical and political, in a plebeian, low style, bundling up together sacred canons and Papal Zouaves, the opinions of the Holy Father and Galileo Galilee, the *Te Deum* and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and stringing up the coarsest insults with certain principles of political economy of his own, to demonstrate that the Pope has no right to convoke a Council."

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, passed through Rome last week, stopping only a few days, to visit the wonders of the capital. Governor Fenton, Senator from New York, is now here, with his daughter. They are to have an audience of his Holiness this week. There are already a large number of American travellers in Rome, but chiefly birds of passage, who take flight after a few days' stay. Among the recent arrivals are the Rev. Mr. Osgood and Dr. Vermilye, of New York, and the sculptress, Miss Virginia Ream, who has taken a studio for the winter, and will add her name to the already existing list of ten or a dozen American female artists in Rome.

Miss Cushman is still in Edinburg, but she is already so far recovered as to be able to drive out, and is expected to resume possession of her elegant Roman home about the end of November. Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Cushman's successor as American Consul in this city, has been detained in Florence with his lady by the interesting circumstance of an addition to his family, but he is expected to arrive soon in Rome to assume the duties of the Consulate, which have been discharged since May last by the Vice Consul, Signor Calvi.

GERMANY.

Cabinet Changes in Prussia—Resignation of the Minister of Finance—His Successor—Further Resignations Expected—Budget Propositions—Interesting Interpellation—Military Arrogance—No Lotteries—No Cloisters.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, 1869.

As shadowed forth in our former communications the pertinacious Minister Baron von der Heydt, of the Finance Department, has at length sent in his resignation, which has been accepted by the King in the following terms.—

BERLIN, Oct. 26, 1869.

In consequence of your wish, decidedly and repeatedly expressed, I will dispense with your services, leaving you the rank and title of State Minister. I will never forget the devotion with which at different times you have applied your energies to the State and the fidelity with which you have served me. As a sign of my gratitude and permanent favor I confer upon you the decoration of the Black Eagle. I have named as your successor President Camphausen, the chief the government Lombard Bank, and have announced the appointment to the Cabinet. WILLIAM.

Countersigned VON ROON.

The reason of this order being countersigned as it is lies in the fact that General von Roon is acting temporarily as Premier during the absence of Count Bismarck. The *exposé* of Prussian finance which Baron Vonderheydt presented last year in the Reichstag, and his being left in the lurch by Count Bismarck, had the effect of undermining his position, which on account of his vacillating conduct—one day showing a deficit, another talking of a surplus—has ever since been rather precarious. Having come before the Diet at the present session with a demand of twenty-five per cent increase of taxes he encountered opposition on all sides, even on the part of the conservatives, who met in caucus and unanimously resolved to apply the surplus of 1868 to the year 1870, thus swamping him completely. To this may be added the government defeat respecting the premium lottery loan in which he prematurely beat a retreat, thereby knocking the ground from under Count Itzenplitz, of the Commercial Department. These difficulties on all sides staring him in the face have, after a service of nearly twenty years, brought about a resignation which would have occurred long ago with a minister of sound constitutional principles. The choice of his successor was attended by some difficulties, as three or four names of distinguished individuals were mentioned, at their head Count Kouigsmark, who had been summoned by wire from Posen, and whose impending appointment, urged by Count Eulenberg, had been telegraphed to Varzin. Count Bismarck, however, not wishing to have another ultra-feudal element in the Cabinet gave his voice for Herr Camphausen, and, much to the astonishment of President von Forkenbeck, of the lower chamber, a note from General Roon, delivered late in the night, announced to him the unexpected appointment. As to the antecedents of this new minister but little is known. He is no politician, but some believe him of liberal tendencies, though his opponents describe him as much more disposed toward indirect than direct taxation. The family of Camphausen hails originally from Cologne, and a brother of his was Premier of the liberal government in 1848.

The hunting season having commenced King William has accepted an invitation from the Prince of Pless for the early part the coming month, but declined one from the Duke of Brunswick, which has commenced to-day, and is attended by a number of the princes and noble sportsmen. It may be that the plentiful fall of snow, which set in to-day and which gladdens the heart of younger sportsmen, has had a contrary effect on the aged monarch, or there may be a coldness of another kind which prevented his accepting the cousin of Brunswick's kind hospitality. The King's adjutant, Count Lehndorf, is said to have been appointed to the Court of St. Petersburg as Military Chargé d'Affaires in place of General Schweinitz *en route* for Vienna.

The proceedings of the Diet will be naturally disturbed by the change in the Cabinet, and the budget debate must necessarily be adjourned, as the new Minister will have to give a different shape to the accounts to be laid before it. There has been but one sitting since our last report; but this was quite interesting, as Deputy Miguel, of Hanover, brought forward an interpellation addressed to General von Roon, the cause of which showed that the narrow-mindedness and petty chicanery practised throughout towards the annexed provinces had not yet come to an end. It appears that citizens of the Hanoverian town of Celle had erected a monument commemorating the death of soldiers slain in the battle of Langensalza. The public plaza on which it stood was afterwards claimed as the property of the military, and the citizens were ordered either to remove the monument or it would be removed for them. The question of ownership being a matter in dispute, a writ of inhibition was procured from a civil court and served upon the commanding officer several hours previous to the forcible removal and partial destruction of the monument in question. Now, inquired Deputy Miguel, how could the military administration be permitted to overrule a writ duly issued from a civil court? Was not the commanding officer at Celle, in view of such writ, bound to take the instructions of his superior officer at Hanover? Ought not measures to be taken to give satisfaction for this outrage, and thereby remove the general disapprobation, which is a cause of rejoicing to the enemies of Prussia?

General von Roon, having expressed his readiness to reply, regretted the occurrence in mild terms, followed by an attempt to justify his department. If the ground belonged to the military, he said, it was no matter of surprise that they should exercise their right of possession. If the commander at Celle had received an order from his superior at Hanover he was bound to carry it out at all risks. The question was whether the writ of inhibition had been served in time. Deputy Miguel had stated the hour of eleven A. M.; according to his information it was past noon, and as the monument was removed at half-past two P. M., he did not know if the officer had knowledge of the writ. He again expressed his regrets at the occurrence, but said that no steps could be taken until more positive information had been received.

Several speakers then stated what had come to their knowledge. In the removal of the monument even Hanoverian soldiers had to lend a hand, thus violating their piety towards their slain comrades. The commander at Celle actually telegraphed to Hanover, and was told to proceed at all hazards, and Deputy Schulze-Delitzsch expressed his utmost surprise that the Minister of Justice was absent when so flagrant a disregard of Prussian courts was in question. General von Roon, warming up, again replied that whether or not a fine was paid to the court for violation of its order, the lieutenant colonel at Celle had no alternative but to follow instructions, which brought to his feet Count Schwerin, a national liberal, who gave it as his opinion that the mandamus of the court should have been obeyed. The matter then dropped.

The premium lottery loan was next discussed, and a considerable majority voted in favor of the motion which declares this financial operation incompatible with the welfare of the State.

The cloister agitation has not subsided yet. Meetings have lately been held by workingmen, and the resolutions drafted declared that no animosity existed against the Catholic Church; that every man should be judged by his deeds and not by his religion, but that cloisters and monasteries impeded education and mental development, and are therefore institutions injurious to the people, and, moreover, illegal in Prussia. The city magistrates, believing in the city's liability to pay for the damage lately done by the mob at Moabit, have asked the aldermen to vote the money, and so save a lawsuit.

ENGLAND.

The Ecumenical Council in a Popular Catholic Point of View—What the Assembled Prelates Will Accomplish—A Simple Substantial British Definition of the Result.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1869.

Whatever may be the case in America in Europe the interest shown in the Council that will five weeks hence assemble in Rome increases rather than diminishes as the time for its meeting draws near. Englishmen, as a rule, regard it with the same suspicious eye as they do everything that is not of Great Britain—British. An English and an American Protestant, although possessing the same faith and even worshipping, perhaps, with the self same forms, are two quite different beings in the matter of religious toleration and religious liberty. The latter is consistent, the former is not. The American Protestant accords to all men the same liberty of conscience and right of private interpretation which he claims for himself. He does not, for instance, believe in the dogmas of the Catholic Church, but he allows and admits that Catholics have the same right to believe in transubstantiation, in purgatory or in the power of the "keys," that he has to interpret Scripture according to his own view and to reject that the Catholic Church teaches. Not so the English Protestant. What he does not credit he is unwilling others should believe in, and would, if he could, prevent every form of worship and specialty of creed of which he does not see the reason or the wisdom. He is, in fact, like Cromwell, who, after a siege in Ireland, proclaimed that the inhabitants of the city should have the most perfect freedom of worship; but who, when asked by the Catholics of the place for leave to erect a chapel, flew out in a rage and declared that he "could never permit the mass to be celebrated!" "But," said the Catholics of the city, "did you not promise us full liberty of worship?" "So I did," was the reply; "so I did; but not the mass; I can't abide the mass." And so it is with a vast number of Englishmen, who really believe themselves to be liberal. They are quite willing to tolerate, and even to admire, any religious denomination of which they understand the tenets; but they hate Catholicism because it is something "foreign;" something which has never, in all its ecclesiastical polity, submitted to be meddled with by the State; something which has its chief head out of England, and in whose eyes all men and women, including even her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, are, when in the Church, equal.

Now in giving you first a few of the reasons for which this Ecumenical Council of the Catholic Church is convoked by the chief pastor of that Church, as also in noting for the information of your hundreds of thousands of readers what we may expect as the results of that Council, and, lastly, when I give a concise historical account of the eighteen councils of the Catholic Church that have preceded the one which is to assemble upon the 8th of December—on all these particulars I intend to treat my subject from a Catholic point of view, and to look at the various reasons and opinions which clash so much upon all that belongs to theology as foreign to the matter that is before me. You want (as I once heard Mr. Weir, who was a long time editor of the London *News*, and who died just as the great American civil war broke out), you "want facts, not opinions," from your correspondents; more particularly upon a subject which is fraught with so much interest to a very large number of American citizens, and it is with facts, and with facts only, that I propose to deal.

And first, then, as to reasons why the Ecumenical Council, which is to assemble about five weeks hence, and which has been, or rather will be, called the "First Council of the Vatican" has been convoked. Looking at this question, as I said before, from a Catholic point of view, it was impossible or next to impossible to avoid, sooner or later, calling together the bishops of the Church to decide upon many points which require settling between the civil and the ecclesiastical governments of this world. For instance, when the edicts of the last General Council, that of Trent, were promulgated in Europe, the civil Powers of Europe were all Catholic, and not only had a large participation in the Council itself, but received and accepted all that the Council had enacted. All this is now changed. Not only have England, Scotland, Germany (that is, the northern parts and provinces), Denmark, Norway and Sweden ceased to belong to the Catholic Church, but many of the civil laws and ordinary legal practices of these countries are at direct variance with the canon law of the Church. Then, again, a vast republican empire—if I may use together two antagonistic words—has arisen on the other side of the Atlantic, and in that immense country there are many thousands of Catholics whose present position as belonging to that Church ought to be more defined, and the canon law that binds them ought to be much modified from what it is at present. Nor must we omit to mention the great hatred not only to everything Catholic, but to all that is Christian, which of late has so greatly prevailed in Italy, where the people are all either the most devout followers of Catholicism or else the most bitter enemies of the very name of the Church. Then again, since the last Ecumenical Council of the Church, there have arisen in Europe, and also in America, what are known as the "principles of 1789," the fundamental law by which the source of all power is acknowledged to be the people, and that no emperor, or king, or priest, or president has any right whatever to rule unless he is accepted of by the people who are his subjects. Of course this principle, which is utterly at variance with the principles of the old canon law and with that of the divine right of kings, is in theory antagonistic to the spirit of the Catholic Church. I say "in theory" advisedly, for I firmly believe it is not so in practice, and in a pastoral letter upon the subject of the Council addressed by Archbishop Manning, the Archbishop of Westminster (who is a great personal friend of the Pope), to the clergy of his diocese, I find these very remarkable words, showing as plainly as can be how the wind will blow, or is likely to blow, in that quarter. He says:—

> In a moment of haste and precipitation some French writers and politicians have interpreted the condemnations in the Syllabus as a condemnation of the principles of 1789. This is enough to raise a great turmoil. But it is well to take for granted and to make us who are at a distance believe that the principles of 1789 are such as the theology and the morality of the Christian world must condemn. We would desire to believe, if we can, that those principles were, if they bear the marks of a period of excitement rather than of calm and of measured thought, were, nevertheless, in some way reconcilable with the great laws of political morality, which lie at the foundations of human society, and are consecrated by the sanction of the Christian world.

I copy this from "The Ecumenical Council and the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff, a pastoral letter to the Clergy. By Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster."

Remember that these are not the words of a so-called "liberal" prelate, but of a very zealous ultramontane, who is a personal friend of the Pope.

Here then, for to-day, I must close my letter, merely asserting that I believe one of the chief works of the Ecumenical Council will be to reconcile liberty of government (not revolt or revolution) with canon law, and that, therefore, every American, like every Englishman, ought to feel greatly interested in its proceedings.

FRANCE.

Paris and the Empire—The Situation in the Capital—Imperialism, Democracy, Mobocracy, Love, Murder, Duels and the Opera—What is Being Accomplished and Talked About.

PARIS, Oct. 30, 1869.

The 26th of October, the day on which, according to the reports circulated during the past month by the stormy petrels of the Parisian press, the empire of France was to be shaken to the foundation, has passed and gone like its predecessors—in tranquillity. From morn to night I wended my way through the various quarters of the French metropolis in search of an *émeute*, without success. The fact is that the inhabitants of this good city are weary of revolutions and senseless destruction of property. The nightly repetitions of window, *kiosque* and lamp smashing during the month of June last disgusted everybody, and the shopkeepers were inclined to take the law into their own hands if the brawlers had not been quieted by the authorities. Public opinion suppressed the celebrated white blouses, notwithstanding the belief that the ten franc pieces in their pockets were placed therein by Monsieur le Prefet de Police. Common sense put down that which in all probability in former days would have ended in barricades and bloodshed. On Monday last the walls of the town were placarded with a police proclamation which informed the public that every precaution had been taken to insure the maintenance of public order. As it was known that Marshal Bazaine, of African notoriety, had been appointed to the command of the troops, the disaffected experienced an uncomfortable feeling that the Chief of the State had no intention to "mince" matters with those who might be disposed to argue points physically with the government. The Haussmanization of Paris has effected much towards the preservation of public order in this city. The long lines of new streets and boulevards are peculiarly adapted for Chassepot and cannon practice, and should, unfortunately, an outbreak of a serious nature ever occur the slaughter will be dreadful. The *Figaro* has on this occasion deserved well from the government; for the whole journal on the 25th was devoted to turning the affair into ridicule. The first page, headed "*Journal Officiel de Dernain*," attracted universal attention. One hundred and twenty copies were sold, and on the following morning the journal was selling at fifty centimes. Column after column of ridicule amused the purchasers until the last page was reached. It consisted of a large advertisement of an association, of which the *Directeurs Gerants* were Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and son, and the travelling agent to all parts of the world, Le Prince Napoleon (Jerome). People laughed and read and read and laughed. Even Monsieur le Prefet de Police must have been inoculated with the joke; for the police notice cautioning the public against disturbance quoted extracts from the law against public gatherings, signed by Ledru Rollin, Lamartine, Arago and other members of the provisional government in 1848.

We have been so Pantinized and Traupmannized during the past few weeks that an excitement of a different nature would have been most refreshing. Everything on the 26th was, however, distressingly calm. It was a wet morning and the streets were muddy; those who were out of doors looked and felt uncomfortable, and neither absinthe nor cognac could get up any excitement, notwithstanding the well known curiosity of Parisians to post themselves anywhere where others are expected to congregate. Drop a sou in a gutter and a crowd will collect; should an unfortunate rat take an afternoon stroll he is immediately chased by a multitude. In Paris there exists a class of politic mongers composed of people who constantly insist that there is "something under the surface." These political wiseacres have for weeks shaken their heads most ominously, and last Tuesday was the day fixed on to confirm their prophecies of evil. As a faithful correspondent I am bound to confess that these "something under the surface" people have flattened out most marvellously. Except on a Sunday afternoon in summer, when everybody is out of town, I never saw the streets more tranquil. The only event which attracted attention was at the Barracks Prince Eugene, of which the windows were filled with soldiers, quietly smoking their pipes, their faces wearing a peculiarly perplexed expression; they were evidently puzzled at being confined to barracks, and afforded much amusement to the civilians in the streets. With regard to the precautions taken by the authorities, they are easily recounted—the police stations were occupied by troops, the theatres by police. Two battalions of the Voltigeurs of the Guard at an early hour took possession of the Corps Législatif, with orders to admit none but deputies and the journalists accustomed to attend the sittings of the chamber. The Palais de l'Industrie was also filled with troops. M. Raspail, the man of the day, took the train for Belgium at about half-past one o'clock. M. Gagne, faithful to his engagements, appeared at the foot of the obelisk, on the Place de la Concorde, and attempted an address, which was summarily terminated by the disrespectful cries of his hearers, some of whom threw sous to him, as they would have done to any other itinerant mountebank. The police officers requested him to move on, and he did so at a rapid rate, without the sous which he had earned, amid the jeers of the crowd. The French are beginning to understand that the public vote is more powerful than the arms of rioters, and that in future neither barricades nor street fighting will make revolutions.

It will naturally be asked where the Emperor, who had been doomed to destruction, had located himself—what provision he had made for his personal safety. On the previous day he arrived by ordinary passenger train from Compiegne; went to the opera in the evening, enjoyed "Il Trovatore;" was well received by the public, to the great surprise of Garnier Pagès, who, with several friends, was in the stalls; returned to the Tuileries, where he slept soundly, and on the morrow was strolling quietly on the terrace des Feuillants, which overlooks the Place de la Concorde, at the very moment that the *émeute* was supposed to be at its height. At night his Majesty visited the Théâtre Français, and returned to Compiègne on the following day.

The opening of the Chambers will take place on the 29th of November.

I referred above to the manner in which we have been Pantinized. The Pantin crime still causes great excitement; in every street you are reminded of the dreadful dead. Views of the field of blood, photographs of the Kinck family alive and photographs of the family dead are in close proximity and adorn the shop windows in all quarters of the town, giving an uncomfortable reminder that "in the midst of life we are in death." The police still make arrests of supposed accomplices, but the country has been searched in vain for the eighth victim; ponds have been drained, forests ransacked and railway embankments torn down, without success. If the arrests of suspected persons continue as at present the outskirts of Paris will ere long be free from roughs.

The strike of the calicots continues, but the large dry goods establishments are rapidly filling up their staffs with fresh hands, among whom the female element predominates. Honest employment for the fair daughters of Eve is much wanted in Paris, for God alone can tell the amount of human suffering and degradation to which they are subjected in this city of vice.

What between trade strikes, murders, suicides and anticipated revolution, we have, for the time, forgotten duelling. M. de Beaumont has seven legal attempts at homicide on hand; he has got through two; the other five will come off in due course. The recent duel in which the Prince de Metternich was a principal may unfortunately prove of a more serious character than was at first expected. The state of the Prince has assumed such alarming symptoms that the Princess has been summoned to his bedside. M. Paul de Cassagnac and his seconds, with those of his adversary, have appeared before the tribunal of Versailles. They were fined 100 francs each. On the 27th Paris awoke to find snow falling in heavy flakes. For fourteen years a similar event has not been known in October. The roasted chestnut sellers, those *hirondelles d'hiver*, are in high glee, as are also the wood merchants; the poor, however, look forward with painful anxiety to a long and dreary winter. Large flocks of birds are already on the wing, seeking refuge in the south of Europe. It is seldom that snow falls in Paris before the month of December, when the trees are entirely denuded of leaves. On the 27th the branches were still covered with foliage, which, covered with snow, presented a most unusual and picturesque effect. Mufflers, top coats and winter clothing have emerged from their summer resting places, and nasal organs of roseate hue and chattering teeth are the order of the day.

All strangers are struck on arriving in Paris with the innumerable cafés. The number of persons employed in these establishments is about 10,000, and the amount of money expended by Parisians annually for refreshments taken between the hours for their regular meals shows the respectable sum of 720,000,000 francs per annum. There are 4,780 cafés in this city, and the money given to the waiters, which is known by the name *pourboire*, is calculated at 5,000,000 francs per year. The above statistics will afford some idea of the money wasted and the quantities of coffee and exciting liquids we manage to consume during the year; but who can calculate the value of the time lost by the café loungers. In addition to the above there are sixty-four café-concerts, and we are promised an Alhambra which will totally eclipse in brilliancy the establishment in Leicester square, which foreigners consider to be one of the few places worthy of being visited in smoke-begrimed London.

All connected with the public press will be glad to hear that M. Aylic Langle has been nominated Prefet de la Meuse. During his tenure of office as Chef de la Division de la Presse at the Ministry of the Interior he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact by his natural kindness of manner and untiring courtesy.

Some short time since the apartment of an actress, living in the rue Auber, was consumed by fire, and it was determined by her friends and admirers to give her a benefit. The programme is splendid, and the result will, in all probability, greatly console the lady in question for the loss of her furniture. The most celebrated artists have offered their services—Faure, Capoul, la Comédie Française and last, not least, dear Patti, the dazzling Marquise de Caux. That the house and Mlle. Bernhart's purse will be well filled on the 5th November no one can doubt, for there is no lack of talent in the programme, and that the promoters of the benefit are of opinion that the public will pay for a good thing is certain, as the following prices of admission will attest:—Boxes opposite the stage, containing six places, 1,000 francs; side boxes, four places, 500 francs; single seats, 100 francs. Speaking of theatres reminds me of a curious coincidence which occurred last Sunday; exactly the same receipts, 3,300 francs, were taken in three theatres—the Variétés, the Vaudeville and the Palais Royal.

The nomination of mayors is a question which may cause considerable discussion. It is proposed to limit to the municipal councils the circle from which the government can exercise the right of selection. The Minister of the Interior will continue to nominate for the communes of which the population exceeds 2,000 souls; the prefets will select for those of less importance. This modification is so insignificant it can hardly be considered a reform and without doubt will be unfavorably received. The people consider that the choice of municipal magistrates should belong to those most interested in having good local administrators. The direct election of mayors by the municipal electors, as was the case prior to the year 1789, would, if readopted, be a practical reform and prove acceptable to the nation. Another question which at present occupies the serious attention of the imperial government, and which is of importance to the world at large, is whether unlimited freedom of the press should be continued. The majority of the Ministry is inclined to the adoption of measures of repression. The country desires that the liberty of the press should exist and that the journals may criticise without hindrance the acts of the government. The government does not desire to make any opposition to the freedom of legitimate criticism, but simply to prevent writing calculated to excite disorder and revolution and to put a stop to the abuse and calumnies which are launched by certain journals at the Emperor and his family. As, however, these offences are provided for in the code, there is no necessity for the law of 1868, which considers excesses of the press as *delits speciaux*, and therefore it would be judicious on the part of government to renounce its application.

Important changes will be made in the Ministry before the opening of the Chambers. Without seeking to give preponderance to the liberal element in the Cabinet of the 19th July, the parliamentary situation of the Ministry will be strengthened by the selection of men fitted to face the difficulty anticipated at the opening of the session.

The Emperor has definitively arranged the list of persons to be invited to Compiègne. The first party will consist of a handful of Deputies, a squad of marshals and generals to the number of twenty-six, with the Duchesse de Mouchy and a sprinkling of imperial princesses, to enliven the old gentlemen who have been summoned to enjoy for five days the festivities of Compiegne.

The theatres suffered severely on the night of the 26th October, in consequence of the expected outbreak. The receipts at one theatre amount on an average to 3,000 francs per night; on the evening in question the receipts amounted to 1,100 francs. These political "flashes in the pan" do much harm, and people of all classes congratulate themselves on having escaped from the tender mercies of mobocracy. None but those who have witnessed it can understand the fiendish deviltry of Parisians during an outbreak. Maddened by excitement and drink they stop at nothing, their faces presenting a hideous kaleidoscopic view of human depravity for which a search through the most savage districts of the world would fail to find a parallel.

M. de Leaven has at last authorized the performance of the "Fille du Regiment" at the Theatre Italien.

Patti will sing in the opera after her return from Russia.

According to the proposed law in reference to the Garde Nationale, the nomination of officers, up to the rank of captain included, will be left to election. The superior officers will be named by the government.

We have had during the past week the usual number of suicides. This mode of putting an end to worldly suffering has become fashionable. The turtle-loving alderman, who declared on the bench of magisterial stupidity in the city of London, that he was determined to put down suicides, would find it a difficult matter here to carry his threat into execution. I forgot to mention in my reference to duelling that a captain on the staff of the National Guard contrived to let daylight into the right breast of a gentleman intent on obtaining satisfaction a few days since in the Bois de Vincennes. There are several other duels on the tapis. For peaceably disposed people we are mightily pugnacious. Yesterday a gentleman told me in confidence, "You'll see I'll kill that man." The man in question is a lord of creation, whose ears had been made to tingle some days since by the hand of my friend. They are going out, and probably in my next I may have to recount whether boxer or boxee (if not both) has departed for a better world.

The Newspaper Press of Paris—Its "Freedom" Under Napoleon and Management Under the Editors—The Political Advocacy, Logic and Argument—The Entire Group Slow, "Old Fogy" and Rickety.

PARIS, Oct. 27, 1869.

For three months after the Emperor's message of July 12, the French press has been free on tolerance, preliminary to the opening of the new *régime* of the liberal empire. At this outset, then, of the new order of thing, a glance at the principal Paris journals, their editors and writers, is not without interest.

Paris journalism is a peculiar institution, which gives tone to the rest of the press on the Continent. The majority of its sheets are far behind the age, but there a few which pretend to be "live" papers and well up to the requirements of steam and electricity—claim to administer news to the public instead of catering merely to the delicate palates of the fortunate few who have all the time to split hairs while sipping Toquay or smoking pure Havanas. These independent papers claim, moreover, to furnish only instructive information to the public, always desirous of knowledge, but unable and indisposed to wade through a puddle of words at the breakfast table. According to them the duty of the modern press is to please the public, and to follow along with the world, instead of preaching special homilies to each little group of readers. The idea of the old fogy press being to ventilate nothing but what sleep had matured and the tongue had talked over seventy-seven times before publication, for fear of sining both in substance and style! Progress was at a stand-still. Well, the hue and cry is now raised to abandon the said old fogy press, together with that class of publications called "reviews"—those monster collections of conscientious *ennui*, whose bare titles suffice to scare the modern steam man—to the handful of *dilettanti* who devote themselves to theories and empty dreams. Among the adepts of modern journalism, as understood by the new comers and reformers, the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois* claim to stand first, and to be fair models of what the press will be in the future. However this may be, it is undeniable that these two papers have met with success in their notable transformation of journalistic ways. They have abolished the two main captains, rendering all European journals so leaden, not to say annoying, to the reader—viz., "Bulletin" and "Varieties"—and have filled their first, second and third pages with lively matter and topics of actuality collected "at our own expense," and by a free use of "reporters"—pure French, this last word! Under the head of "Bulletin" or *Résumé*, it has long been the custom of all European journalists to recount verbosely the most trifling, insipid details of the day; and under that of "Varieties" to indulge the reader (the general reader) with a treatise on Timbuctoo, or on the composition of lights and livers in the animal known as the rat! Day after day these two captions concerning such like intelligence have been served up to the reading community from time immemorial; hence it is not astonishing that the new method of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* has speedily drawn over the bulk of newspaper readers to their subscription lists. The principal writers of the *Figaro* are all sprightly penmen, engaged in writing up each other and the attractions of the Boulevards, just as we might suppose Garroche would write if he had the honor of driving a pen in the daily newspapers. Garroche would never omit to give his matutinal portrait to the readers; just so, the *Figaro* writers, genuine *gamins*, never fail to keep the world agog with their important doings, private and public. Of course this makes the paper very readable to the lovers of gossip and scandal, and Paris is the queen city of scandalmongers. The *Gaulois* is of the same character. As a general thing the Paris papers never dream of paying for extra news or contributions, the stock writers being expected to know everything and to write everything, specialties and generalities.

Before entering upon the details of "the great press," or political papers, it may be better to refer to "the little press," or the organs of "the people"—that is, hereabouts, to say, the populace, composed of porters, hackmen, cooks, domestics in livery, stableboys, draymen, &c. The little press is the legitimate offspring of the great press. Its principal organs are *La Petite Presse*, *Le Petit Moniteur*, *Le Petit Journal* and *Le Soir*, which are all sold in the streets for one sou. Timothee Trimm is the divinity of the little press. Tony Revellon and Ponson de Terrail coming next for a share of the "popular" adoration. Trimm is celebrated as a spicy *chroniqueur*, and his lucubrations are daily swallowed by thousands upon thousands of readers of cheap literary taste and culture. Tony passes for an editorial writer. Ponson du Terrail is specially employed to turn out the blood and thunder periods, *à la* Rocambolle. Other names of a similar weight might be cited as the corners of that very unhealthy literature which, in the little press as well as on the stage in France, tends to anything else rather than to the promotion of family happiness, good morals and social tranquillity. Verily it may be said that this school of writers and authors preach concubinage and adultery as of common right. According to their utterances, the marriage tie is a fit subject for mockery and the parental relation is *bouqué* along with fool kings and idiot princes. In the literary school of the little press, no more than in the first class *fééries*, is it the custom to gauze; a cat is called a cat until people are astonished at nothing now which should offend civilized beings; nor need the result of all this be long sought, for it is apparent on all sides in the vitiated taste and intellect of both readers and spectators in their absolute need of brutalization and in their incurable *ennui*. Even the mob-songs of Theresa begin to fall flat on the popular palate—something lower still, if possible, is aimed after—thanks to this same steady indoctrination of the coarse writers. The "little press" is nothing if not sensational; but, occasionally, its pages are very sprightly written. As little circulating bulletins of gossip, they are unrivalled in chronicling the odds and ends of social doings and the small talk of the theatrical coulisses. Rochefort made his *début* in the "little press." Although exiling himself for political capital, in Brussels, his place is here, where he is regarded as a first class *boulevardier*, or a chronicler to direct the peppered throats of our distinguished crowd, which never for a moment quits the *boulevard des Italiens*. The world never heard of Rochefort until he commenced to shine with his *Lanterne*, but the *gamins* of the boulevard knew of him long previously, at the very moment he won his spurs in the *Figaro*—then belonging to the "little press"—where his talent caused him to be regarded from the first as a trump. Now, the world knows that Rochefort is a cutter and slasher; a jeerer by nature; that he has cast all his powers of sarcasm and ridicule against the empire and the dynasty; and for this end he has been obliged to embrace the cause of republicanism and socialism, as to-day the reds and the socialists form one and the same party under the direction of Victor Hugo, Garibaldi and Mazzini. Their profession of faith is no secret, and the entire troupe propose, according to programme, to play out the play on the very first favorable occasion. "Article first," says Rochefort, of whom the boulevards are proud, "there is no longer any government!" Society is to exist without any law, order or authority, and there is to be no distinction between *meum* and *tuum*. Such a performance as that is a play put into the hands of a strong government, under Napoleon III. or any other man.

The people here, as well as in the provinces, are not so blinded as not to see things in that light; and, what is more, they seem to be taking their precautions by according their faith to imperialism rather than to anarchy and chaos under a socialistic republic.

As the great press boasts the heavy dignity of discussing State affairs, it is due that fuller details be given in regard to the part it plays in the political arena.

Le Journal Officiel.—This sheet was created by Minister Rouher, January 1, 1869, to replace the *Moniteur* as the government organ. It is merely a receptacle of official announcements and documents, registers the court ceremonies, records the arrival and reception of ambassadors, the births and deaths at foreign courts, contains only literary articles, and gives occasionally correspondence from the government agents in foreign countries. An uninteresting and badly printed sheet, it has few readers, fewer subscribers, lives on the government "pap," and is the type of your own "government organ."

Le Moniteur has lost its prestige, after having been the government oracle since first established in the stormy days of 1789. It has become a semi-opposition paper, but is regarded as half horse, half alligator, incapable of nibbling at either bundle of hay. No writers of note.

Journal des Debats is the organ of the old Bourbon pretenders to the crown of France. Daily sermons in behalf of parliamentary government as represented by that amiable family are preached in its columns by M. Prevost Paradol. M. Paradol is the "star" of French journalism; he writes letters in English to the London *Times*. Its other writers are very elegant scholars, in fact too elegant, for they spend so much time on their words that their ideas, when spread before the public, suffer in the reading, being formed to partake largely of a dulness visible. It excels in literary criticisms. Jules Janin, the feuilletoniste, is its musical and dramatic critic, and his weekly budget of chit-chat is frequently attractive.

Le Siècle—the organ of modern republicanism, and opposed by system not only to the imperial, but to all monarchical government—has several able one-sided writers, among whom the principal are Louis Jourdan, Taxile Delord, Eugène Terrot; is very sparing of reading matter; gives daily one long article on one only topic and in one style, like most of the other papers which are opposed to variety in the shape of short comments upon the various important facts and events of the day. Is always behind in news. Has the largest subscription list of any political journal in the empire.

L'Univers, an offset to the *Siecle*, is the famous sheet of Louis Veuillot, "Defender of the Faith," in and out of Rome. A most violent and talented writer is this editor on one side, which he confesses is the only good one, since it is the side of God. Believes in miracles, the seven thousand virgins of Cologne, and not in Brother Hyacinthe. Veuillot is a terrible matador among the press fraternity here, whom he fights single pen-ded, and, it must be said as far as skilful writing goes, he has always borne off the palm of victory. His cause may not always be the best in the world, but his sharp pen and his bold hand carry the day. His antagonists all fight shy of him, evidently. Indeed, Veuillot's pen and Paul de Cassagnac's sword are now the only two things left under the empire which the "free" press respects. Veuillot is a true Parisian *voyou*, and no Parisian can beat him in keen thrusts. He has, moreover, the advantageous standpoint of knowing well his own game, which never varies a hair's breadth, while his antagonists have no fixed creed or ground to stand upon. The combats of the *Univers* are really amusing, and draw the faithful, who throw up their caps in the most lively style at each and every time that the unfortunate journalists receive the branding of the defender's redhot iron. After all, Veuillot is a combative soldier of the cross, because in such a *rôle* his cynical intellect has a fair field, and which pays him well. To fight with a single talented pen against a world in goosequills is quite an ambition to one who foresaw only mediocrity in any other alternative.

Le Monde.—A disciple of the *Univers*. A dilution or reproduction.

La Presse.—Founded by Emile de Girardin. Since he sold out it has been nothing but the shadow of a name. In fact, it has no news, no writers, no readers; has an account in bank, stocks, &c., being owned by the wealthy Jew banker, Mires.

Le Constitutionnel is a semi-official sheet, receiving orders and pay from the Ministers; has no other importance. Robert Mitchel figureheads as editor; never has any news except what it contradicts the next day, by order, and hence its subscription list has never been large; changes its hue at each shuffle of the government cards.

L'Union.—Is the organ of the legitimist party. Very quietly it continues to exist in the condition of a mummy.

La Gazette de France.—Belongs to the same party, and manifests a little more life than the *Union*. Is the oldest newspaper of France, having been established in 1630.

La Liberte.—The new paper started by Emile de Girardin a few years ago, and of which he is the editor-in-chief and sole writer, as his assistant, M. Odysse Barot, is a mere paragraphist. Girardin and his organ are too widely known to require extended notice. His extreme views seem to please his compatriots, who accord the *Liberté* a liberal support. Girardin is old in years and constantly recalls his experience of thirty years in the press, but is still vigorous in health and dresses like a young *gandin* of the times; attends the theatres, operas and balls with his wife, a young and pretty English woman. Constantly predicts that the car of State will run off the track if the Emperor does not listen to him—*for* has he not seen many revolutions in his day?

La Patrie is a semi-official sheet, and as such enjoys the privilege of being well informed in regard to home and foreign matters. Its paragraphic announcements are sent by telegraph all over Europe and America. The Ministry edit it.

La France—Started not long ago as the organ of the Empress. It is now regarded as neither imperialist nor liberal in its politics, apparently of the most uncertain order. No writers of note, and not in a flourishing condition.

Le Pays is the organ of the Simon pure adorers of imperialism and the special champion of the Emperor. The notorious Paul de Cassagnac, the duelist, is its editor. Has only the personal character given to it by the editor; gives only the most gross and insipid flattery to the powers that be. In short, it is more imperial than the Emperor—of the out-Herod kind.

Le Réveil—The most violent and republican sheet. Edited by Delescluze and Raspail. Read by the populace; large circulation.

Le Rappel.—This is a sheet similar in creed to the *Réveil*, but conducted with far more ability. It is the republican journal started at Paris by Victor Hugo, under the editorship of his son François Victor Hugo. The latter signs his name to the chief articles, but they are the production of the poet. Rochefort writes for its columns. It is very widely read and is very amusing. The police do not allow either it or the *Réveil* to be sold in the kiosques, or newspaper stands, on the streets. They can only be had at their offices or at the literary stores.

Le Public—Is inspired by the Ministry, under the nominal editorship of Ernest Dréolle. Has no other importance than what is conferred by its announcements according to order.

Le Peuple Français.—This is the Emperor's own private organ. Clement Duvernois is the nominal editor, and possesses talent of a high order. The paper is sold for only one sou—that is, for nearly two sous less than cost—a fact which clearly indicates that it stands well at Court. Hence where the money comes from to uphold such a losing business must be no secret to Napoleon's private treasurer. Does not make much headway in gathering subscribers among the public; is read by a few employés.

Le Journal de Paris has some good articles now and then from the pen of its editor, J. J. Weiss, of the liberal order.

L'Opinion Nationale, the organ of Prince Napoleon, edited by Adolph Guéroult, who has been advocating quite unsuccessfully the Regency of the Prince in case of the Emperor's death.

La Réforme, a violent republican organ, edited by A. Malestine, assisted by M. de Lissagaray, the antagonist of Paul de Cassagnac in the well known duel; evinces no special ability.

Le Temps belongs to the liberal party; has several clever virtues. Is edited by M. Nefftzer; has Sarcey as theatrical critic, and Louis Blanc as correspondent from London.

L'Avenir National belongs to the parliamentary and moderate party and is without special merit.

On the whole the press here is a slow, rickety coach. It needs improvements. If anything occurs in the world of France the details are invariably put off for the morrow's publication. Even the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois* say, *à demain les détails*. There are undoubtedly some few first class journalists among the preceding names, but as a general thing the press writers seem to be superficial, in my judgment; they contradict themselves from one day to another; they seem to lack that foresight which comes of common sense, and which foreign journalists writing even at a distance bring to bear in summing up the situation of affairs in the empire. They never seem to arrive at any conclusion or view by calm reflection; but, on the contrary, write only on the spur of the moment. The grave defect of them all is that they will stop short upon the most serious topic in order to make a sterile play upon words or to gambol like children. One might as well attempt to drive a Broadway omnibus through the eye of a needle as to arrest a French journalist from making a pun, however wretched, or at least attempting to make one. Strained wit. They all aim at it, until French wit is no longer what it was under the pen of Voltaire. There should be some Talleyrand to say constantly to them, *Pas trop d'esprit!* A newspaper must complain of or attack the government in this country for the simple reason that the government, owing to the centralization of all public affairs, necessarily controls private affairs and transactions; this fact goes a great way in influencing the characteristics and proclivities of the journals.

HUNGARY.

Political Uncertainty and Uneasiness—The School Question—Judicial and Legal Reform—Work for the Legislature—The Eastern Question—Austrian Opinion of French Influence in Egypt.

PESTH, Oct. 24, 1869.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna contains a letter which begins as follows:—"A strange feeling has come upon the Hungarian people, painful doubt as to the future, a feeling as void of form as an autumnal fog, and at the same time as sad and cheerless. No one knows what he is afraid of; no one sees clearly an approaching danger. There are merely uncertain forebodings which oppress the heart and which are betrayed by the cry of anguish raised by a journal or a politician. The torment, however, is in the uncertainty. An enemy whom one may look in the face can cause no indecision, but against this intangible something which is gnawing at the vitals of the State there is neither aid nor advice."

Such is the picture of Hungarian affairs which the most influential paper of Vienna gives to the world. Though this description may be strongly conceived, it cannot be denied that there is much more in Hungary at the present time to cause serious reflection than rejoicing and confidence. Since the attempted revolution of 1848 nothing has been done in the country. The policy was one of passive resistance. The result is that there is an endless number of reforms to be carried out in every department. There is yet no national system of schools. Up to the present time schools are under the control of religious societies. They are Catholic, Calvinist, or Jewish, as the case may be. But there are no schools except those under religious or, more properly, sectarian influence. Justice is not yet separated from the administrative power. Corporal punishment still exists. Judges are not yet responsible. The other day I asked the Minister of Justice for information concerning the judicial system of the country. I received as answer that the project of a new system of practice was to be presented to the Diet during the next few days; that at present everything was in a transition state, and that he could not hope to have anything to show for two or three months.

The first work of the present Diet is to pass bills reforming the judicial system, abolishing corporal punishment, to make a beginning, at least, in organizing some rational system of schools, and to improve the banking system of the country. At present Pesth is in complete dependence on Vienna in all money matters. The opposition party is pushing the question of banks and will not rest till something has been done. This is especially urgent since the Vienna exchange has, of late, been very fluctuating, and it is both unprofitable and disagreeable to the merchants of Hungary to be so dependent on the other half of the monarchy. A gentleman stated to me the other day that with regard to the most important institutions and measures Hungary was a "tabula rasa"—that everything remains to be done. That for twenty years the politics of Hungary consisted in a passive and sullen opposition.

The Hungarian Diet has real and serious work on hand. On its success will depend to a very great degree the future of the country. If the necessary reforms are enacted and afterwards really carried out the government may get a fair start and hope for prosperity. There is, however, much to be struggled against, and so far as I have been able to observe there is a tendency among some of the ablest men of the country, if not to despond, at least to consider affairs in other than a rosy light. A couple of months of legislation will show what may be expected. I think, however, that the Vienna papers might find plenty of food for reflection at home, though they may think that Hungary has yet to show whether she is mistress of the position in this part of the monarchy. No one can doubt that the Vienna ministry has failed to conquer the difficulties

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EUROPE.

An English View of the Ecumenical Council and Papal Preparations for the Assemblage.

American Celebrities in the Eternal City.

GERMAN POLITICS AND FINANCE.

The Paris Newspaper Press and Every-Day Life in the French Capital.

By mail from Europe, at this port, we have our special foreign correspondence, as follows, in varied and elaborate detail of our cable telegrams to the 2d of November—additional to the ample *résumé* published in the HERALD yesterday:—

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* says that none of the Russian journals attribute importance to the reports of a *rapprochement* between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna. "The Moscow *Gazette*," he continues, "has even declared in pretty plain language that mere good will on the part of leading statesmen is insufficient to compose differences which have their foundation in the conflicting interests of nations." The *Golos* is of opinion that if Austria really desired a good understanding with Russia she would prove it by changing her internal policy and doing justice to the demands of the Czechs, Ruthenians and the other Slave populations in the empire.

The Landtag of Styria passed a resolution demanding the complete repeal of the Austrian concordat with Rome. The preamble sums up arguments to prove such a treaty incompatible with the sovereign rights of a nation.

The North German Minister of Commerce issued a circular inviting Germans engaged in trade to attend the International Congress of Merchants at Cairo, at their own expense. The sittings were to "commence on the 1st November, and the principal subject of discussion will be the best means of rendering the Suez Canal generally beneficial."

A Conference of the Free Religious societies of Northern Germany was held at Brunswick on the 19th ult., which was attended by the representatives of twenty-six congregations. The assembly declared their assent to the proposition that body and soul, force and matter, God and will cannot exist separate from each other. A new petition to the Prussian Landtag for the separation of Church and State was proposed, and Mr. Uhlich was requested to attend the Council of Freethinkers at Naples as delegate of the conference. The assembly resolved that in consideration of the "backward condition of the great mass of the people the progress of religious reform must be moderated."

ROME.

The Council Hall Enclosed and Inscribed—The Commemoration Monument—Gathering to the Fold—Financial Relations to Italy—American Celebrities in the Holy City—Ex-Governor Fenton and the Pope.

ROME, Oct. 26, 1869.

The enclosure of the Council Hall at St. Peter's is now completed, and bears the following quotation from the Gospel in large letters of gold:—"Docete omnes gentes ecce vobiscum sum omnibus diebus usque ad consummationem seculi." Latin epigraphists have a good deal to do just now in furnishing appropriate inscriptions for all the temporary as well as permanent constructions in course of erection in Rome, and connected more or less immediately with the approaching Council.

The pavilion raised on the Janiculum for the ceremony of placing the foundation stone of the commemorative monument in front of the church of St. Pietro, in Montorio, bore these inscriptions:—"Pie IX. Te Deus Foveat Tueatur Sospitet—In Memoriam Concilii Œcumenici." Cardinal Berardi, who performed the function in pontifical garb, having duly blessed the stone, the following record on parchment was enclosed in a cavity prepared for the purpose:—"An. MDCCCLXIX., Pridie Ides Octobris, Ego Joseph tituli SS. Marcellini et Petri, S. R. E., Prebyter Cardinalis Berardi, de mandato Ssmi. Domini nostri Pii Papae IX. hunc lapidem auspicalem benedixi memorandae columnae B. Petro Apostolorum Principi dicatae erigendae in memoriam Concilii Œcumenici pro die octava decembris ejus dem anni indicti. This act was signed by the royal princess and princesses of Parma, Caserta, Girgenti, Bari and Naples, as well as a certain number of bishops and diplomatists who were present, and a box full of pontifical coins and medals was sealed up with it in the hollow of the foundation stone. The King and Queen of Naples were not present, as they only arrived here on the 20th, having disembarked at Civita Vecchia from the Austrian steamer Greif, and come up to Rome by a special train, which also conveyed to the Eternal City the Ninety-sixth Canadian volunteers mentioned in my last, who were received at the station by the colonel and officers of their chosen regiment, and escorted with bands and banners to the Zouaves' club rooms.

Most of the absent Ambassadors are expected back this week. The Marquis de Banneville is to come on Friday; but he will not be accompanied, as was reported, by the Archbishop of Paris, who is not in "good standing" at the Court of Rome; nor Monseigneur Maret, who is equally obnoxious on account of his Gallican opinions and his recent pamphlet against the Pope's infallibility. These two prelates will live together in the Buonacearsi palace, which they have taken for six months, and the French Ambassador will lodge with the Bishop of Bayeux, instead of in his official residence at the Palazzo, Colonna.

Signor Mancardi, the Italian envoy for the definitive regulation of financial differences still existing between the Rome and Italian governments, is waiting here for the arrival of the French Ambassador and the French Envoy, M. L'Heureux, to wind up these troublous accounts. He resides at the Palazzo di Girenza, which is now the official palace of the Italian government in Rome. It was visited a few days ago by Signor Congui, professor of early Italian history, with fifteen or sixteen students whom he has been conducting about Italy for the purpose of observing the most renowned historic localities *in situ*. As he came from Naples, and his pupils were dressed in pedestrian guise, brown linen jackets and trowers and iron shod sticks, the Papal police at Ceprano took them for Garibaldians, no doubt, and detained them at that frontier station until instructions could be obtained from Rome. The Professor wrote at once to the Minister of Police, Monsignor Randi, explaining his position and the scientific, or rather literary, object of his visit to Rome, and expressing his surprise at being subjected to such inconvenience and delay before entering the dominions of his Holiness at the very moment when the celebrated Roman astronomer, the Jesuit Father Secchi, was received with such honorable distinction at Florence. The Minister was ashamed of the contrast and allowed Professor Bongui and his pupils to come to Rome, where they made most interesting researches as well as in the environs.

These inconveniences must be gradually overcome between two such nearly neighboring States as Italy and St. Peter's Patrimony. We have had an Italian Deputy, Signor Berzezio, of Turin, superintending the production of his drama, the "Perdono," at the Valle theatre, in Rome, without any hindrance from the police, although he was enthusiastically called on to the stage and applauded by the public.

The Protestant Bishop of Buffalo may be interested to know the exact terms in which his letter to Pius IX. is criticised by the Jesuits' review, *La Civilta Cattolica*, in the last number (October 16) of that journal, which is the official organ of the Council, and which alludes to it as "A protestation in the form of a letter to the Pope, printed by a certain Cleveland Coxe, a member of we know not what Protestant sect in America, who entitles himself Bishop of Buffalo, in the State of New York. This man, treating on terms of equality with the Pope, whom he recognizes only as Bishop of Rome, makes a strange hodge podge of things ecclesiastical and political, in a plebeian, low style, bundling up together sacred canons and Papal Zouaves, the opinions of the Holy Father and Galileo Galilee, the *Te Deum* and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and stringing up the coarsest insults with certain principles of political economy of his own, to demonstrate that the Pope has no right to convoke a Council."

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, passed through Rome last week, stopping only a few days, to visit the wonders of the capital. Governor Fenton, Senator from New York, is now here, with his daughter. They are to have an audience of his Holiness this week. There are already a large number of American travellers in Rome, but chiefly birds of passage, who take flight after a few days' stay. Among the recent arrivals are the Rev. Mr. Osgood and Dr. Vermilye, of New York, and the sculptress, Miss Virginia Ream, who has taken a studio for the winter, and will add her name to the already existing list of ten or a dozen American female artists in Rome.

Miss Cushman is still in Edinburg, but she is already so far recovered as to be able to drive out, and is expected to resume possession of her elegant Roman home about the end of November. Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Cushman's successor as American Consul in this city, has been detained in Florence with his lady by the interesting circumstance of an addition to his family, but he is expected to arrive soon in Rome to assume the duties of the Consulate, which have been discharged since May last by the Vice Consul, Signor Calvi.

GERMANY.

Cabinet Changes in Prussia—Resignation of the Minister of Finance—His Successor—Further Resignations Expected—Budget Propositions—Interesting Interpellation—Military Arrogance—No Lotteries—No Cloisters.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, 1869.

As shadowed forth in our former communications the pertinacious Minister Baron von der Heydt, of the Finance Department, has at length sent in his resignation, which has been accepted by the King in the following terms.—

BERLIN, Oct. 26, 1869.

In consequence of your wish, decidedly and repeatedly expressed, I will dispense with your services, leaving you the rank and title of State Minister. I will never forget the devotion with which at different times you have applied your energies to the State and the fidelity with which you have served me. As a sign of my gratitude and permanent favor I confer upon you the decoration of the Black Eagle. I have named as your successor President Camphausen, the chief the government Lombard Bank, and have announced the appointment to the Cabinet. WILLIAM.

Countersigned VON ROON.

The reason of this order being countersigned as it is lies in the fact that General von Roon is acting temporarily as Premier during the absence of Count Bismarck. The *exposé* of Prussian finance which Baron Vonderheydt presented last year in the Reichstag, and his being left in the lurch by Count Bismarck, had the effect of undermining his position, which on account of his vacillating conduct—one day showing a deficit, another talking of a surplus—has ever since been rather precarious. Having come before the Diet at the present session with a demand of twenty-five per cent increase of taxes he encountered opposition on all sides, even on the part of the conservatives, who met in caucus and unanimously resolved to apply the surplus of 1868 to the year 1870, thus swamping him completely. To this may be added the government defeat respecting the premium lottery loan in which he prematurely beat a retreat, thereby knocking the ground from under Count Itzenplitz, of the Commercial Department. These difficulties on all sides staring him in the face have, after a service of nearly twenty years, brought about a resignation which would have occurred long ago with a minister of sound constitutional principles. The choice of his successor was attended by some difficulties, as three or four names of distinguished individuals were mentioned, at their head Count Konigsmark, who had been summoned by wire from Posen, and whose impending appointment, urged by Count Eulenberg, had been telegraphed to Varzin. Count Bismarck, however, not wishing to have another ultra-feudal element in the Cabinet gave his voice for Herr Camphausen, and, much to the astonishment of President von Forkenbeck, of the lower chamber, a note from General Roon, delivered late in the night, announced to him the unexpected appointment. As to the antecedents of this new minister but little is known. He is no politician, but some believe him of liberal tendencies, though his opponents describe him as much more disposed toward indirect than direct taxation. The family of Camphausen hails originally from Cologne, and a brother of his was Premier of the liberal government in 1848.

The hunting season having commenced King William has accepted an invitation from the Prince of Pless for the early part the coming month, but declined one from the Duke of Brunswick, which has commenced to-day, and is attended by a number of the princes and noble sportsmen. It may be that the plentiful fall of snow, which set in to-day and which gladdens the heart of younger sportsmen, has had a contrary effect on the aged monarch, or there may be a coldness of another kind which prevented his accepting the cousin of Brunswick's kind hospitality. The King's adjutant, Count Lehndorf, is said to have been appointed to the Court of St. Petersburg as Military Chargé d'Affaires in place of General Schweinitz *en route* for Vienna.

The proceedings of the Diet will be naturally disturbed by the change in the Cabinet, and the budget debate must necessarily be adjourned, as the new Minister will have to give a different shape to the accounts to be laid before it. There has been but one sitting since our last report; but this was quite interesting, as Deputy Miguel, of Hanover, brought forward an interpellation addressed to General von Roon, the cause of which showed that the narrow-mindedness and petty chicanery practised throughout towards the annexed provinces had not yet come to an end. It appears that citizens of the Hanoverian town of Celle had erected a monument commemorating the death of soldiers slain in the battle of Langensalza. The public plaza on which it stood was afterwards claimed as the property of the military, and the citizens were ordered either to remove the monument or it would be removed for them. The question of ownership being a matter in dispute, a writ of inhibition was procured from a civil court and served upon the commanding officer several hours previous to the forcible removal and partial destruction of the monument in question. Now, inquired Deputy Miguel, how could the military administration be permitted to overrule a writ duly issued from a civil court? Was not the commanding officer at Celle, in view of such writ, bound to take the instructions of his superior officer at Hanover? Ought not measures to be taken to give satisfaction for this outrage, and thereby remove the general disapprobation, which is a cause of rejoicing to the enemies of Prussia?

General von Roon, having expressed his readiness to reply, regretted the occurrence in mild terms, followed by an attempt to justify his department. If the ground belonged to the military, he said, it was no matter of surprise that they should exercise their right of possession. If the commander at Celle had received an order from his superior at Hanover he was bound to carry it out at all risks. The question was whether the writ of inhibition had been served in time. Deputy Miguel had stated the hour of eleven A. M.; according to his information it was past noon, and as the monument was removed at half-past two P. M., he did not know if the officer had knowledge of the writ. He again expressed his regrets at the occurrence, but said that no steps could be taken until more positive information had been received.

Several speakers then stated what had come to their knowledge. In the removal of the monument even Hanoverian soldiers had to lend a hand, thus violating their piety towards their slain comrades. The commander at Celle actually telegraphed to Hanover, and was told to proceed at all hazards, and Deputy Schulze-Delitzsch expressed his utmost surprise that the Minister of Justice was absent when so flagrant a disregard of Prussian courts was in question. General von Roon, warming up, again replied that whether or not a fine was paid to the court for violation of its order, the lieutenant colonel at Celle had no alternative but to follow instructions, which brought to his feet Count Schwerin, a national liberal, who gave it as his opinion that the mandamus of the court should have been obeyed. The matter then dropped.

The premium lottery loan was next discussed, and a considerable majority voted in favor of the motion which declares this financial operation incompatible with the welfare of the State.

The cloister agitation has not subsided yet. Meetings have lately been held by workingmen, and the resolutions drafted declared that no animosity existed against the Catholic Church; that every man should be judged by his deeds and not by his religion, but that cloisters and monasteries impeded education and mental development, and are therefore institutions injurious to the people, and, moreover, illegal in Prussia. The city magistrates, believing in the city's liability to pay for the damage lately done by the mob at Morsoit, have asked the aldermen to vote the money, and so save a lawsuit.

ENGLAND.

The Ecumenical Council in a Popular Catholic Point of View—What the Assembled Prelates Will Accomplish—A Simple Substantial British Definition of the Result.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1869.

Whatever may be the case in America in Europe the interest shown in the Council that will five weeks hence assemble in Rome increases rather than diminishes as the time for its meeting draws near. Englishmen, as a rule, regard it with the same suspicious eye as they do everything that is not of Great Britain—British. An English and an American Protestant, although possessing the same faith and even worshipping, perhaps, with the self same forms, are two quite different beings in the matter of religious toleration and religious liberty. The latter is consistent, the former is not. The American Protestant accords to all men the same liberty of conscience and right of private interpretation which he claims for himself. He does not, for instance, believe in the dogmas of the Catholic Church, but he allows and admits that Catholics have the same right to believe in transubstantiation, in purgatory or in the power of the "keys," that he has to interpret Scripture according to his own view and to reject that the Catholic Church teaches. Not so the English Protestant. What he does not credit he is unwilling others should believe in, and would, if he could, prevent every form of worship and specialty of creed of which he does not see the reason or the wisdom. He is, in fact, like Cromwell, who, after a siege in Ireland, proclaimed that the inhabitants of the city should have the most perfect freedom of worship; but who, when asked by the Catholics of the place for leave to erect a chapel, flew out in a rage and declared that he "could never permit the mass to be celebrated!" "But," said the Catholics of the city, "did you not promise us full liberty of worship?" "So I did," was the reply; "so I did; but not the mass; I can't abide the mass." And so it is with a vast number of Englishmen, who really believe themselves to be liberal. They are quite willing to tolerate, and even to admire, any religious denomination of which they understand the tenets; but they hate Catholicism because it is something "foreign;" something which has never, in all its ecclesiastical polity, submitted to be meddled with by the State; something which has its chief head out of England, and in whose eyes all men and women, including even her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, are, when in the Church, equal.

Now in giving you first a few of the reasons for which this Ecumenical Council of the Catholic Church is convoked by the chief pastor of that Church, as also in noting for the information of your hundreds of thousands of readers what we may expect as the results of that Council, and, lastly, when I give a concise historical account of the eighteen councils of the Catholic Church that have preceded the one which is to assemble upon the 8th of December—on all these particulars I intend to treat my subject from a Catholic point of view, and to look at the various reasons and opinions which clash so much upon all that belongs to theology as foreign to the matter that is before me. You want (as I once heard Mr. Weir, who was a long time editor of the London *News*, and who died just as the great American civil war broke out), you "want facts, not opinions," from your correspondents; more particularly upon a subject which is fraught with so much interest to a very large number of American citizens, and it is with facts, and with facts only, that I propose to deal.

And first, then, as to reasons why the Ecumenical Council, which is to assemble about five weeks hence, and which has been, or rather will be, called the "First Council of the Vatican" has been convoked. Looking at this question, as I said before, from a Catholic point of view, it was impossible or next to impossible to avoid, sooner or later, calling together the bishops of the Church to decide upon many points which require settling between the civil and the ecclesiastical governments of this world. For instance, when the edicts of the last General Council, that of Trent, were promulgated in Europe, the civil Powers of Europe were all Catholic, and not only had a large participation in the Council itself, but received and accepted all that the Council had enacted. All this is now changed. Not only have England, Scotland, Germany (that is, the northern parts and provinces), Denmark, Norway and Sweden ceased to belong to the Catholic Church, but many of the civil laws and ordinary legal practices of these countries are at direct variance with the canon law of the Church. Then, again, a vast republican empire—if I may use together two antagonistic words—has arisen on the other side of the Atlantic, and in that immense country there are many thousands of Catholics whose present position as belonging to that Church ought to be more defined, and the canon law that binds them ought to be much modified from what it is at present. Nor must we omit to mention the great hatred not only to everything Catholic, but to all that is Christian, which of late has so greatly prevailed in Italy, where the people are all either the most devout followers of Catholicism or else the most bitter enemies of the very name of the Church. Then again, since the last Ecumenical Council of the Church, there have arisen in Europe, and also in America, what are known as the "principles of 1789," the fundamental law by which the source of all power is acknowledged to be the people, and that no emperor, or king, or priest, or president has any right whatever to rule unless he is accepted of by the people who are his subjects. Of course this principle, which is utterly at variance with the principles of the old canon law and with that of the divine right of kings, is in theory antagonistic to the spirit of the Catholic Church. I say "in theory" advisedly, for I firmly believe it is not so in practice, and in a pastoral letter upon the subject of the Council addressed by Archbishop Manning, the Archbishop of Westminster (who is a great personal friend of the Pope), to the clergy of his diocese, I find these very remarkable words, showing as plainly as can be how the wind will blow, or is likely to blow, in that quarter. He says:—

> In a moment of haste and precipitation some French writers and politicians have interpreted the condemnations in the Syllabus as a condemnation of the principles of 1789. This is enough to raise a great turmoil. But is it well to take for granted and to make us who are at a distance believe that the principles of 1789 are such as the theology and the morality of the Christian world must condemn. We would desire to believe, if we can, that those principles were, if they bear the marks of a period of excitement rather than of calm and of measured thought, were, nevertheless, in some way reconcilable with the great laws of political morality, which lie at the foundations of human society, and are consecrated by the sanction of the Christian world.

I copy this from "The Ecumenical Council and the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff, a pastoral letter to the Clergy. By Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster."

Remember that these are not the words of a so-called "liberal" prelate, but of a very zealous ultramontane, who is a personal friend of the Pope.

Here then, for to-day, I must close my letter, merely asserting that I believe one of the chief works of the Ecumenical Council will be to reconcile liberty of government (not revolt or revolution) with canon law, and that, therefore, every American, like every Englishman, ought to feel greatly interested in its proceedings.

FRANCE.

Paris and the Empire—The Situation in the Capital—Imperialism, Democracy, Mobocracy, Love, Murder, Duels and the Opera—What is Being Accomplished and Talked About.

PARIS, Oct. 30, 1869.

The 26th of October, the day on which, according to the reports circulated during the past month by the stormy petrels of the Parisian press, the empire of France was to be shaken to the foundation, has passed and gone like its predecessors—in tranquillity. From morn to night I wended my way through the various quarters of the French metropolis in search of an *émeute*, without success. The fact is that the inhabitants of this good city are weary of revolutions and senseless destruction of property. The nightly repetitions of window, *kiosque* and lamp smashing during the month of June last disgusted everybody, and the shopkeepers were inclined to take the law into their own hands if the brawlers had not been quieted by the authorities. Public opinion suppressed the celebrated white blouses, notwithstanding the belief that the ten franc pieces in their pockets were placed therein by Monsieur le Prefet de Police. Common sense put down that which in all probability in former days would have ended in barricades and bloodshed. On Monday last the walls of the town were placarded with a police proclamation which informed the public that every precaution had been taken to insure the maintenance of public order. As it was known that Marshal Bazaine, of African notoriety, had been appointed to the command of the troops, the disaffected experienced an uncomfortable feeling that the Chief of the State had no intention to "mince" matters with those who might be disposed to argue points physically with the government. The Haussmanization of Paris has effected much towards the preservation of public order in this city. The long lines of new streets and boulevards are peculiarly adapted for Chassepot and cannon practice, and should, unfortunately, an outbreak of a serious nature ever occur the slaughter will be dreadful. The *Figaro* has on this occasion deserved well from the government; for the whole journal on the 25th was devoted to turning the affair into ridicule. The first page, headed "*Journal Officiel de Dernain*," attracted universal attention. One hundred and twenty copies were sold, and on the following morning the journal was selling at fifty centimes. Column after column of ridicule amused the purchasers until the last page was reached. It consisted of a large advertisement of an association, of which the *Directeurs Gerants* were Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and son, and the travelling agent to all parts of the world, Le Prince Napoleon (Jerome). People laughed and read and read and laughed. Even Monsieur le Prefet de Police must have been inoculated with the joke; for the police notice cautioning the public against disturbance quoted extracts from the law against public gatherings, signed by Ledru Rollin, Lamartine, Arago and other members of the provisional government in 1848.

We have been so Pantinized and Traupmannized during the past few weeks that an excitement of a different nature would have been most refreshing. Everything on the 26th was, however, distressingly calm. It was a wet morning and the streets were muddy; those who were out of doors looked and felt uncomfortable, and neither absinthe nor cognac could get up any excitement, notwithstanding the well known curiosity of Parisians to post themselves anywhere where others are expected to congregate. Drop a sou in a gutter and a crowd will collect; should an unfortunate rat take an afternoon stroll he is immediately chased by a multitude. In Paris there exists a class of politic mongers composed of people who constantly insist that there is "something under the surface." These political wiseacres have for weeks shaken their heads most ominously, and last Tuesday was the day fixed on to confirm their prophecies of evil. As a faithful correspondent I am bound to confess that these "something under the surface" people have flattened out most marvellously. Except on a Sunday afternoon in summer, when everybody is out of town, I never saw the streets more tranquil. The only event which attracted attention was at the Barracks Prince Eugene, of which the windows were filled with soldiers, quietly smoking their pipes, their faces wearing a peculiarly perplexed expression; they were evidently puzzled at being confined to barracks, and afforded much amusement to the civilians in the streets. With regard to the precautions taken by the authorities, they are easily recounted—the police stations were occupied by troops, the theatres by police. Two battalions of the Voltigeurs of the Guard at an early hour took possession of the Corps Législatif, with orders to admit none but deputies and the journalists accustomed to attend the sittings of the chamber. The Palais de l'Industrie was also filled with troops. M. Raspail, the man of the day, took the train for Belgium at about half-past one o'clock. M. Gagne, faithful to his engagements, appeared at the foot of the obelisk, on the Place de la Concorde, and attempted an address, which was summarily terminated by the disrespectful cries of his hearers, some of whom threw sous to him, as they would have done to any other itinerant mountebank. The police officers requested him to move on, and he did so at a rapid rate, without the sous which he had earned, amid the jeers of the crowd. The French are beginning to understand that the public vote is more powerful than the arms of rioters, and that in future neither barricades nor street fighting will make revolutions.

It will naturally be asked where the Emperor, who had been doomed to destruction, had located himself—what provision he had made for his personal safety. On the previous day he arrived by ordinary passenger train from Compiegne; went to the opera in the evening, enjoyed "Il Trovatore;" was well received by the public, to the great surprise of Garnier Pagès, who, with several friends, was in the stalls; returned to the Tuileries, where he slept soundly, and on the morrow was strolling quietly on the terrace des Feuillants, which overlooks the Place de la Concorde, at the very moment that the *émeute* was supposed to be at its height. At night his Majesty visited the Théâtre Français, and returned to Compiègne on the following day.

The opening of the Chambers will take place on the 29th of November.

I referred above to the manner in which we have been Pantinized. The Pantin crime still causes great excitement; in every street you are reminded of the dreadful dead. Views of the field of blood, photographs of the Kinck family alive and photographs of the family dead are in close proximity and adorn the shop windows in all quarters of the town, giving an uncomfortable reminder that "in the midst of life we are in death." The police still make arrests of supposed accomplices, but the country has been searched in vain for the eighth victim; ponds have been drained, forests ransacked and railway embankments torn down, without success. If the arrests of suspected persons continue as at present the outskirts of Paris will ere long be free from roughs.

The strike of the calicots continues, but the large dry goods establishments are rapidly filling up their staffs with fresh hands, among whom the female element predominates. Honest employment for the fair daughters of Eve is much wanted in Paris, for God alone can tell the amount of human suffering and degradation to which they are subjected in this city of vice.

What between trade strikes, murders, suicides and anticipated revolution, we have, for the time, forgotten duelling. M. de Beaumont has seven legal attempts at homicide on hand; he has got through two; the other five will come off in due course. The recent duel in which the Prince de Metternich was a principal may unfortunately prove of a more serious character than was at first expected. The state of the Prince has assumed such alarming symptoms that the Princess has been summoned to his bedside. M. Paul de Cassagnac and his seconds, with those of his adversary, have appeared before the tribunal of Versailles. They were fined 100 francs each. On the 27th Paris awoke to find snow falling in heavy flakes. For fourteen years a similar event has not been known in October. The roasted chestnut sellers, those *hirondelles d'hiver*, are in high glee, as are also the wood merchants; the poor, however, look forward with painful anxiety to a long and dreary winter. Large flocks of birds are already on the wing, seeking refuge in the south of Europe. It is seldom that snow falls in Paris before the month of December, when the trees are entirely denuded of leaves. On the 27th the branches were still covered with foliage, which, covered with snow, presented a most unusual and picturesque effect. Mufflers, top coats and winter clothing have emerged from their summer resting places, and nasal organs of roseate hue and chattering teeth are the order of the day.

All strangers are struck on arriving in Paris with the innumerable cafés. The number of persons employed in these establishments is about 10,000, and the amount of money expended by Parisians annually for refreshments taken between the hours for their regular meals shows the respectable sum of 720,000,000 francs per annum. There are 4,780 cafés in this city, and the money given to the waiters, which is known by the name *pourboire*, is calculated at 5,000,000 francs per year. The above statistics will afford some idea of the money wasted and the quantities of coffee and exciting liquids we manage to consume during the year; but who can calculate the value of the time lost by the café-loungers. In addition to the above there are sixty-four café-concerts, and we are promised an Alhambra which will totally eclipse in brilliancy the establishment in Leicester square, which foreigners consider to be one of the few places worthy of being visited in smoke-begrimed London.

All connected with the public press will be glad to hear that M. Aylic Langle has been nominated Prefet de la Meuse. During his tenure of office as Chef de la Division de la Presse at the Ministry of the Interior he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact by his natural kindness of manner and untiring courtesy.

Some short time since the apartment of an actress, living in the rue Auber, was consumed by fire, and it was determined by her friends and admirers to give her a benefit. The programme is splendid, and the result will, in all probability, greatly console the lady in question for the loss of her furniture. The most celebrated artists have offered their services—Faure, Capoul, la Comédie Française and last, not least, dear Patti, the dazzling Marquise de Caux. That the house and Mlle. Bernhart's purse will be well filled on the 5th November no one can doubt, for there is no lack of talent in the programme, and that the promoters of the benefit are of opinion that the public will pay for a good thing is certain, as the following prices of admission will attest:—Boxes opposite the stage, containing six places, 1,000 francs; side boxes, four places, 500 francs; single seats, 100 francs. Speaking of theatres reminds me of a curious coincidence which occurred last Sunday; exactly the same receipts, 3,300 francs, were taken in three theatres—the Variétés, the Vaudeville and the Palais Royal.

The nomination of mayors is a question which may cause considerable discussion. It is proposed to limit to the municipal councils the circle from which the government can exercise the right of selection. The Minister of the Interior will continue to nominate for the communes of which the population exceeds 2,030 souls; the prefets will select for those of less importance. This modification is so insignificant it can hardly be considered a reform and without doubt will be unfavorably received. The people consider that the choice of municipal magistrates should belong to those most interested in having good local administrators. The direct election of mayors by the municipal electors, as was the case prior to the year 1789, would, if readopted, be a practical reform and prove acceptable to the nation. Another question which at present occupies the serious attention of the imperial government, and which is of importance to the world at large, is whether unlimited freedom of the press should be continued. The majority of the Ministry is inclined to the adoption of measures of repression. The country desires that the liberty of the press should exist and that the journals may criticise without hindrance the acts of the government. The government does not desire to make any opposition to the freedom of legitimate criticism, but simply to prevent writing calculated to excite disorder and revolution and to put a stop to the abuse and calumnies which are launched by certain journals at the Emperor and his family. As, however, these offences are provided for in the code, there is no necessity for the law of 1868, which considers excesses of the press as *delits speciaux*, and therefore it would be judicious on the part of government to renounce its application.

Important changes will be made in the Ministry before the opening of the Chambers. Without seeking to give preponderance to the liberal element in the Cabinet of the 19th July, the parliamentary situation of the Ministry will be strengthened by the selection of men fitted to face the difficulty anticipated at the opening of the session.

The Emperor has definitively arranged the list of persons to be invited to Compiègne. The first party will consist of a handful of Deputies, a squad of marshals and generals to the number of twenty-six, with the Duchesse de Mouchy and a sprinkling of imperial princesses, to enliven the old gentlemen who have been summoned to enjoy for five days the festivities of Compiegne.

The theatres suffered severely on the night of the 26th October, in consequence of the expected outbreak. The receipts at one theatre amount on an average to 3,000 francs per night; on the evening in question the receipts amounted to 1,100 francs. These political "flashes in the pan" do much harm, and people of all classes congratulate themselves on having escaped from the tender mercies of mobocracy. None but those who have witnessed it can understand the fiendish deviltry of Parisians during an outbreak. Maddened by excitement and drink they stop at nothing, their faces presenting a hideous kaloidoscopic view of human depravity for which a search through the most savage districts of the world would fail to find a parallel.

M. de Leaven has at last authorized the performance of the "Fille du Regiment" at the Theatre Italien.

Patti will sing in the opera after her return from Russia.

According to the proposed law in reference to the Garde Nationale, the nomination of officers, up to the rank of captain included, will be left to election. The superior officers will be named by the government.

We have had during the past week the usual number of suicides. This mode of putting an end to worldly suffering has become fashionable. The turtle-loving alderman, who declared on the bench of magisterial stupidity in the city of London, that he was determined to put down suicides, would find it a difficult matter here to carry his threat into execution. I forgot to mention in my reference to duelling that a captain on the staff of the National Guard contrived to let daylight into the right breast of a gentleman intent on obtaining satisfaction a few days since in the Bois de Vincennes. There are several other duels on the tapis. For peaceably disposed people we are mightily pugnacious. Yesterday a gentleman told me in confidence, "You'll see I'll kill that man." The man in question is a lord of creation, whose ears had been made to tingle some days since by the hand of my friend. They are going out, and probably in my next I may have to recount whether boxer or boxee (if not both) has departed for a better world.

The Newspaper Press of Paris—Its "Freedom" Under Napoleon and Management Under the Editors—The Political Advocacy, Logic and Argument—The Entire Group Slow, "Old Fogy" and Rickety.

PARIS, Oct. 27, 1869.

For three months after the Emperor's message of July 12, the French press has been free on tolerance, preliminary to the opening of the new *régime* of the liberal empire. At this outset, then, of the new order of thing, a glance at the principal Paris journals, their editors and writers, is not without interest.

Paris journalism is a peculiar institution, which gives tone to the rest of the press on the Continent. The majority of its sheets are far behind the age, but there a few which pretend to be "live" papers and well up to the requirements of steam and electricity—claim to administer news to the public instead of catering merely to the delicate palates of the fortunate few who have all the time to split hairs while sipping Toquay or smoking pure Havanas. These independent papers claim, moreover, to furnish only instructive information to the public, always desirous of knowledge, but unable and indisposed to wade through a puddle of words at the breakfast table. According to them the duty of the modern press is to please the public, and to follow along with the world, instead of preaching special homilies to each little group of readers. The idea of the old fogy press being to ventilate nothing but what sleep had matured and the tongue had talked over seventy-seven times before publication, for fear of sining both in substance and style! Progress was at a stand-still. Well, the hue and cry is now raised to abandon the said old fogy press, together with that class of publications called "reviews"—those monster collections of conscientious *ennui*, whose bare titles suffice to scare the modern steam man—to the handful of *dilettanti* who devote themselves to theories and empty dreams. Among the adepts of modern journalism, as understood by the new comers and reformers, the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois* claim to stand first, and to be fair models of what the press will be in the future. However this may be, it is undeniable that these two papers have met with success in their notable transformation of journalistic ways. They have abolished the two main captains, rendering all European journals so leaden, not to say annoying, to the reader—viz., "Bulletin" and "Varieties"—and have filled their first, second and third pages with lively matter and topics of actuality collected "at our own expense," and by a free use of "reporters"—pure French, this last word! Under the head of "Bulletin" or *Résumé*, it has long been the custom of all European journalists to recount verbosely the most trifling, insipid details of the day; and under that of "Varieties" to indulge the reader (the general reader) with a treatise on Timbuctoo, or on the composition of lights and livers in the animal known as the rat! Day after day these two captions concerning such like intelligence have been served up to the reading community from time immemorial; hence it is not astonishing that the new method of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* has speedily drawn over the bulk of newspaper readers to their subscription lists. The principal writers of the *Figaro* are all sprightly penmen, engaged in writing up each other and the attractions of the Boulevards, just as we might suppose Garroche would write if he had the honor of driving a pen in the daily newspapers. Garroche would never omit to give his matutinal portrait to the readers; just so, the *Figaro* writers, genuine *gamins*, never fail to keep the world agog with their important doings, private and public. Of course this makes the paper very readable to the lovers of gossip and scandal, and Paris is the queen city of scandalmongers. The *Gaulois* is of the same character. As a general thing the Paris papers never dream of paying for extra news or contributions, the stock writers being expected to know everything and to write everything, specialties and generalities.

Before entering upon the details of "the great press," or political papers, it may be better to refer to "the little press," or the organs of "the people"—that is, hereabouts, to say, the populace, composed of porters, hackmen, cooks, domestics in livery, stableboys, draymen, &c. The little press is the legitimate offspring of the great press. Its principal organs are *La Petite Presse*, *Le Petit Moniteur*, *Le Petit Journal* and *Le Soir*, which are all sold in the streets for one sou. Timothee Trimm is the divinity of the little press. Tony Revellion and Ponson de Terrail coming next for a share of the "popular" adoration. Trimm is celebrated as a spicy *chroniqueur*, and his incubrations are daily swallowed by thousands upon thousands of readers of cheap literary taste and culture. Tony passes for an editorial writer. Ponson du Terrail is specially employed to turn out the blood and thunder periods, *à la* Rocambolle. Other names of a similar weight might be cited as the coiners of that very unhealthy literature which, in the little press as well as on the stage in France, tends to anything else rather than to the promotion of family happiness, good morals and social tranquillity. Verily it may be said that this school of writers and authors preach concubinage and adultery as of common right. According to their utterances, the marriage tie is a fit subject for mockery and the parental relation is *bouffé* along with fool kings and idiot princes. In the literary school of the little press, no more than in the first class *féeries*, is it the custom to gauze; a cat is called a cat until people are astonished at nothing now which should offend civilized beings; nor need the result of all this be long sought, for it is apparent on all sides in the vitiated taste and intellect of both readers and spectators in their absolute need of brutalization and in their incurable *ennui*. Even the mob-songs of Theresa begin to fall flat on the popular palate—something lower still, if possible, is aimed after—thanks to this same steady indoctrination of the coarse writers. The "little press" is nothing if not sensational; but, occasionally, its pages are very sprightly written. As little circulating bulletins of gossip, they are unrivalled in chronicling the odds and ends of social doings and the small talk of the theatrical coulisses. Rochefort made his *début* in the "little press." Although exiling himself for political capital, at Brussels, his place is here, where he is regarded as a first class *boulevardier*, or a chronicler to direct the peppered throats of our distinguished crowd, which never for a moment quits the *boulevard des Italiens*. The world never heard of Rochefort until he commenced to shine with his *Lanterne*, but the *gamins* of the boulevard knew of him long previously, at the very moment he won his spurs in the *Figaro*—then belonging to the "little press"—where his talent caused him to be regarded from the first as a trump. Now, the world knows that Rochefort is a cutter and slasher; a jeerer by nature; that he has cast all his powers of sarcasm and ridicule against the empire and the dynasty; and for this end he has been obliged to embrace the cause of republicanism and socialism, as to-day the reds and the socialists form one and the same party under the direction of Victor Hugo, Garibaldi and Mazzini. Their profession of faith is no secret, and the entire troupe propose, according to programme, to play out the play on the very first favorable occasion. "Article first," says Rochefort, of whom the boulevards are proud, "there is no longer any government!" Society is to exist without any law, order or authority, and there is to be no distinction between *meum* and *tuum*. Such a performance as that is a play put into the hands of a strong government, under Napoleon III. or any other man.

The people here, as well as in the provinces, are not so blinded as not to see things in that light; and, what is more, they seem to be taking their precautions by according their faith to imperialism rather than to anarchy and chaos under a socialistic republic.

As the great press boasts the heavy dignity of discussing State affairs, it is due that fuller details be given in regard to the part it plays in the political arena.

Le Journal Officiel.—This sheet was created by Minister Rouher, January 1, 1869, to replace the *Moniteur* as the government organ. It is merely a receptacle of official announcements and documents, registers the court ceremonies, records the arrival and reception of ambassadors, the births and deaths at foreign courts, contains only literary articles, and gives occasionally correspondence from the government agents in foreign countries. An uninteresting and badly printed sheet, it has few readers, fewer subscribers, lives on the government "pap," and is the type of your own "government organ."

Le Moniteur has lost its prestige, after having been the government oracle since first established in the stormy days of 1789. It has become a semi-opposition paper, but is regarded as half horse, half alligator, incapable of nibbling at either bundle of hay. No writers of note.

Journal des Debats is the organ of the old Bourbon pretenders to the crown of France. Daily sermons in behalf of parliamentary government as represented by that amiable family are preached in its columns by M. Prevost Paradol. M. Paradol is the "star" of French journalism; he writes letters in English to the London *Times*. Its other writers are very elegant scholars, in fact too elegant, for they spend so much time on their words that their ideas, when spread before the public, suffer in the reading, being formed to partake largely of a dulness visible. It excels in literary criticisms. Jules Janin, the feuilletoniste, is its musical and dramatic critic, and his weekly budget of chit-chat is frequently attractive.

Le Siècle—the organ of modern republicanism, and opposed by system not only to the imperial, but to all monarchial government—has several able one-sided writers, among whom the principal are Louis Jourdan, Taxile Delord, Eugène Terrot; is very sparing of reading matter; gives daily one long article on one only topic and in one style, like most of the other papers which are opposed to variety in the shape of short comments upon the various important facts and events of the day. Is always behind in news. Has the largest subscription list of any political journal in the empire.

L'Univers, an offset to the *Siècle*, is the famous sheet of Louis Veuillot, "Defender of the Faith," in and out of Rome. A most violent and talented writer is this editor on one side, which he confesses is the only good one, since it is the side of God. Believes in miracles, the seven thousand virgins of Cologne, and not in Brother Hyacinthe. Veuillot is a terrible matador among the press fraternity here, whom he fights single pen-ded, and, it must be said as far as skilful writing goes, he has always borne off the palm of victory. His cause may not always be the best in the world, but his sharp pen and his bold hand carry the day. His antagonists all fight shy of him, evidently. Indeed, Veuillot's pen and Paul de Cassagnac's sword are now the only two things left under the empire which the "free" press respects. Veuillot is a true Parisian *voyou*, and no Parisian can beat him in keen thrusts. He has, moreover, the advantageous standpoint of knowing well his own game, which never varies a hair's breadth, while his antagonists have no fixed creed or ground to stand upon. The combats of the *Univers* are really amusing, and draw the faithful, who throw up their caps in the most lively style at each and every time that the unfortunate journalists receive the branding of the defender's redhot iron. After all, Veuillot is a combative soldier of the cross, because in such a *rôle* his cynical intellect has a fair field, and which pays him well. To fight with a single talented pen against a world in goosequills is quite an ambition to one who foresaw only mediocrity in any other alternative.

Le Monde.—A disciple of the *Univers*. A dilution or reproduction.

La Presse.—Founded by Emile de Girardin. Since he sold out it has been nothing but the shadow of a name. In fact, it has no news, no writers, no readers; has an account in bank, stocks, &c., being owned by the wealthy Jew banker, Mires.

Le Constitutionnel is a semi-official sheet, receiving orders and pay from the Ministers; has no other importance. Robert Mitchel figureheads as editor; never has any news except what it contradicts the next day, by order, and hence its subscription list has never been large; changes its hue at each shuffle of the government cards.

L'Union.—Is the organ of the legitimist party. Very quietly it continues to exist in the condition of a mummy.

La Gazette de France.—Belongs to the same party, and manifests a little more life than the *Union*. Is the oldest newspaper of France, having been established in 1630.

La Liberté.—The new paper started by Emile de Girardin a few years ago, and of which he is the editor-in-chief and sole writer, as his assistant, M. Odysse Barot, is a mere paragraphist. Girardin and his organ are too widely known to require extended notice. His extreme views seem to please his compatriots, who accord the *Liberté* a liberal support. Girardin is old in years and constantly recalls his experience of thirty years in the press, but is still vigorous in health and dresses like a young *gandin* of the times; attends the theatres, operas and balls with his wife, a young and pretty English woman. Constantly predicts that the car of State will run off the track if the Emperor does not listen to him—for has he not seen many revolutions in his day?

La Patrie is a semi-official sheet, and as such enjoys the privilege of being well informed in regard to home and foreign matters. Its paragraphic announcements are sent by telegraph all over Europe and America. The Ministry edit it.

La France—Started not long ago as the organ of the Empress. It is now regarded as neither imperialist nor liberal in its politics, apparently of the most uncertain order. No writers of note, and not in a flourishing condition.

Le Pays is the organ of the Simon pure adorers of imperialism and the special champion of the Emperor. The notorious Paul de Cassagnac, the duelist, is its editor. Has only the personal character given to it by the editor; gives only the most gross and insipid flattery to the powers that be. In short, it is more imperial than the Emperor—of the out-Herod kind.

Le Réveil—The most violent and republican sheet. Edited by Delescluze and Raspail. Read by the populace; large circulation.

Le Rappel.—This is a sheet similar in creed to the *Réveil*, but conducted with far more ability. It is the republican journal started at Paris by Victor Hugo, under the editorship of his son François Victor Hugo. The latter signs his name to the chief articles, but they are the production of the poet. Rochefort writes for its columns. It is very widely read and is very amusing. The police do not allow either it or the *Réveil* to be sold in the kiosques, or newspaper stands, on the streets. They can only be had at their offices or at the literary stores.

Le Public—Is inspired by the Ministry, under the nominal editorship of Ernest Dréolle. Has no other importance than what is conferred by its announcements according to order.

Le Peuple Français.—This is the Emperor's own private organ. Clément Duvernois is the nominal editor, and possesses talent of a high order. The paper is sold for only one sou—that is, for nearly two sous less than cost—a fact which clearly indicates that it stands well at Court. Hence where the money comes from to uphold such a losing business must be no secret to Napoleon's private treasurer. Does not make much headway in gathering subscribers among the public; is read by a few employés.

Le Journal de Paris has some good articles now and then from the pen of its editor, J. J. Weiss, of the liberal order.

L'Opinion Nationale, the organ of Prince Napoleon, edited by Adolph Guéroult, who has been advocating quite unsuccessfully the Regency of the Prince in case of the Emperor's death.

La Réforme, a violent republican organ, edited by A. Malestine, assisted by M. de Lissagaray, the antagonist of Paul de Cassagnac in the well known duel; evinces no special ability.

Le Temps belongs to the liberal party; has several clever virtues. Is edited by M. Neftzer; has Sarcey as theatrical critic, and Louis Blanc as correspondent from London.

L'Avenir National belongs to the parliamentary and moderate party and is without special merit.

On the whole the press here is a slow, rickety coach. It needs improvements. If anything occurs in the world of France the details are invariably put off for the morrow's publication. Even the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois* say, *à demain les détails*. There are undoubtedly some few first class journalists among the preceding names, but as a general thing the press writers seem to be superficial, in my judgment; they contradict themselves from one day to another; they seem to lack that foresight which comes of common sense, and which foreign journalists writing even at a distance bring to bear in summing up the situation of affairs in the empire. They never seem to arrive at any conclusion or view by calm reflection; but, on the contrary, write only on the spur of the moment. The grave defect of them all is that they will stop short upon the most serious topic in order to make a sterile play upon words or to gambol like children. One might as well attempt to drive a Broadway omnibus through the eye of a needle as to arrest a French journalist from making a pun, however wretched, or at least attempting to make one. Strained wit. They all aim at it, until French wit is no longer what it was under the pen of Voltaire. There should be some Talleyrand to say constantly to them, *Pas trop d'esprit!* A newspaper must complain of or attack the government in this country for the simple reason that the government, owing to the centralization of all public affairs, necessarily controls private affairs and transactions; this fact goes a great way in influencing the characteristics and proclivities of the journals.

HUNGARY.

Political Uncertainty and Uneasiness—The School Question—Judicial and Legal Reform—Work for the Legislature—The Eastern Question—Austrian Opinion of French Influence in Egypt.

PESTH, Oct. 24, 1869.

The *Neue Freie Prese* of Vienna contains a letter which begins as follows:—"A strange feeling has come upon the Hungarian people; painful doubt as to the future, a feeling as void of form as an autumnal fog, and at the same time as sad and cheerless. No one knows what he is afraid of; no one sees clearly an approaching danger. There are merely uncertain forebodings which oppress the heart and which are betrayed by the cry of anguish raised by a journal or a politician. The torment, however, is in the uncertainty. An enemy whom one may look in the face can cause no indecision, but against this intangible something which is gnawing at the vitals of the State there is neither aid nor advice."

Such is the picture of Hungarian affairs which the most influential paper of Vienna gives to the world. Though this description may be strongly conceived, it cannot be denied that there is much more in Hungary at the present time to cause serious reflection than rejoicing and confidence. Since the attempted revolution of 1848 nothing has been done in the country. The policy was one of passive resistance. The result is that there is an endless number of reforms to be carried out in every department. There is yet no national system of schools. Up to the present time schools are under the control of religious societies. They are Catholic, Calvinist, or Jewish, as the case may be. But there are no schools except those under religious or, more properly, sectarian influence. Justice is not yet separated from the administrative power. Corporal punishment still exists. Judges are not yet responsible. The other day I asked the Minister of Justice for information concerning the judicial system of the country. I received as answer that the project of a new system of practice was to be presented to the Diet during the next few days; that at present everything was in a transition state, and that he could not hope to have anything to show for two or three months.

The first work of the present Diet is to pass bills reforming the judicial system, abolishing corporal punishment, to make a beginning, at least, in organizing some rational system of schools, and to improve the banking system of the country. At present Pesth is in complete dependence on Vienna in all money matters. The opposition party is pushing the question of banks and will not rest till something has been done. This is especially urgent since the Vienna exchange has, of late, been very fluctuating, and it is both unprofitable and disagreeable to the merchants of Hungary to be so dependent on the other half of the monarchy. A gentleman stated to me the other day that with regard to the most important institutions and measures Hungary was a "tabula rasa"—that everything remains to be done. That for twenty years the politics of Hungary consisted in a passive and sullen opposition.

The Hungarian Diet has real and serious work on hand. On its success will depend to a very great degree the future of the country. If the necessary reforms are enacted and afterwards really carried out the government may get a fair start and hope for prosperity. There is, however, much to be struggled against, and so far as I have been able to observe there is a tendency among some of the ablest men of the country, if not to despond, at least to consider affairs in other than a rosy light. A couple of months of legislation will show what may be expected. I think, however, that the Vienna papers might find plenty of food for reflection at home, though they may think that Hungary has yet to show whether she is mistress of the position in this part of the monarchy. No one can doubt that the Vienna ministry has failed to conquer the difficulties

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which surround the government in the German part of Austria. They are, in fact, increasing every day.

The majority of the people of Bohemia are as one man against the present government. In Galicia the election of a few supplementary members of the Diet has also been on the side of the opposition. Dalmatia is up in arms. The Diet of Carinthia has been closed on account of its opposition. The last people in the world to criticise Pesth should be the Viennese. So general is the feeling of trouble that adjournment of the Emperor's journey for a few hours was supposed to be caused by the present uncertain state of affairs.

There has been no time for the last three years in which uncertainty and anxiety is greater than at present—that is, if one is to judge by the newspapers and by the expressed opinions of men who are in a position to know the true state of affairs. The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* states that a mortal struggle is going on between France and England in the question of Egypt and Turkey. That had it not been for England the Sultan would never have dared to take his present position, and that Napoleon's illness has been the cause of the Viceroy's weakness in the negotiations, and seems to consider the Empress Eugénie's journey as undertaken to counteract British influence in Egypt. However one may look at political questions it may be truly said that Eastern Europe is in a very troubled state. Repression on one side and resistance either open, or sullen and passive, on the other is the order of the day in all this part of the world. One of the most unpleasant, and in its real nature one of the most dangerous revolts is that of Dalmatia. The apparent reason, or at least that which is given to the world, is resistance to recruiting, but there is a more serious cause; it is a Slavonic movement and connected with Montenegro. Of this in my next.

AUSTRIA.

The Catholic Church Episcopate and the Roman Council—Politics, Theology and Science.

By mail we have the following remarks of the Vienna *Presse* on the present condition of the Austrian episcopate:—

First we heard the action of our bishops with respect to the Council would be determined by a conference, and we long vainly expected it to be summoned. Then it was said the Archbishop of Salzburg would attend the assembly at Fulda, by virtue of his office as Primate of Germany, and there announce the adhesion of the Austrian clergy to its resolutions, as his predecessor Prince Schwarzenberg did in 1848. This report proved equally unfounded. Both plans were mooted and discussed, and both were alike abandoned on account of political and theological differences among the Austrian clergy. Cardinal Rauscher, the Archbishop of Vienna, is in favor of centralization, and since dualism has been established in the empire he has had no political programme. He drifts from party to party, without being able to find a sphere of action suited to his opinions and powers. The Bishops of Brixen, Trent, Salzburg, Linz, St. Polten, Gratz, Lavant, Laibach and Gurk follow him in his uncertain course. Though it may be difficult to say who are their friends, their enemies are obvious enough, as they are still considered the opponents of the liberal party, at whose head stands Cardinal Schwarzenberg, supported by the clergy of Bohemia, Moravia and Poland, and the Bishops of Gorz and Parenzo. The disputes of the *Vaterland* and *Volksfreund* furnish an amusing illustration of the friendship of the two Cardinals. The whole theological world is likewise divided by the line that separates German from Latin theology. The German theologians wish to found their science on strict research and independent investigation. The philosophic followers of Gunther belong to this party, as they are desirous of applying the principles of the Church to the lives of nations and individuals. Cardinal Schwarzenberg, the Archbishop of Salzburg, and the Bishops Lavant and Gurk are the most distinguished patrons of this system. The Latin theologians are utterly opposed to them. They desire merely to state as simply as possible the dogmas of the Church, after the manner of the mediaeval schools of divinity and to exclude all independent investigation. This new scholastic method, which is patronized by the Jesuits, has caused the existing decay of scientific theology. The Polish bishops and those of St. Polten, Trient, Brixen, Seckau, Brünn, Olmütz, Leitmeritz, Laibach and Gorz are its supporters. These two parties are engaged in a continual strife, but there are some clergymen who, as they belong to neither, make war on both. Thus Bishop Rudiger, of Linz, is a foe to all the learning of the schools. He takes opinion for knowledge, and turns with a holy horror from every theological conviction. The breviary and only the breviary is the sum of his divinity. The Bishop of Budweis holds peculiar views, his system—if system it can be called—being formed of heterogeneous elements, gathered in almost equal measure from the schoolmen and the Hussites, and strongly flavored with the religious sentimentalism of Bolzanosche. Cardinal Rauscher is well versed in the theology both of the German and the Latin schools; but his dislike of Gunther divides him from the one, and his opposition to the Jesuits separates him from the other. In fact, he disapproves of all scientific theology, and only tolerates it as a part of the education of the clergy, which, though necessary, is still an evil. He is a man of high general culture, a perfect master of the German language and deeply read in history, statistics and politics; indeed, he is ignorant of no branch of science, and cherishes an aversion to divinity alone.

SCOTLAND.

Royal Compliment From the King of Prussia—Marshal Keith's Memorial Statue.

His Majesty the King of Prussia lately presented a statue of Field Marshal Keith to the town of Peterhead, England, and the English press has given an account of the ceremony of inauguration. We are now in a position to lay before our reader the address of the Town Council to his Majesty.

To His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Prussia, the Memorial of the Provost, Magistrates and Council of the Burgh of Peterhead, in the County of Aberdeen, North Britain:—

May it please your Majesty, your memorialists have delayed approaching your Majesty with an expression of their gratitude for having so very graciously complied with their request to present to the town of Peterhead a statue of Field Marshal Keith until they should be enabled to inform your Majesty of its erection and unveiling.

In pursuance of your Majesty's order, the statue arrived at Peterhead on October 6, 1868, and, on August 16, 1869, was formally inaugurated by the Right Honorable the Earl of Kintore, her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant of this county, and a descendant of the ancient and noble family of Keith. It may please your Majesty to know that the ceremony was performed in presence of the largest concourse of people ever assembled in the town of Peterhead, and that the warmest thanks of the community were enthusiastically accorded to your Majesty, accompanied by a request that the magistrates and Town Council would notice the fact in their memorial acknowledging the gift. Your memorialists now beg most sincerely, and with becoming respect, to thank your Majesty for the more than gracious manner in which your Majesty was pleased to accede to their wishes, thus endearing your Majesty, not only to the inhabitants of this district, but also to all her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

That your Majesty may be long spared to reign over an enlightened and united people, and that you Majesty's gift may tend to incite to increased sympathies two nations already so closely allied, is the earnest hope of your memorialists.

Signed in the name and by appointment of the magistrates and Council of the burgh of Peterhead, in Council assembled, and the common seal of the burgh affixed hereunto, this twenty-third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
Provost and Chief Magistrate of Peterhead.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The old citadel of Antwerp has been sold to a Prusso-Belgian company for the sum of $3,000,000.

The chemist and druggists' assistants in Paris are about to strike. A committee has submitted an offer to the employers.

The *Imparcial* of Madrid, of October 30, strongly advocates the election of the young Duke of Genoa to the throne of Spain.

Two new journals have started as advocates of the cause of Cuba—*La Patria*, of Madrid, and *La Convention Americaine*, of Geneva.

A sad accident occurred recently in the mine Jesus Maria, situated in the district of Guanajuato, Mexico, by the falling of a rock weighing some fifty tons. Seven miners were instantly killed and seven severely injured.

Official returns published in Berlin show that the German universities number 550 American students, besides upwards of 1,000 American boys and girls who attend schools and educational institutions in various parts of Germany.

The Diet of Lower Austria has decided that in the public schools only two hours per week shall be devoted, in the lower classes, to religious instruction. In the upper classes natural science will take the place of religion.

In expectation of the announced visit of the King and Queen of Belgium to London, a committee of gentlemen has been formed, with the Lord Mayor at the head, for the purpose of tendering them the hospitality of the city.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE MOON.

During the late meeting of astronomers in Vienna eight leaves of J. F. Schmidt's new atlas of the moon were submitted to their inspection and highly approved of. They are the result of nearly thirty years' study, commenced at Hamburg, Bonn and Olmutz, and completed at Athens, after the astronomer, whose work they are, had accepted the position of director of the Observatory at that city. The atlas is to consist of twenty-five plates, which are six Paris feet in diameter, twice the size of Lohrmann's and Madler's lunar maps. Nor is their size the only point in which they excel the earlier work. While only 5,000 craters are marked on the latter, from 20,000 to 30,000 are to be found on the Athenian map, and a proportionate number of mountains, hills, &c., have been exactly determined. Since the disappearance of the crater, Linnaeus, which was confirmed in 1866, has proved that changes take place on the moon's surface of dimensions great enough to be observed on our earth, the want of a large and exact lunar map has been keenly felt, and this want M. Schmidt has now supplied.

ASIA.

Livingstone's Safety and Discoveries Reported in India.

Finance, Famine, Insect Visitations and Crime in the Anglo-Indian Empire.

By way of Europe we have the following highly interesting and valuable special correspondence from India, embracing the latest complete written reports from the great empire and Persia.

Large Deficits in the Indian Revenue—Progress of the Famine in Ajmeer—Northern Gujerat Desolated by Locusts—Among the Hindoos—The Widow Remarriage Reform—Horrible Crime by a British Officer.

BOMBAY, Oct. 9, 1869.

The news to the effect that Dr. Livingstone had arrived at Ujiji, a town in the Unyamwezi's territories, only some 300 miles from the Zanzibar coast, has been followed by a further letter from Dr. Kirk, the British political agent at Zanzibar, containing additional and yet more interesting items. Since the despatch of Dr. Kirk's hurried letter of the 30th August he has conversed at length with the Arab traders, who brought the verbal request for some brandy to be forwarded to Ujiji, and has also received a short letter from the intrepid explorer himself. This letter is dated 8th July, 1868, from near Lake Bangweloo, but only reached Zanzibar the 7th September last. Dr. Kirk states that it is very brief and he has only transmitted an extract of a few lines from it. But this extract, as will be seen, contains the most important information. It reads as follows:—

I may say that I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile, between ten and twelve degrees south, or nearly the position assigned to them by Ptolemy.

Dr. Kirk further writes that "Dr. Livingstone appears to have discovered a number of lakes of considerable size." They are about ten days' march in length and like the Nyassa, Tanganyika and the Albert Nyanza, are overhung by high mountain slopes, which open out into bays and valleys and gullies. Dr. Livingstone, however, has not sent on any details of these discoveries, and the latter facts have been gathered by interrogating the Arab traders.

All the savans of Bombay have naturally been employed, since the receipt of the first letter, in eager speculation as to the probable course which has been traversed by the great traveller. All the conjectures hitherto made by Sir R. Murchison and the geographical societies are now known to be wrong, and as there is no accurate map in existence, even of the country near the Zanzibar coast which has been already travelled over by white men, the basis upon which the latest theories of "the route," &c., are formed, is extremely narrow. In fact, not one has yet been brought forward which adjusts itself easily to the few facts of Dr. Livingstone's last and greatest journey, which are already in our possession. We must patiently wait a little longer, until the arrival of the Doctor himself shall clear up all our doubts.

It is certain, however, that this last "journey of exploration" will be richer in the "fruits of discovery" than either of the other expeditions. Dr. Livingstone has not probably heard of Speke and Grant's so-called discovery of the sources of the Nile, and it will be noticed that the lakes, which he himself supposes to be the true sources, are some three or four hundred miles further south than the Albert and Victoria Nyanza lakes. It will probably be now shown that all these vast interior lakes, like the great northern lakes of the United States, communicate with each other and form a connected chain. It is only natural also to suppose that the country in the vicinity of these new lakes discovered by Dr. Livingstone will be found to be as fertile and as well adapted for European colonization as that round the lakes of Speke and Grant. A flood of light will soon be shed upon the "possibilities" of this wonderful land, which not very many years ago was generally believed to be a barren desert. Who can say that even the present generation will not see it develop into a civilized Anglo-Saxon community, with a grand future of unlimited freedom and abundant material prosperity?

The dangers of the Doctor's journey are now comparatively over. Ujiji is only some 300 miles from the coast, and a road, frequented by regular caravans and at present, luckily, also quite safe, exists between it and the sea. The territories through which the Doctor has now to pass are under the rule of a friendly Power, and it is not improbable that he will accompany the caravan which was to set out a month after the departure of the last. Communication between Europe and Zanzibar is somewhat irregular, and it is uncertain whether the Doctor will have to come to Bombay or whether he will have an opportunity of proceeding direct to Aden. But this is simply a matter of a few weeks; in a couple of months at the furthest the great traveller will be again among his own people, and on some beaten track of communication with the civilized world.

Local Indian affairs are pretty quiet. The annual telegram has just arrived from the Governor General's retreat at Simla announcing that there will be a deficit for the year 1868-9 of £2,500,000; and, what is even worse, the estimates for the year 1869-70 contemplate also a deficit of nearly £2,000,000. This latter deficit will probably prove to be actually much higher, although the customary promise is made of rigorous retrenchment in every branch of expenditure. A deficit is now a regular thing and excites but little surprise. Heavily taxed as the country is the government is carried on with such a reckless disregard of economy that nothing better can be anticipated. It is true that large public works, some of which will perhaps ultimately be indirectly productive are being constructed, but the disbursements on this head ought easily to be borne by so rich a country as India without running heavily into debt. The real truth of the case is that the land is eaten up by officials. Everybody knows that India is used by Great Britain as a sort of asylum for the younger branches of great families, who are too stupid to make any money in England. The salaries paid to these office-holders are ridiculously large—so large, indeed, that in many districts the magistrates and collectors, drawing salaries of from two to three thousand rupees ($1,000 to $1,500) a month, not only absorb all the money that can be squeezed from the people whom they locally govern, but are an actual charge upon the general revenue. The heavy taxes necessitated by this system of things of course come chiefly out of the pockets of the natives, who till the soil, but the mercantile European population of all the commercial cities also suffers severely.

There has been rain in Rajpootana, but the harvest will be utterly unequal to the requirements of the inhabitants, and even the crop that will be sown in another month's time will not be nearly large enough to supply food for the ensuing season. All the cattle in the country have been carried off by murrain and the ploughs have to be drawn by coolies. In Ajmeer we are almost daily receiving the same dreadful stories of deaths from starvation. At last the central government has determined to send 6,000 maunds (a maund is eighty-four pounds) for distribution among the abjectly poor, but this will be but a drop in the bucket. Bombay has subscribed and transmitted 28,000 rupees and several other places are following her example. But this is also a mere bagatelle and nothing can remove the scandal to the government of the thousands of deaths during the past three months from famine. Year after year the same hideous programme in one or other of the Indian provinces is repeated. Famine is one of the regular annual elements of the bills of mortality. And it is surely but a poor excuse to be urged by a Christian government that worse famines took place under native rulers.

Nearly all the northern portion of Gujerat, the richest province in India, has been devastated by locusts. Although one of the most frequent sources of famine in India and the East generally, it is only recently that their habits, &c., have been carefully observed. The natives have long believed that they come at intervals of twelve years, and appear for three successive seasons. Where they come from the first year it is hard to determine, but after that we now know their history pretty thoroughly. The female deposits her eggs in sandy, moist soil, pushing her abdomen about one inch and a half in the sand, and leaving behind a sheath containing the spawn, which looks like spittle, and invariably consists of 108 eggs. These eggs are hatched in about two weeks, and where the soil is favorable (that is, loose and moist) neither rain nor ploughing destroys their vitality. As the locusts are in dense masses when they lay their eggs, the young issue from the soil in yet denser numbers, frequently covering the ground for a depth of three or four inches, with regular phalanxes twenty miles long and four or five miles broad. At first they have no wings, and crawl along the ground. A range of hills will turn their course, and so will a crowd of villagers beating tom-toms, but nothing will prevent their advancing in some direction or another. If they come to a pond of water, or a river, they swim over it; if a wall lies in their path, they climb over it; if they are met by a well, they fall into it until it is choked up. Myriads perish by falling into wells and ditches and from heavy rains, but these agencies produce no sensible effect upon the grand total. They change their skins seven times, being first black, then brown, then brown with green, then green, then green with red and then green with yellow. They get their wings after all these changes, an interval of seven days interposing between each change. When they get their wings they are blown about by the wind during the day and rest during the night. They travel in this way about twenty miles a day, in appearance like a dense thunder cloud, and completely stripping the country of every green thing. At last, of course, they reach the sea, and as soon as they taste the salt they die. The people on the coast then collect their bodies, pound them into a sort of flour and eat them. Such is the locust of India.

Progress and civilization appear at length to be making some inroad upon the prejudices and customs of the natives. The Hindoo religion is by no means the hideous faith that missionaries represent it, but it must be confessed that some of its rites and inculcated customs are cruel and barbarous. Among these, undoubtedly the worst, is the treatment of widows. Until the government stopped it all widows were required to "perform suttee," or voluntarily allow themselves to be burnt on the same funeral pile with the body of their deceased husband. The reason of this custom is generally believed to have been the prevention of the poisoning of husbands by wives, a crime which Hindoo traditions state to have been very common prior to its institution. Of late years, since the abolition of suttee, the rule has been simply to deny to a widow the privilege of remarriage. All men were warned that they would lose their caste if they married a widow, and the latter have been consequently almost compelled to resort to prostitution for their sustenance. Several wealthy, high caste people, however, have lately risked excommunication, and have openly married relicts of members of their own caste. These gentlemen have been duly "outcasted," but have succeeded by persistent agitation in opening the eyes of their countrymen to the cruelty and absurdity of the old custom. At last the matter has reached the point of a struggle between the old orthodox party, headed by a man named Ganeen Bapuji, and the men who have yielded to the arguments of the reformers, even though they may not themselves need or wish to avail themselves of the liberty proposed to be granted. Eleven persons who took part in a recent stormy meeting upon this question were declared in a circular put forth by the orthodox party to be excommunicated and to be no longer members of the caste. In reply to this a counter circular was published by four gentlemen, who, though not outcasted by the circular, disapproved of it. These four were also excommunicated, whereupon eighty-three members of the caste protested against the whole proceedings. These have also been outcasted by the orthodox party, but the excommunicated are now in a majority, and there can be no doubt that this particular high caste will either be altogether broken up or else will yield its assent to the legality of the remarriage of widows. A very wealthy and influential caste (the daivadnya, or goldsmiths) have as a body given in their adhesion to the reform movement, so far as this question is involved.

Major Glasse, the British officer who has been charged with causing the death of a little native girl by a criminal outrage, is to be tried on the 13th instant at the chief criminal court of the Punjab. The general impression is that he purchased the girl for immoral purposes from her parents, and that but for her death nothing would have been heard of the affair. Such bargains are not uncommon between rich and poor natives; but it is felt to be a great scandal that a white man, especially one wearing her Majesty's uniform, should have descended to so horrible a crime.

From the Persian Gulf we have but scanty news here in Bombay. The Arabs at Bagdad have been vigorously repressed, and at last accounts were surrounded in a morass. The supposition that they had cut the cable was correct. The line, however, has again been repaired.

MILITARY NOTES.

It is very gratifying to know that the members of the Seventy-first regiment who have the welfare of the National Guard at heart—and they are the majority of the regiment—have determined to bring to punishment those members who, after the inspection on Thursday evening last, conducted themselves in such an outrageous manner in the public streets. Attention was on Saturday called to the conduct of the men alluded to in these columns, not because such things have not been done by members of other regiments, but simply because the Seventy-first is a regiment which has a reputation that should not be lost by the action of a few men. There are commands in the militia, sad to say, who do not care a pin's point whether they conduct themselves properly or not when in uniform on the street, and scores of the members of which are met with after drills or entertainments in uniform in places that disgrace the uniform and conducting themselves as gentlemen should not. Exposure to such regiments would be nothing. But, to a regiment like the Seventy-first, denunciation of their bad members serves but to rouse the good members to the work of getting rid of them. The adjutant of the command, it is pleasing to note, has already signified his intention of having the conduct of the men who acted so improperly sifted to the bottom. In this connection it might be suggested that if commandants of regiments should give their men to understand that for any one of them to be discovered in uniform in a liquor store, or in the street under the influence of liquor, dismissal would be the inevitable result, there would be less of the disgraceful scenes in the streets after drills or military balls, which have of late become altogether too frequent.

The First division will parade on the 25th inst., in celebration of the evacuation of the city by the British. The Eleventh brigade of the Second division will come over to New York to join in the line. The parade will be up town.

Colonel Dakin, of the Thirteenth Brooklyn regiment, has been elected Brigadier General of the Fifth brigade, Second division.

The State Examining Board will meet at the State Arsenal on the 29th inst. Several officers have already been ordered before it.

In a circular addressed to his regiment Colonel Wilcox says:—

The history of your regiment is gloriously interwoven with that of the First army corps, and the memory of comrades fallen in defence of their country will inspire you to perpetuate the noble record, the spotless and brilliant escutcheon of the Ninth. It was among the first to repair to the field at the call of our government; it was one of the last to return. Important as parades of ceremony are, this acquirement alone does not constitute the whole duty the Commander-in-Chief expects of the citizen soldier; no, he demands activity and attention to duty, hard and earnest labor in the drill room, that you may be prepared at all times to protect the citizens against violence and preserve domestic tranquillity. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder, officers, rank and file, pledging ourselves anew to perpetuate the honorable fame of the Ninth, and win for it new honors by devoted, conscientious performance of every military duty.

The following named persons have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the two weeks commencing October 25, 1869, and ending November 6, 1869:—

Eleventh Brigade.—Theodore Livingston, captain and aide-de-camp, with rank from October 25, vice F. M. Rhodes, resigned.

First Regiment Cavalry.—William E. Vries, second lieutenant, with rank from September 20, vice George Acry, promoted.

First Regiment Artillery.—Henry C. A. Kausschau, first lieutenant, with rank from September 30, vice John H. Bauer, resigned; Fabian July, second lieutenant, with rank from September 30, vice H. C. A. Kausschau, promoted.

Fifth Regiment Infantry.—Gustavus W. Rader, second lieutenant, with rank from September 24, vice Bernhard Hufnagel, promoted; F. W. Ludwig Geisler, captain, with rank from October 1, vice Henry Scharob, resigned; Henry Otto, first lieutenant, with rank from October 1, vice Anthony Fischer, resigned.

Eighth Regiment Infantry.—George D. Scott, colonel, with rank from October 18, vice William S. Carr, resigned.

Twenty-second Regiment Infantry.—Josiah Porter, colonel, with rank from October 11, vice W. W. Remmey, resigned; John T. Camp, lieutenant colonel, with rank from October 11, vice Josiah Porter, promoted; David S. Brown, major, with rank from October 11, vice John T. Camp, promoted.

Twenty-eighth Regiment Infantry.—Philip Brenner, captain, with rank from October 20, vice F. W. Obernier, promoted; John Schweizer, second lieutenant, with rank from October 20, vice Philip Brenner, promoted; Ferdinand Schnopp, second lieutenant, with rank from October 20, vice George Schilling, moved; Joseph H. Prendergast, first lieutenant, with rank from January 7, vice George A. Sakhell, moved; Charles S. H. Zillinsky, second lieutenant, with rank from January 7, vice Joseph H. Prendergast, promoted; Samuel Hawthorn, Jr., first lieutenant, with rank from February 15, vice Philip Brenner, promoted.

Fifty-fifth Regiment Infantry.—Edward B. Neumeister, first lieutenant, with rank from September 24, vice Jacob Muller, resigned; Jacob Hay, first lieutenant, with rank from October 1, vice Paul Walter, promoted.

Seventy-first Regiment Infantry.—William S. Stanly, Jr., first lieutenant, with rank from October 20, vice H. H. Parkin, resigned.

Ninety-sixth Regiment Infantry.—Andrew Stauf, lieutenant colonel, with rank from October 15, vice E. E. Eunkhart, resigned.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the same period:—

First Brigade Cavalry.—Quartermaster Henry T. Allen, November 5.

Third Brigade.—Commissary Abner Mellen, Jr., November 5; First Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp Samuel B. Hall, November 5.

First Regiment Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Balthasar Euler, November 6.

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry.—Second Lieutenant John H. Fisher, November 4; Captain William F. Turbelle, November 4; Captain Lewis Nichols, November 4.

Ninety-sixth Regiment Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Stauf, November 6; Adjutant Hermann Geritzen, November 6; Second Lieutenant Hermann Hausmann, November 6; Commissary John Koch, November 6; Captain Henry Knife, November 6.

CUBA.

The steamship City of Mexico arrived at this port yesterday from Havana. She brings the latest mail advices detailing the progress of the revolution.

Excitement Over the Political Situation in Spain—The Resignation of Serrano—Prim Dictator—Talk of Independence—The Expedition Against the Cienega de Zapata—Its Failure Predicted—Movements of the Captain General—The Insurrection—Municipal Elections—Rumored Action of the British Government Concerning Cuban Vessels.

HAVANA, Nov. 9, 1869.

There is much excitement here concerning the political situation in Spain. Though the usual care is taken to keep matters secret, it is understood that a telegram was received here on Sunday evening announcing that Serrano had left the regency and Prim been made dictator. Only the *Voz de Cuba* of the papers here makes any mention of the news. In its issue of the 8th it says:—"Among the rumors circulated since yesterday to which we cannot give credence is one that the Regent of the Kingdom has renounced his elevated charge. This adds to the general anxiety, and the attention of the public is for the moment distracted from the affairs of the island and fixed on the Peninsula." Following this, *La Voz* strongly deprecates the mystery thrown around the political situation, and insists that in times like these publicity is much less deleterious than silence. Following upon this are other rumors concerning the establishment of a republic in Spain, the antagonisms of the officials in the island here growing out of the convulsions at home, the probable attempts of the Spanish element here to get up an independent government, all tending to throw the public mind into a state of chaos and create the greatest anxiety and alarm. The telegram referred to purports to come from Señor Don Manuel Calvo, a long time resident of this island, where he acquired a large fortune. He has been for many months in Spain, and seems to have devoted most of his attention to affairs here. At a meeting of the Casino Español (Spanish Club) held last evening, the many services of this individual were under consideration and much praise and obligation were awarded him. He was spoken of as one who had made a large fortune in the island "by favor of Providence," which would seem to indicate that the Great Ruler looks favorably upon the slave trade, a thing not generally believed. By the way, it is more than intimated that the proceedings among the patriotic sons of Spain who comprise this club are not all of the rose-water order, that many of the members despair of seeing good emerge from the existing convulsions in Spain and are in favor of striking out for themselves, while others regard such sentiments as treasonable to the last degree, and in response cry out *Insurrectos!* which is not complimentary to a son of the Cid.

Touching the insurrection *La Prensa* is not sanguine of the success of the expedition against the Cienega de Zapata mentioned in my last. In its issue of the 6th, it says:—

Considering the month of the year in which we are and the character of the Cienega, we believe that the first exploration will demonstrate the necessity of confining operations to watching the roads out of it and the better policy of leaving to February or March and to chiefs and troops more fitted for it the entrance into this swamp. It adds, we consider it right to make these remarks, for in case of failure we know what interpretation the Laborantes will put upon it.

La Prensa is entirely sensible in these remarks, and they are significant moreover as among the first, if not the only attempt that has been made by the press here, to criticise military operations. Though the Cienega de Zapata proper is the low marshy section comprising the western end of the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos, yet this name is given to a large extent of country extending to the north and western coasts of the island. While for miles the only means of passage is by laying boards from bog to bog, taking them up and replacing them as the condition of the ground requires, there are within its boundaries lofty mountains in which are found extensive caves, having various outlets miles apart, extensive valleys and deep ravines within which are hidden recesses penetrable only to the natives. Here, too, may be found open spaces of large extent where the soil is most fertile, where vegetables are grown with little or no labor and the fruits of the tropics grow spontaneously and in never ceasing profusion. Small stock was formerly to be found in great quantities, but this has been considerably decreased by the insurgent bands during the past twelve months. Of cattle, however, there is the greatest plenty, too much, with the natural increase, ever to be exhausted. It will be seen, therefore, at a glance how hopeless is the task at any season of the year or with any class of troops to root out the insurgents from this locality. It may, perhaps, be safely stated that a band of 500 men could for years even defy all the power of Spain, though they might be rendered useless for good in securing the independence of the island.

Dates from Cienfuegos announce the arrival and enthusiastic reception of the Captain General, with his staff. He had visited Santa Clara and returned again. It is stated here that he has relieved several officers in the Cinco Villas for incompetency or want of energy.

The steamer Nuevo Almendares arrived yesterday morning from Sagua and Caibarien. General de Rodas was expected in the former place and great preparations were in progress for his reception. On the Friday previous a column, composed of volunteers and the Guardia Civil, went out in search of cattle for consumption. About a league from the city they encountered a large party of insurgents, headed by Miguel Ramon. A fight followed which resulted in the death of six volunteers. The insurgents suffered considerable loss and were compelled to abandon their encampment. In Trinidad have been broken up the four encampments known as Las Lomas de Sipiabo; 180 horses were captured and a large quantity of provisions, the insurgents and the number of families which had collected there being entirely dispersed.

There is a report in circulation that in the Cinco Villas a considerable number of Spanish troops have deserted to the insurgents, one statement placing it at 400 and another much higher.

The municipal elections took place here on Sunday. The following, constituting the ticket nominated by the City Governor, were elected, there being no opposition:—Excelencia Señor Conde de Cañongo, Señors Dons Mamerto Pulido, José Olano, Antonio Alvarez y Galan, Joaquin Demestre, Ignacio Maria Zangroniz, Nicolas Troncoso, Manuel Martinez Rico, José Maria Avendaño, Emilio Montells, Augustin Saavedra, Vincente Hernandez, Juan Conil, Juan A. Colomé, Ignacio Sandoval, Francisco F. Ibañez, Señor Conde de Lagunillas, Señors Dons Julian Alvarez, Pedro Montalvo, Nicolás Martinez Valdivieso, Francisco Calderon y Kessel, Segundo Rigal, José Sarrá, José Baro, Gabriel de Amenabar, Bonifacio B. Jiminez, Juan Francisco Taberuilla, Señor Marquéz de Almendares, Señors Dons Domingo Sañudo, Ramon Diaz, Joaquin Guayabens and Dionisio Ochoa.

These are elected by the 300 voters of Havana, and of the thirty-two the Captain General, under the law, selects any sixteen to comprise the Ayuntamiento for the ensuing year.

The following named prisoners were recently brought into Sagua:—Don Miguel Padron, Don Miguel Labrada, Don Pedro Ulet y Delgado, Don Andres Moreira, Don Estéban Moreira, Don Ponciano Moreira, Don Cornelio Ulet, Don Sebastian Diaz, Don Tomás Menendez and ten Asiatics.

It is said that official information has been received here that the British government has given directions that all vessels flying the Cuban flag shall be permitted to enter any ports of its colonies and remain twenty-four hours without being molested.

The mail steamer Puerto Rico arrived on Sunday evening the 7th, with Colonel D. Miguel Mora—commandante, twenty officers and 550 troops of the battalion of marine infantry. They disembarked on Monday morning and were received by the Seventh volunteers, with the usual honors.

LYNCH LAW IN KENTUCKY.

A Double Tragedy—The Bullet and the Halter.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Nov. 11.]

Our correspondent at Richmond, Ky., writes the particulars of the Searcy-Burgin tragedy, the closing scene in which was enacted by a party of Lynchers on Monday morning in the Court House yard.

On Monday, the 1st inst. (County Court day), about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, an altercation took place between Frank Searcy and Elias Burgin, both of whom were under the influence of ardent spirits, resulting in the death of the later. Searcy is about fifty years of age, is said to have been a desperate man, and had a very unenviable reputation. It is alleged that he has killed eight men, and in most of the cases the act was not justifiable, though the law in every instance cleared him. Most of the men whose lives he has taken were very drunk, and not in a condition to fight.

This was, according to the evidence adduced before the court, strictly true in the case of Burgin. It was shown that Searcy was the aggressor; that Burgin was very drunk, sitting on a chair in a barroom, and that Searcy entered the room, took a seat near Burgin and annoyed him in various ways; that Burgin several times requested Searcy to desist, and told Searcy that if the annoyance should not be stopped he would shoot. Searcy persisted in this ungentlemanly conduct, and Burgin finally arose, drew a small four-barrelled pistol, which went off accidentally in his hand, and Burgin being too drunk to know whether he had fired or whether some one had shot at him, became alarmed and hastily left the room. In a few seconds Searcy followed in hot pursuit, offering twenty dollars to any one who would show him Burgin.

Several gentlemen who knew young Burgin well told Searcy that Burgin was very drunk and harmless, and that no attention should be paid to him. Searcy then remarked that Burgin was a "sorry man and not worthy of a load out of my pistol." The two at length met, and Searcy addressed himself to Burgin saying, "Elias, you shot at me." Burgin replied, "No, Frank; no, I didn't," and at this juncture some gentlemen interposed and prevented bloodshed. Burgin then went his way, drunk and staggering, and wandered into a store. He asked for cartridges, but the merchant said there were none in the store that would fit his little pistol, and that he had better go home or go somewhere and go to sleep. Burgin then went out, seemingly unconscious of what he was doing, and some say his pistol was in his hand; others say his hands were in his pockets. In this condition he went reeling obliquely across the street. He was soon within fifteen or eighteen feet of Searcy, who, though standing in a crowd, saw him, drew a navy pistol, called out, "Clear the way!" and fired twice, the first ball taking effect in Burgin's left breast, the second missing him. Burgin ran in the direction whence he come, evidently intending to go into a store, but struck the door-facing and fell lifeless, the blood pouring from his nose and mouth.

Searcy gave himself up and was allowed to go home and stay there under guard. On Friday he was brought to town and assigned for trial. The case was tried before Police Judge William C. Miller. Major Turner appeared for the defence and C. H. Breck, Esq., the County Attorney, prosecuted the case. The court was of opinion that an offense against the law had been committed and held the prisoner in default of $500 bail.

On the night previous, a party of about fifty armed men had gone to the house of Frank Searcy and demanded him. He told them he would come out as soon as he could dress himself. The party, becoming impatient, broke the door down and rushed in; Searcy fired twice, rushed out, under a heavy fire, and made his escape. It is reported he killed one of the men and wounded one. Notwithstanding this difficulty he was brought to town on Friday, and stood an examining trial for the killing of Burgin.

About one o'clock on Monday morning a party of about fifty well dressed and apparently very orderly men entered the town and proceeded to the jail, took Frank Searcy out and hung him to a limb of a locust tree in the court house yard. When life was extinct the party fastened a note on Searcy's back, which reads:—"This man must not be taken down until seven o'clock on Monday evening." Two hours past noon on Monday the body of Searcy was still swinging from the locust limb.

Burgin is represented as having been a peaceable man. Searcy seems to have been a terror to his neighbors, and little or no regret was expressed at his terrible fate.

PANSLAVISM.

The Question of Race in Europe, Russian-Asia and Turkey—The Latins' and Slaves' Decline and Progress—The German Element—To the East.

PESTH, Oct. 28, 1869.

There is a term in the journalism of Europe which is becoming more and more frequently heard and which is destined to be the rallying cry of half of the Eastern world before the present generation has passed away. This term is Panslavism. The Slavonic race, which is by far the most numerous in Europe, occupies the greater part of European-Turkey, forms the majority of the population of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and all the population of the empire of Russia with the exception of some tribes of Central Asia, Caucasas and Siberia, all of which are becoming rapidly assimilated. There are at present in Europe nearly, if not quite, 100,000,000 of Slavonians. Of this immense number about three-fourths are in Russia. In considering the present condition and the future of Europe the Slavonians must be considered as one of the main factors.

The Latin race has become greatly demoralized on account of having been so long the victim of relentless despotisms, so that it is very doubtful whether the nations belonging to that race will succeed even in arranging their own internal affairs, not to speak of influencing the destinies of other peoples. Napoleon III. found to his grief what the results are of trying to set up a Latin barrier against the irresistible march of the Anglo-Saxon race in America. Taught by that lesson, he will not try to stand in the way of the legitimate aspirations of the Germans in Central Europe. If he should, the results may be still more disastrous for his dynasty, as well for the French people. The Latin race has no internal harmony, no great field for future action, and is in possession of no ideas which might give it a preponderance over the other races at the present time. The Latin race can point to the following as the main facts of its contemporary history:—In Spain the last hope for liberty seems to be extinguished, and the ill-fated nation is drifting on to a chaos even more confused than that which existed under the reign of Isabella of the "golden rose." In France the position is not such as to satisfy any patriotic Frenchman, for it gives little hope for even a beginning of real constitutional government. At Rome every nerve is strained to prevent the union of Italy and destroy the future of the nation. In Rome a council is about to be assembled which fills the mind of every serious and enlightened Catholic with dread and anxiety, for the majority of men believe that its decrees will place the Catholic world under the necessity of either blindly obeying or openly or openly revolting, thus placing itself in open hostility with everything which is dear to the civilization of modern times. On whatever side we examine the question we cannot avoid feeling that the Latin race has seen its best days and that it is not the race of the future.

Excluding the Latin race we have but two more great members of the human family who are now, and may hope to be in future, the representatives of development on the Eastern and Western continents. These two are the Germanic and the Slavonic races. Dividing the Germanic race into two parts—namely, the Anglo Saxon, which occupies England in Europe with her colonies in different parts of the world and, most important of all, the United States in America and the Germans proper in Central Europe—we find that it is only the Anglo Saxon branch which has room for great extension. It is the fate of England to be overshadowed in importance by the colonies she sent out, and, in proportion as the industry and commerce of the rest of the world becomes developed, to decrease in power and wealth, until at last she will have to be satisfied with the position which properly belongs to the islands of the kingdom at home. The United States, from its peculiarly favorable position between Europe and Asia and from the favorable climatic conditions of the country, is destined to be the first and principal nation among all who speak the English language, and by virtue of its liberal institutions to exercise a commanding moral influence on every nation of the earth. The Germans, hitherto divided into innumerable little States, might be said to form a race, but to have no nationality. The successful policy of Count Bismarck has united a great portion of Germany and has prepared the way for a political future which was not to be thought of under the rule of the numberless petty princes and the House of Hapsburg. The union of the German States will detach from the Hapsburg monarchy the German part of Austria, and that for the reason that the Germans in Austria are not numerous enough to make head against the opposition of the Slavonic element, which is greatly in the majority. Constitutionalism at the present time does not exist, and cannot exist in Austria, for the simple reason that it is inconsistent with German rule, and the Germans here will have no government that does not secure to them the preponderance. We see that the Latin race has no future field of action outside of the territory which it now occupies. Has the German any? The Germans propose to themselves the East as a future ground for extension. Their idea is formulated in the phrase "*Drang nach Osten*"—pressure to the East. The Germans have the upper Danube. They will endeavor in time to gain command of the entire extent of this noble river.

This striving toward the East will bring the Germans into direct conflict with the great Slavonic race. Antagonism between the Germans and Slavonians is not a new thing in Europe, but hitherto it has existed only between the Germans and portions of the Slavonic world. The position of Hungary is most dangerous in this unavoidable conflict—a small people—with Germany on one side and Russia on the other, a grain of wheat between the upper and the nether millstone. A united Germany in an onward movement to the East has, of course, many powerful elements of success. What is the position of Russia with regard to this movement? The Russian empire contains within its boundaries some of the finest lands in the world, and has a population remarkable for its homogeneity and number. With a territory extending from Finland to the Pacific Ocean, and from Archangel to Mount Ararat, it may be truly said that Russia needs no more land. The Caucasus gives her the command of both Asia Minor and Central Asia. Satisfied with this immense territory, the government of Russia has wisely abstained as much as possible from interfering in foreign politics for many years past and devoted all its energies to the internal development of the country. Russia's position, however, is a peculiar one. She is both a European and an Asiatic Power. Not by detached possessions, as England, but by a continuous and uninterrupted extent of territory in both continents.

Russia's position as a great Power in Asia depends upon her commanding position in Europe, and her position in Europe is strengthened by her power in Asia. It is evident, therefore, that she cannot look with indifference upon the struggles of men who are her kindred by blood and who are drawn towards her by the ties of a common religion. It is easily understood that Russia cannot look on the subjection and political degradation of 30,000,000 of men, who, though animated by the best intentions toward her, are, for the time being, subjected to hostile Powers. This is the reason why the Russian people sympathize with the Slavonians of Turkey and Austria, and this sympathy will draw Russia into the future struggles of the Western Slavonians as they try to gain that independence which is the inalienable right of every people. The so-called Eastern question is more properly a Slavonic question. Three-fourths of the inhabitants of European Turkey are Slavonians. A large majority of the inhabitants of both parts of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy are Slavonians. Among these people the political and literary agitation, though carried on under great difficulty, is increasing every day. And it cannot be that at length, in spite of the efforts of certain European Powers, they will not gain the ordinary rights of man, which are now denied them.

MEXICO.

The Labors of Congress—Bustamente and His Exertions—Seward's Arrival at Manzanillo—Reception—Public Tranquillity.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 11, 1869.

The new Congress is gradually accommodating itself to the labor before it, and gives promise of accomplishing more than its predecessor. Its committees on Industry have special responsibilities, and, thus far, seem disposed to meet them boldly. Various propositions tending to invite the introduction of foreign capital into this country, and to develop hidden resources and enrich the treasury are destined to be brought before those committees. The committees on War and Finance contain some of the first men of the country, and also have great responsibilities resting upon them. The revolution in the State of San Luis Potosi has not been suffocated up to the hour of writing. The Governor of the State has been clothed with extraordinary faculties by the Legislature, at least for the space of fifteen days, at the end of which period he is required to give an account of the use which he shall have made thereof. His faculties include, of course, the authority to levy money, raise troops and adopt all other measures necessary to put down this formidable revolution. It will be interesting to learn how active a part ex-Governor Bustamente is taking in this movement, and what will be the final course pursued by the Governors of Nueva Leon and Coahuila, who, according to the last news, still declined to permit the State troops of San Luis Potosi to cross over into their territory to capture Macias and his revolutionary forces.

The following telegrams have lately passed over the wires:—

MEXICO, Oct. 6, 1869.

To the Governor of the State of Colima, Manzanillo:—

I beg of you that on the arrival of the Hon. Mr. William H. Seward at Manzanillo you will be pleased to welcome him, in the name of the President, expressing his desire that he may be pleased in his visit to the republic.

SR. LERDO DE TEJADA.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 7, 1869.

To the Minister of Foreign Relations:—

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Hon. Mr. William H. Seward arrived to-day at three o'clock in the morning, and that I had the honor to welcome him in the name of the President, expressing his desire that the visit of Mr. Seward to the republic should be an agreeable one.

FRANCISCO JAVIER CUERVA.

Rooms have been set aside for Mr. Seward and his friends in the National Palace, which he will occupy during his stay in Mexico, if it suits his pleasure. Should it not, and should he prefer private quarters, he will be accommodated, as such suits have also been prepared, and await his choice. The President has sent a gentleman of position from this capital to meet him on the road and escort him here. Preparations are being made upon a grand scale for his most complete comfort and enjoyment. During the last three days the opposition has avoided publishing further uncomplimentary articles upon the subject of Mr. Seward's visit. They may, however, be only waiting for information and capital upon which to base more criticisms. This government has never before entertained any individual from abroad as its guest.

A paper has the following in its issue of yesterday, showing the difference of opinion as to the condition of the country between its editor and the author of the article of the *Diario Oficial*:—

"Received from Pachuca October 9, 1869, by telegraph.—Yesterday, at six o'clock in the afternoon, Joaquin Montaño, the kidnapper of Mr. Rivera, was shot in the cemetery of San Juan de Dios." "The kidnapper of San Luis, guarded by a force of cavalry, arrived at this city yesterday afternoon at two o'clock." "In Guadalajara a band of forty robbed the pawnbroker establishment situated in La Caya del Agua. The robbers killed a workman and wounded the proprietor." "Yesterday there arrived from Morelia a courier, by whom the Governor of the State sent information here of a pronunciamento in Zamora. It appears that Gen. Eugenio Renda and Col. Juan Cerwin de la Mora are at the head of the movement. It is not known what their plan is, whether a general one or affecting only the authorities of Michoacan. We observe, notwithstanding that in that State peace has been disturbed, we recommend the use of the greatest prudence in its establishment, for in every case the inhabitants are the ones who suffer most from the calamities of war." More pronunciamentos have been initiated; one in Ciudad Guerra, by the revolt of the troops called "Lubres de Mexico," and another in Guanajuato. With regard to the last the *Paz* of Guadalajara says:—"Rumors are current with regard to the discovery of revolutionary efforts in Guanajuato, and the particulars are terrifying, although as yet we do not concede to them entire credit, &c. The revolutionists, who, as we said in a late number, had fallen upon the haciendas of Ayones and San Andres, are now in Ocote, a place included in the canton over which Lozada rules," &c. Peace is consolidated—without doubt.

On the contrary, the *Diario Oficial* of the 8th, has the following editorial:—

THE UNCHANGEABLE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

All opinions and interests offer the homage of their vows to the preservation of order and public tranquillity as one of the innate necessities of our situation. This idea is daily growing stronger in the spirit and aspirations of the people, even making the latter a most fearful adversary of revolutions and insurrections. Observing with some impartiality this healthful transformation in our society, it is seen that we have left forever the fatal school of sedition and of force, and that we have taken the path of law and legal order. This is a progressive step which evidently announces the reorganization of the country and the consolidation of our institutions.

Since the installation of the constitutional government revolutionary tempests have threatened to disturb public repose and the constitutional order of things. Such attempts have been destroyed by the good sense of the people and the unchangeable determination of the government with those rebelling, and to be present whenever force is required to establish the right. There has been actually agitated in the State of San Luis a question which has reached a perilous extreme. This has affected order in that part of the republic. While it did not go beyond legal limits, the government, following the line of conduct which it has proposed as its policy, abstained from taking any part; but from the moment that social interests appeared to be affected it hastened to sustain the legitimate authorities, because public order and public peace could not be considered as questions of purely local interest. We understand that the disturbances in San Luis will soon be terminated and that they do not present a character alarming to the pacification of the republic.

To the insurrection which took place in Tlacotalpam it has been attempted to give proportions of some importance, and yet it was suffocated at its birth, destroying instantaneously the hopes which may have been conceived.

The situation of Tepic is a question which legally belongs to Congress. The hostile elements which have been indicated do not exist in that district and the government is convinced that there will be found no echo to the revolutionary cry indulged in by the enemies of public repose.

The versions are frequent and varied with regard to the situation in Tepic, all tending to forewarn the country that the revolutionary current was there about to inundate everything, because the government had permitted or tolerated the condensation of elements prepared there. In treating of a matter so interesting as that of the preservation of order, the government, firm in its unchangeable purpose, does not lose sight of how much that good intention might compromise.

Under this aspect we are able to tranquilize the republic, assuring it that all the versions in regard to revolutionary movements in Tepic are without foundation. The policy of the government relative to the preservation of public order is known and unchangeable. It is possible that disturbances may occur, as just now in San Luis, but undoubtedly peace will be soon re-established, for the people are opposed to revolutions, and the Cabinet records this sentiment, sustained everywhere by the representatives of the law and of right. This programme, which will be a savior for the future, will bring us the repose longed for and the prestige and respectability of the institutions of the country.

Three nights since 100 armed men attempted to take possession of Chalco, but they were driven off by the police and the rural guard. Chalco is in plain sight from this city and across the lake of the same name.

From a telegram received yesterday from Guadalajara we learn that Pantaleon Morett, with over a hundred men, attacked Mascota, but was driven off by the citizens, who armed themselves and united with the police.

TRIAL OF INDIANS FOR MURDER.

A Singular Case—Difficulties in Obtaining a Jury.

In Nebraska, on the 8th of May last, Edward McMurty was murdered by a person or persons unknown, on an island in the Platte river, about thirty miles from the Pawnee reservation of Indians. Suspicion fell upon members of the tribe, and efforts of the United States authorities have been directed to ferreting out the perpetrators, in which the chiefs of the Pawnees and Superintendent Janney afforded every facility in their power, having no wish to screen the authors of the crime. It is but justice to say that a close and thorough preliminary examination did not produce a great deal that was satisfactory—certainly nothing conclusive—but enough to cause the retention of four of the Indians. The trial (which is said to be the first of the kind in the United States) is now going on in the United States District Court at Omaha.

The names of the Indians who are charged with the murder are Sa-cov-cot, alias Yellow Sun; Ta-kah-dix-to-pah-rah, alias Horse Driver; Koot-tah-we-coots-ov-ted e-vosr, alias Blue Hawk, and Skee-did-ketty-buts. The prosecution is conducted by S. A. Strickland, United States Attorney, assisted by C. A. Baldwin. Colonel C. S. Chase for the defence. The prejudice of some of those examined for jurors is evidently very strong against the red men, and many little incidents occurred during the examination, which plainly shows that anything but a friendly feeling is entertained towards them. An alderman, on being asked by Colonel Chase if he had any prejudice for or against the prisoners at the bar, as Indians or otherwise, that would prevent his giving an impartial verdict in the case according to the law and evidence, replied, "No, only that he had been chased by them, and had been in several battles with them, and that he would hang every devil of them at sight." The Court excused him. Another juryman being asked the same question, said that he had prejudices against the prisoners, and the entire Indian nation. The Court asked, if he was sworn in that case, to sit as a juror, a true verdict to give, according to law and evidence, whether, as he expected to appear before his Maker, he would not consider himself responsible to obey that oath? He replied that he did not consider himself responsible for anything he could do to an Indian. The Court excused him also. Many other replies were given by jurors that left no doubt in the minds of those present that they were, to say the least, disqualified. Out of the thirty jurors called fifteen were excused for cause. The defence has exercised as yet only two peremptory challenges of the twenty to which he has the right. We learn that this is the first trial of the kind that has ever occurred in the United States, and excites great interest in the people of Nebraska and the Indian Department at Washington.

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which surround the government in the German part of Austria. They are, in fact, increasing every day.

The majority of the people of Bohemia are as one man against the present government. In Galicia the election of a few supplementary members of the Diet has also been on the side of the opposition. Dalmatia is up in arms. The Diet of Carinthia has been closed on account of its opposition. The last people in the world to criticise Pesth should be the Viennese. So general is the feeling of trouble that adjournment of the Emperor's journey for a few hours was supposed to be caused by the present uncertain state of affairs.

There has been no time for the last three years in which uncertainty and anxiety is greater than at present—that is, if one is to judge by the newspapers and by the expressed opinions of men who are in a position to know the true state of affairs. The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* states that a mortal struggle is going on between France and England in the question of Egypt and Turkey. That had it not been for England the Sultan would never have dared to take his present position, and that Napoleon's illness has been the cause of the Viceroy's weakness in the negotiations, and seems to consider the Empress Eugénie's journey as undertaken to counteract British influence in Egypt. However one may look at political questions it may be truly said that Eastern Europe is in a very troubled state. Repression on one side and resistance either open, or sullen and passive, on the other is the order of the day in all this part of the world. One of the most unpleasant, and in its real nature one of the most dangerous revolts is that of Dalmatia. The apparent reason, or at least that which is given to the world, is resistance to recruiting, but there is a more serious cause; it is a Slavonic movement and connected with Montenegro. Of this in my next.

AUSTRIA.

The Catholic Church Episcopate and the Roman Council—Politics, Theology and Science.

By mail we have the following remarks of the Vienna *Presse* on the present condition of the Austrian episcopate:—

First we heard the action of our bishops with respect to the Council would be determined by a conference, and we long vainly expected it to be summoned. Then it was said the Archbishop of Salzburg would attend the assembly at Fulda, by virtue of his office as Primate of Germany, and there announce the adhesion of the Austrian clergy to its resolutions, as his predecessor Prince Schwarzenberg did in 1848. This report proved equally unfounded. Both plans were mooted and discussed, and both were alike abandoned on account of political and theological differences among the Austrian clergy. Cardinal Rauscher, the Archbishop of Vienna, is in favor of centralization, and since dualism has been established in the empire he has no political programme. He drifts from party to party, without being able to find a sphere of action suited to his opinions and powers. The Bishops of Brixen, Trent, Salzburg, Linz, St. Polten, Gratz, Lavant, Laibach and Gurk follow him in his uncertain course. Though it may be difficult to say who are their friends, their enemies are obvious enough, as they are still considered the opponents of the liberal party, at whose head stands Cardinal Schwarzenberg, supported by the clergy of Bohemia, Moravia and Poland, and the Bishops of Gorz and Parenzo. The disputes of the *Vaterland* and *Volksfreund* furnish an amusing illustration of the friendship of the two Cardinals. The whole theological world is likewise divided by the line that separates German from Latin theology. The German theologians wish to found their science on strict research and independent investigation. The philosophic followers of Gunther belong to this party, as they are desirous of applying the principles of the Church to the lives of nations and individuals. Cardinal Schwarzenberg, the Archbishop of Salzburg, and the Bishops Lavant and Gurk are the most distinguished patrons of this system. The Latin theologians are utterly opposed to them. They desire merely to state as simply as possible the dogmas of the Church, after the manner of the mediaeval schools of divinity and to exclude all independent investigation. This new scholastic method, which is patronized by the Jesuits, has caused the existing decay of scientific theology. The Polish bishops and those of St. Polten, Trient, Brixen, Seckau, Brunn, Olmutz, Leitmeritz, Laibach and Gorz are its supporters. These two parties are engaged in a continual strife, but there are some clergymen who, as they belong to neither, make war on both. Thus Bishop Rudiger, of Linz, is a foe to all the learning of the schools. He takes opinion for knowledge, and turns with a holy horror from every theological conviction. The breviary and only the breviary is the sum of his divinity. The Bishop of Budweis holds peculiar views, his system—if system it can be called—being formed of heterogeneous elements, gathered in almost equal measure from the scholastics and the Hussites, and strongly flavored with the religious sentimentalism of Bolzanosche. Cardinal Rauscher is well versed in the theology both of the German and the Latin schools; but his dislike of Gunther divides him from the one, and his opposition to the Jesuits separates him from the other. In fact, he disapproves of all scientific theology, and only tolerates it as a part of the education of the clergy, which, though necessary, is still an evil. He is a man of high general culture, a perfect master of the German language and deeply read in history, statistics and politics; indeed, he is ignorant of no branch of science, and cherishes an aversion to divinity alone.

SCOTLAND.

Royal Compliment From the King of Prussia—Marshal Keith's Memorial Statue.

His Majesty the King of Prussia lately presented a statue of Field Marshal Keith to the town of Peterhead, England, and the English press has given an account of the ceremony of inauguration. We are now in a position to lay before our reader the address of the Town Council to his Majesty.

TO HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA, THE MEMORIAL OF THE PROVOST, MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF THE BURGH OF PETERHEAD, IN THE COUNTY OF ABERDEEN, NORTH BRITAIN:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, your memorialists have delayed approaching your Majesty with an expression of their gratitude for having so very graciously complied with their request to present to the town of Peterhead a statue of Field Marshal Keith until they should be enabled to inform your Majesty of its erection and unveiling.

In pursuance of your Majesty's order, the statue arrived at Peterhead on October 6, 1868, and, on August 16, 1869, was formally inaugurated by the Right Honorable the Earl of Kintore, her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant of this county, and a descendant of the ancient and noble family of Keith. It may please your Majesty to know that the ceremony was performed in presence of the largest concourse of people ever assembled in the town of Peterhead, and that the warmest thanks of the community were enthusiastically accorded to your Majesty, accompanied by a request that the magistrates and Town Council would notice the fact in their memorial acknowledging the gift. Your memorialists now beg most sincerely, and with becoming respect, to thank your Majesty for the more than gracious manner in which your Majesty was pleased to accede to their wishes, thus endearing your Majesty, not only to the inhabitants of this district, but also to all her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

That your Majesty may be long spared to reign over an enlightened and united people, and that you Majesty's gift may tend to incite to increased sympathies two nations already so closely allied, is the earnest hope of your memorialists.

Signed in the name and by appointment of the magistrates and Council of the burgh of Peterhead, in Council assembled, and the common seal of the burgh affixed hereunto, this twenty-third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
Provost and Chief Magistrate of Peterhead.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The old citadel of Antwerp has been sold to a Prusso-Belgian company for the sum of $3,000,000.

The chemist and druggists' assistants in Paris are about to strike. A committee has submitted an offer to the employers.

The *Imparcial* of Madrid, of October 30, strongly advocates the election of the young Duke of Genoa to the throne of Spain.

Two new journals have started as advocates of the cause of Cuba—*La Patria*, of Madrid, and *La Convention Americaine*, of Geneva.

A sad accident occurred recently in the mine Jesus Maria, situated in the district of Guanajuato, Mexico, by the falling of a rock weighing some fifty tons. Seven miners were instantly killed and seven severely injured.

Official returns published in Berlin show that the German universities number 550 American students, besides upwards of 1,000 American boys and girls who attend schools and educational institutions in various parts of Germany.

The Diet of Lower Austria has decided that in the public schools only two hours per week shall be devoted, in the lower classes, to religious instruction. In the upper classes natural science will take the place of religion.

In expectation of the announced visit of the King and Queen of Belgium to London, a committee of gentlemen has been formed, with the Lord Mayor at the head, for the purpose of tendering them the hospitality of the city.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE MOON.

During the late meeting of astronomers in Vienna eight leaves of J. F. Schmidt's new atlas of the moon were submitted to their inspection and highly approved of. They are the result of nearly thirty years' study, commenced at Hamburg, Bonn and Olmutz, and completed at Athens, after the astronomer, whose work they are, had accepted the position of director of the Observatory at that city. The atlas is to consist of twenty-five plates, which are six Paris feet in diameter, twice the size of Lohrmann's and Madler's lunar maps. Nor is their size the only point in which they excel the earlier work. While only 5,000 craters are marked on the latter, from 20,000 to 30,000 are to be found on the Athenian map, and a proportionate number of mountains, hills, &c., have been exactly determined. Since the disappearance of the crater, Linnaeus, which was confirmed in 1866, has proved that changes take place on the moon's surface of dimensions great enough to be observed on our earth, the want of a large and exact lunar map has been keenly felt, and this want M. Schmidt has now supplied.

ASIA.

Livingstone's Safety and Discoveries Reported in India.

Finance, Famine, Insect Visitations and Crime in the Anglo-Indian Empire.

By way of Europe we have the following highly interesting and valuable special correspondence from India, embracing the latest complete written reports from the great empire and Persia.

Large Deficits in the Indian Revenue—Progress of the Famine in Ajmeer—Northern Gujerat Desolated by Locusts—Among the Hindoos—The Widow Remarriage Reform—Horrible Crime by a British Officer.

BOMBAY, Oct. 9, 1869.

The news to the effect that Dr. Livingstone had arrived at Ujiji, a town in the Unyamwezi's territories, only some 300 miles from the Zanzibar coast, has been followed by a further letter from Dr. Kirk, the British political agent at Zanzibar, containing additional and yet more interesting items. Since the despatch of Dr. Kirk's hurried letter of the 30th August he has conversed at length with the Arab traders, who brought the verbal request for some brandy to be forwarded to Ujiji, and has also received a short letter from the intrepid explorer himself. This letter is dated 8th July, 1868, from near Lake Bangweloo, but only reached Zanzibar the 7th September last. Dr. Kirk states that it is very brief and he has only transmitted an extract of a few lines from it. But this extract, as will be seen, contains the most important information. It reads as follows:—

I may say that I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile, between ten and twelve degrees south, or nearly the position assigned to them by Ptolemy.

Dr. Kirk further writes that "Dr. Livingstone appears to have discovered a number of lakes of considerable size." They are about ten days' march in length and like the Nyassa, Tanganyika and the Albert Nyanza, are overhung by high mountain slopes, which open out into bays and valleys and gullies. Dr. Livingstone, however, has not sent on any details of these discoveries, and the latter facts have been gathered by interrogating the Arab traders.

All the savans of Bombay have naturally been employed, since the receipt of the first letter, in eager speculation as to the probable course which has been traversed by the great traveller. All the conjectures hitherto made by Sir R. Murchison and the geographical societies are now known to be wrong, and as there is no accurate map in existence, even of the country near the Zanzibar coast which has been already travelled over by white men, the basis upon which the latest theories of "the route," &c., are formed, is extremely narrow. In fact, not one has yet been brought forward which adjusts itself easily to the few facts of Dr. Livingstone's last and greatest journey, which are already in our possession. We must patiently wait a little longer, until the arrival of the Doctor himself shall clear up all our doubts.

It is certain, however, that this last "journey of exploration" will be richer in the "fruits of discovery" than either of the other expeditions. Dr. Livingstone has not probably heard of Speke and Grant's so-called discovery of the sources of the Nile, and it will be noticed that the lakes, which he himself supposes to be the true sources, are some three or four hundred miles further south than the Albert and Victoria Nyanza lakes. It will probably be now shown that all these vast interior lakes, like the great northern lakes of the United States, communicate with each other and form a connected chain. It is only natural also to suppose that the country in the vicinity of these new lakes discovered by Dr. Livingstone will be found to be as fertile and as well adapted for European colonization as that round the lakes of Speke and Grant. A flood of light will soon be shed upon the "possibilities" of this wonderful land, which not very many years ago was generally believed to be a barren desert. Who can say that even the present generation will not see it develop into a civilized Anglo-Saxon community, with a grand future of unlimited freedom and abundant material prosperity?

The dangers of the Doctor's journey are now comparatively over. Ujiji is only some 300 miles from the coast, and a road, frequented by regular caravans and at present, luckily, also quite safe, exists between it and the sea. The territories through which the Doctor has now to pass are under the rule of a friendly Power, and it is not improbable that he will accompany the caravan which was to set out a month after the departure of the last. Communication between Europe and Zanzibar is somewhat irregular, and it is uncertain whether the Doctor will have to come to Bombay or whether he will have an opportunity of proceeding direct to Aden. But this is simply a matter of a few weeks; in a couple of months at the furthest the great traveller will be again among his own people, and on some beaten track of communication with the civilized world.

Local Indian affairs are pretty quiet. The annual telegram has just arrived from the Governor General's retreat at Simla announcing that there will be a deficit for the year 1868-9 of £2,500,000; and, what is even worse, the estimates for the year 1869-70 contemplate also a deficit of nearly £2,000,000. This latter deficit will probably prove to be actually much higher, although the customary promise is made of rigorous retrenchment in every branch of expenditure. A deficit is now a regular thing and excites but little surprise. Heavily taxed as the country is the government is carried on with such a reckless disregard of economy that nothing better can be anticipated. It is true that large public works, some of which will perhaps ultimately be indirectly productive are being constructed, but the disbursements on this head ought easily to be borne by so rich a country as India without running heavily into debt. The real truth of the case is that the land is eaten up by officials. Everybody knows that India is used by Great Britain as a sort of asylum for the younger branches of great families, who are too stupid to make any money in England. The salaries paid to these office-holders are ridiculously large—so large, indeed, that in many districts the magistrates and collectors, drawing salaries of from two to three thousand rupees ($1,000 to $1,500) a month, not only absorb all the money that can be squeezed from the people whom they locally govern, but are an actual charge upon the general revenue. The heavy taxes necessitated by this system of things of course come chiefly out of the pockets of the natives, who till the soil, but the mercantile European population of all the commercial cities also suffers severely.

There has been rain in Rajpootana, but the harvest will be utterly unequal to the requirements of the inhabitants, and even the crop that will be sown in another month's time will not be nearly large enough to supply food for the ensuing season. All the cattle in the country have been carried off by murrain and the ploughs have to be drawn by coolies. In Ajmeer we are almost daily receiving the same dreadful stories of deaths from starvation. At last the central government has determined to send 5,000 maunds (a maund is eighty-four pounds) for distribution among the abjectly poor, but this will be but a drop in the bucket. Bombay has subscribed and transmitted 28,000 rupees and several other places are following her example. But this is also a mere bagatelle and nothing can remove the scandal to the government of the thousands of deaths during the past three months from famine. Year after year the same hideous programme in one or other of the Indian provinces is repeated. Famine is one of the regular annual elements of the bills of mortality. And it is surely but a poor excuse to be urged by a Christian government that worse famines took place under native rulers.

Nearly all the northern portion of Gujerat, the richest province in India, has been devastated by locusts. Although one of the most frequent sources of famine in India and the East generally, it is only recently that their habits, &c., have been carefully observed. The natives have long believed that they come at intervals of twelve years, and appear for three successive seasons. Where they come from the first year it is hard to determine, but after that we now know their history pretty thoroughly. The female deposits her eggs in sandy, moist soil, pushing her abdomen about one inch and a half in the sand, and leaving behind a sheath containing the spawn, which looks like spittle, and invariably consists of 108 eggs. These eggs are hatched in about two weeks, and where the soil is favorable (that is, loose and moist) neither rain nor ploughing destroys their vitality. As the locusts are in dense masses when they lay their eggs, the young issue from the soil in yet denser numbers, frequently covering the ground for a depth of three or four inches, with regular phalanxes, twenty miles long and four or five miles broad. At first they have no wings, and crawl along the ground. A range of hills will turn their course, and so will a crowd of villagers beating tom-toms, but nothing will prevent their advancing in some direction or another. If they come to a pond of water, or a river, they swim over it; if a wall lies in their path, they climb over it; if they are met by a well, they fall into it until it is choked up. Myriads perish by falling into wells and ditches and from heavy rains, but these agencies produce no sensible effect upon the grand total. They change their skins seven times, being first black, then brown, then brown with green, then green, then green with red and then green with yellow. They get their wings after all these changes, an interval of seven days interposing between each change. When they get their wings they are blown about by the wind during the day and rest during the night. They travel in this way about twenty miles a day, in appearance like a dense thunder cloud, and completely stripping the country of every green thing. At last, of course, they reach the sea, and as soon as they taste the salt they die. The people on the coast then collect their bodies, pound them into a sort of flour and eat them. Such is the locust of India.

Progress and civilization appear at length to be making some inroad upon the prejudices and customs of the natives. The Hindoo religion is by no means the hideous faith that missionaries represent it, but it must be confessed that some of its rites and inculcated customs are cruel and barbarous. Among these, undoubtedly the worst, is the treatment of widows. Until the government stopped it all widows were required to "perform suttee," or voluntarily allow themselves to be burnt on the same funeral pile with the body of their deceased husband. The reason of this custom is generally believed to have been the prevention of the poisoning of husbands by wives, a crime which Hindoo traditions state to have been very common prior to its institution. Of late years, since the abolition of suttee, the rule has been simply to deny to a widow the privilege of remarriage. All men were warned that they would lose their caste if they married a widow, and the latter have been consequently almost compelled to resort to prostitution for their sustenance. Several wealthy, high caste people, however, have lately risked excommunication, and have openly married relicts of members of their own caste. These gentlemen have been duly "outcasted," but have succeeded by persistent agitation in opening the eyes of their countrymen to the cruelty and absurdity of the old custom. At last the matter has reached the point of a struggle between the old orthodox party, headed by a man named Ganeen Bapuji, and the men who have yielded to the arguments of the reformers, even though they may not themselves need or wish to avail themselves of the liberty proposed to be granted. Eleven persons who took part in a recent stormy meeting upon this question were declared in a circular put forth by the orthodox party to be excommunicated and to be no longer members of the caste. In reply to this a counter circular was published by four gentlemen, who, though not outcasted by the circular, disapproved of it. These four were also excommunicated, whereupon eighty-three members of the caste protested against the whole proceedings. These have also been outcasted by the orthodox party, but the excommunicated are now in a majority, and there can be no doubt that this particular high caste will either be altogether broken up or else will yield its assent to the legality of the remarriage of widows. A very wealthy and influential caste (the daivadnya, or goldsmiths) have as a body given in their adhesion to the reform movement, so far as this question is involved.

Major Glasse, the British officer who has been charged with causing the death of a little native girl by a criminal outrage, is to be tried on the 13th instant at the chief criminal court of the Punjab. The general impression is that he purchased the girl for immoral purposes from her parents, and that but for her death nothing would have been heard of the affair. Such bargains are not uncommon between rich and poor natives; but it is felt to be a great scandal that a white man, especially one wearing her Majesty's uniform, should have descended to so horrible a crime.

From the Persian Gulf we have but scanty news here in Bombay. The Arabs at Bagdad have been vigorously repressed, and at last accounts were surrounded in a morass. The supposition that they had cut the cable was correct. The line, however, has again been repaired.

MILITARY NOTES.

It is very gratifying to know that the members of the Seventy-first regiment who have the welfare of the National Guard at heart—and they are the majority of the regiment—have determined to bring to punishment those members who, after the inspection on Thursday evening last, conducted themselves in such an outrageous manner in the public streets. Attention was on Saturday called to the conduct of the men alluded to in these columns, not because such things have not been done by members of other regiments, but simply because the Seventy-first is a regiment which has a reputation that should not be lost by the action of a few men. There are commands in the militia, sad to say, who do not care a pin's point whether they conduct themselves properly or not when in uniform on the street, and scores of the members of which are met with after drills or entertainments in uniform in places that disgrace the uniform and conducting themselves as gentlemen should not. Exposure to such regiments would be nothing. But, to a regiment like the Seventy-first, denunciation of their bad members serves but to rouse the good members to the work of getting rid of them. The adjutant of the command, it is pleasing to note, has already signified his intention of having the conduct of the men who acted so improperly sifted to the bottom. In this connection it might be suggested that if commandants of regiments should give their men to understand that for any one of them to be discovered in uniform in a liquor store, or in the street under the influence of liquor, dismissal would be the inevitable result, there would be less of the disgraceful scenes in the streets after drills or military balls, which have of late become altogether too frequent.

The First division will parade on the 25th inst., in celebration of the evacuation of the city by the British. The Eleventh brigade of the Second division will come over to New York to join in the line. The parade will be up town.

Colonel Dakin, of the Thirteenth Brooklyn regiment, has been elected Brigadier General of the Fifth brigade, Second division.

The State Examining Board will meet at the State Arsenal on the 29th inst. Several officers have already been ordered before it.

In a circular addressed to his regiment Colonel Wilcox says:—

The history of your regiment is gloriously interwoven with that of the First army corps, and the memory of comrades fallen in defence of their country will inspire you to perpetuate the noble record, the spotless and brilliant escutcheon of the Ninth. It was among the first to repair to the field at the call of our government; it was one of the last to return. Important as parades of ceremony are, this acquirement alone does not constitute the whole duty the Commander-in-Chief expects of the citizen soldier; no. he demands activity and attention to duty, hard and earnest labor in the drill room, that you may be prepared at all times to protect the citizens against violence and preserve domestic tranquillity. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder, officers, rank and file, pledging ourselves anew to perpetuate the honorable fame of the Ninth, and win for it new honors by devoted, conscientious performance of every military duty.

The following named persons have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the two weeks commencing October 25, 1869, and ending November 6, 1869:—

Eleventh Brigade.—Theodore Livingston, captain and aide-de-camp, with rank from October 25, vice F. M. Rhodes, resigned.

First Regiment Cavalry.—William E. Vries, second lieutenant, with rank from September 20, vice George Acry, promoted.

First Regiment Artillery.—Henry C. A. Kausschau, first lieutenant, with rank from September 30, vice John H. Bauer, resigned; Fabian July, second lieutenant, with rank from September 30, vice H. C. A. Kausschau, promoted.

Fifth Regiment Infantry.—Gustavus W. Rader, second lieutenant, with rank from September 24, vice Bernhard Hufnagel, promoted; F. W. Ludwig Geisler, captain, with rank from October 1, vice Henry Scharch, resigned; Henry Otto, first lieutenant, with rank from October 1, vice Anthony Fischer, resigned.

Eighth Regiment Infantry.—George D. Scott, colonel, with rank from October 18, vice William S. Carr, resigned.

Twenty-second Regiment Infantry.—Josiah Porter, colonel, with rank from October 11, vice W. W. Remmey, resigned; John T. Camp, lieutenant colonel, with rank from October 11, vice Josiah Porter, promoted; David S. Brown, major, with rank from October 11, vice John T. Camp, promoted.

Twenty-eighth Regiment Infantry.—Philip Brenner, captain, with rank from October 20, vice F. W. Obernier, promoted; John Schweizer, second lieutenant, with rank from October 20, vice Philip Brenner, promoted; Ferdinand Schnopp, second lieutenant, with rank from October 20, vice George Schilling, moved; Joseph H. Prendergast, first lieutenant, with rank from January 7, vice George A. Sakhell, moved; Charles S. H. Zillinsky, second lieutenant, with rank from January 7, vice Joseph H. Prendergast, promoted; Samuel Hawthorn, Jr., first lieutenant, with rank from February 15, vice Philip Brenner, promoted.

Fifty-fifth Regiment Infantry.—Edward B. Neumeister, first lieutenant, with rank from September 24, vice Jacob Muller, resigned; Jacob Hay, first lieutenant, with rank from October 1, vice Paul Walter, promoted.

Seventy-first Regiment Infantry.—William S. Stanly, Jr., first lieutenant, with rank from October 20, vice H. H. Parkin, resigned.

Ninety-sixth Regiment Infantry.—Andrew Stauf, lieutenant colonel, with rank from October 15, vice E. E. Eunkhart, resigned.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the same period:—

First Brigade Cavalry.—Quartermaster Henry T. Allen, November 5.

Third Brigade.—Commissary Abner Mellen, Jr., November 5; First Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp Samuel B. Hall, November 5.

First Regiment Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Balthasar Euler, November 6.

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry.—Second Lieutenant John H. Fisher, November 4; Captain William F. Turbelle, November 4; Captain Lewis Nichols, November 4.

Ninety-sixth Regiment Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Stauf, November 6; Adjutant Hermann Geritzen, November 6; Second Lieutenant Hermann Hausmann, November 6; Commissary John Koch, November 6; Captain Henry Knife, November 6.

CUBA.

The steamship City of Mexico arrived at this port yesterday from Havana. She brings the latest mail advices detailing the progress of the revolution.

Excitement Over the Political Situation in Spain—The Resignation of Serrano—Prim Dictator—Talk of Independence—The Expedition Against the Cienega de Zapata—Its Failure Predicted—Movements of the Captain General—The Insurrection—Municipal Elections—Rumored Action of the British Government Concerning Cuban Vessels.

HAVANA, Nov. 9, 1869.

There is much excitement here concerning the political situation in Spain. Though the usual care is taken to keep matters secret, it is understood that a telegram was received here on Sunday evening announcing that Serrano had left the regency and Prim been made dictator. Only the *Voz de Cuba* of the papers here makes any mention of the news. In its issue of the 8th it says:—"Among the rumors circulated since yesterday to which we cannot give credence is one that the Regent of the Kingdom has renounced his elevated charge. This adds to the general anxiety, and the attention of the public is for the moment distracted from the affairs of the island and fixed on the Peninsula." Following this, *La Voz* strongly deprecates the mystery thrown around the political situation, and insists that in times like these publicity is much less deleterious than silence. Following upon this are other rumors concerning the establishment of a republic in Spain, the antagonisms of the officials in the island here growing out of the convulsions at home, the probable attempts of the Spanish element here to get up an independent government, all tending to throw the public mind into a state of chaos and create the greatest anxiety and alarm. The telegram referred to purports to come from Señor Don Manuel Calvo, a long time resident of this island, where he acquired a large fortune. He has been for many months in Spain, and seems to have devoted most of his attention to affairs here. At a meeting of the Casino Español (Spanish Club) held last evening, the many services of this individual were under consideration and much praise and obligation were awarded him. He was spoken of as one who had made a large fortune in the island "by favor of Providence," which would seem to indicate that the Great Ruler looks favorably upon the slave trade, a thing not generally believed. By the way, it is more than intimated that the proceedings among the patriotic sons of Spain who comprise this club are not all of the rose-water order, that many of the members despair of seeing good emerge from the existing convulsions in Spain and are in favor of striking out for themselves, while others regard such sentiments as treasonable to the last degree, and in response cry out *Insurrectos!* which is not complimentary to a son of the Cid.

Touching the insurrection *La Prensa* is not sanguine of the success of the expedition against the Cienega de Zapata mentioned in my last. In its issue of the 6th, it says:—

Considering the month of the year in which we are and the character of the Cienega, we believe that the first exploration will demonstrate the necessity of confining operations to watching the roads out of it and the better policy of leaving to February or March and to chiefs and troops more fitted for it the entrance into this swamp. It adds, we consider it right to make these remarks, for in case of failure we know what interpretation the Laborantes will put upon it.

La Prensa is entirely sensible in these remarks, and they are significant moreover as among the first, if not the only attempt that has been made by the press here, to criticise military operations. Though the Cienega de Zapata proper is the low marshy section comprising the western end of the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos, yet this name is given to a large extent of country extending to the north and western coasts of the island. While for miles the only means of passage is by laying boards from bog to bog, taking them up and replacing them as the condition of the ground requires, there are within its boundaries lofty mountains in which are found extensive caves, having various outlets miles apart, extensive valleys and deep ravines within which are hidden recesses penetrable only to the natives. Here, too, may be found open spaces of large extent where the soil is most fertile, where vegetables are grown with little or no labor and the fruits of the tropics grow spontaneously and in never ceasing profusion. Small stock was formerly to be found in great quantities, but this has been considerably decreased by the insurgent bands during the past twelve months. Of cattle, however, there is the greatest plenty, too much, with the natural increase, ever to be exhausted. It will be seen, therefore, at a glance how hopeless is the task at any season of the year or with any class of troops to root out the insurgents from this locality. It may, perhaps, be safely stated that a band of 500 men could for years even defy all the power of Spain, though they might be rendered useless for good in securing the independence of the island.

Dates from Cienfuegos announce the arrival and enthusiastic reception of the Captain General, with his staff. He had visited Santa Clara and returned again. It is stated here that he has relieved several officers in the Cinco Villas for incompetency or want of energy.

The steamer Nuevo Almendares arrived yesterday morning from Sagua and Caibarien. General de Rodas was expected in the former place and great preparations were in progress for his reception. On the Friday previous a column, composed of volunteers and the Guardia Civil, went out in search of cattle for consumption. About a league from the city they encountered a large party of insurgents, headed by Miguel Ramon. A fight followed which resulted in the death of six volunteers. The insurgents suffered considerable loss and were compelled to abandon their encampment. In Trinidad have been broken up the four encampments known as Las Lomas de Sipiabo; 180 horses were captured and a large quantity of provisions, the insurgents and the number of families which had collected there being entirely dispersed.

There is a report in circulation that in the Cinco Villas a considerable number of Spanish troops have deserted to the insurgents, one statement placing it at 400 and another much higher.

The municipal elections took place here on Sunday. The following, constituting the ticket nominated by the City Governor, were elected, there being no opposition:—Excelencia Señor Conde de Cañongo, Señors Dons Mamerto Pulido, José Olano, Antonio Alvarez y Galan, Joaquin Demestre, Ignacio Maria Zangroniz, Nicolas Troncoso, Manuel Martinez Rico, José Maria Avendaño, Emilio Montells, Augustin Saavedra, Vincente Hernandez, Juan Conil, Juan A. Colomé, Ignacio Sandoval, Francisco F. Ibañez, Señor Conde de Lagunillas, Señors Dons Julian Alvarez, Pedro Montalvo, Nicolás Martinez Valdivieso, Francisco Calderon y Kessel, Segundo Rigal, José Sarrá, José Baro, Gabriel de Amenabar, Bonifacio B. Jiminez, Juan Francisco Taberuilla, Señor Marquéz de Almendares, Señors Dons Domingo Sañudo, Ramon Diaz, Joaquin Guayabens and Dionisio Ochoa.

These are elected by the 300 voters of Havana, and of the thirty-two the Captain General, under the law, selects any sixteen to comprise the Ayuntamiento for the ensuing year.

The following named prisoners were recently brought into Sagua:—Don Miguel Padron, Don Miguel Labrada, Don Pedro Ulet y Delgado, Don Andres Moreira, Don Estéban Moreira, Don Ponciano Moreira, Don Cornelio Ulet, Don Sebastian Diaz, Don Tomás Menendez and ten Asiatics.

It is said that official information has been received here that the British government has given directions that all vessels flying the Cuban flag shall be permitted to enter any ports of its colonies and remain twenty-four hours without being molested.

The mail steamer Puerto Rico arrived on Sunday evening the 7th, with Colonel D. Miguel Morales, commandante, twenty officers and 559 troops of the battalion of marine infantry. They disembarked on Monday morning and were received by the Seventh volunteers, with the usual honors.

LYNCH LAW IN KENTUCKY.

A Double Tragedy—The Bullet and the Halter.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Nov. 11.]

Our correspondent at Richmond, Ky., writes the particulars of the Searcy-Burgin tragedy, the closing scene in which was enacted by a party of Lynchers on Monday morning in the Court House yard.

On Monday, the 1st inst. (County Court day), about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, an altercation took place between Frank Searcy and Elias Burgin, both of whom were under the influence of ardent spirits, resulting in the death of the later. Searcy is about fifty years of age, is said to have been a desperate man, and had a very unenviable reputation. It is alleged that he has killed eight men, and in most of the cases the act was not justifiable, though the law in every instance cleared him. Most of the men whose lives he has taken were very drunk, and not in a condition to fight.

This was, according to the evidence adduced before the court, strictly true in the case of Burgin. It was shown that Searcy was the aggressor; that Burgin was very drunk, sitting on a chair in a barroom, and that Searcy entered the room, took a seat near Burgin and annoyed him in various ways; that Burgin several times requested Searcy to desist, and told Searcy that if the annoyance should not be stopped he would shoot. Searcy persisted in this ungentlemanly conduct, and Burgin finally arose, drew a small four-barrelled pistol, which went off accidentally in his hand, and Burgin being too drunk to know whether he had fired or whether some one had shot at him, became alarmed and hastily left the room. In a few seconds Searcy followed in hot pursuit, offering twenty dollars to any one who would show him Burgin.

Several gentlemen who knew young Burgin well told Searcy that Burgin was very drunk and harmless, and that no attention should be paid to him. Searcy then remarked that Burgin was a "sorry man and not worthy of a load out of my pistol." The two at length met, and Searcy addressed himself to Burgin saying, "Elias, you shot at me." Burgin replied, "No, Frank; no, I didn't," and at this juncture some gentlemen interposed and prevented bloodshed. Burgin then went his way, drunk and staggering, and wandered into a store. He asked for cartridges, but the merchant said there were none in the store that would fit his little pistol, and that he had better go home or go somewhere and go to sleep. Burgin then went out, seemingly unconscious of what he was doing, and some say his pistol was in his hand; others say his hands were in his pockets. In this condition he went reeling obliquely across the street. He was soon within fifteen or eighteen feet of Searcy, who, though standing in a crowd, saw him, drew a navy pistol, called out, "Clear the way!" and fired twice, the first ball taking effect in Burgin's left breast, the second missing him. Burgin ran in the direction whence he came, evidently intending to go into a store, but struck the door-facing and fell lifeless, the blood pouring from his nose and mouth.

Searcy gave himself up and was allowed to go home and stay there under guard. On Friday he was brought to town and assigned for trial. The case was tried before Police Judge William C. Miller. Major Turner appeared for the defence and C. H. Breck, Esq., the County Attorney, prosecuted the case. The court was of opinion that an offense against the law had been committed and held the prisoner in default of $500 bail.

On the night previous, a party of about fifty armed men had gone to the house of Frank Searcy and demanded him. He told them he would come out as soon as he could dress himself. The party, becoming impatient, broke the door down and rushed in; Searcy fired twice, rushed out, under a heavy fire, and made his escape. It is reported he killed one of the men and wounded one. Notwithstanding this difficulty he was brought to town on Friday, and stood an examining trial for the killing of Burgin.

About one o'clock on Monday morning a party of about fifty well dressed and apparently very orderly men entered the town and proceeded to the jail, took Frank Searcy out and hung him to a limb of a locust tree in the court house yard. When life was extinct the party fastened a note on Searcy's back, which reads:—"This man must not be taken down until seven o'clock on Monday evening." Two hours past noon on Monday the body of Searcy was still swinging from the locust limb.

Burgin is represented as having been a peaceable man. Searcy seems to have been a terror to his neighbors, and little or no regret was expressed at his terrible fate.

PANSLAVISM.

The Question of Race in Europe, Russian-Asia and Turkey—The Latins' and Slaves' Decline and Progress—The German Element—To the East.

PESTH, Oct. 28, 1869.

There is a term in the journalism of Europe which is becoming more and more frequently heard and which is destined to be the rallying cry of half of the Eastern world before the present generation has passed away. This term is Panslavism. The Slavonic race, which is by far the most numerous in Europe, occupies the greater part of European-Turkey, forms the majority of the population of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and all the population of the empire of Russia with the exception of some tribes of Central Asia, Caucasus and Siberia, all of which are becoming rapidly assimilated. There are at present in Europe nearly, if not quite, 100,000,000 of Slavonians. Of this immense number about three-fourths are in Russia. In considering the present condition and the future of Europe the Slavonians must be considered as one of the main factors.

The Latin race has become greatly demoralized on account of having been so long the victim of relentless despotisms, so that it is very doubtful whether the nations belonging to that race will succeed even in arranging their own internal affairs, not to speak of influencing the destinies of other peoples. Napoleon III. found to his grief what the results are of trying to set up a Latin barrier against the irresistible march of the Anglo-Saxon race in America. Taught by that lesson, he will not try to stand in the way of the legitimate aspirations of the Germans in Central Europe. If he should, the results may be still more disastrous for his dynasty, as well for the French people. The Latin race has no internal harmony, no great field for future action, and is in possession of no ideas which might give it a preponderance over the other races at the present time. The Latin race can point to the following as the main facts of its contemporary history:—In Spain the last hope for liberty seems to be extinguished, and the ill-fated nation is drifting on to a chaos even more confused than that which existed under the reign of Isabella of the "golden rose." In France the position is not such as to satisfy any patriotic Frenchman, for it gives little hope for even a beginning of real constitutional government. At Rome every nerve is strained to prevent the union of Italy and destroy the future of the nation. In Rome a council is about to be assembled which fills the mind of every serious and enlightened Catholic with dread and anxiety, for the majority of men believe that its decrees will place the Catholic world under the necessity of either blindly obeying or openly or openly revolting, thus placing itself in open hostility with everything which is dear to the civilization of modern times. On whatever side we examine the question we cannot avoid feeling that the Latin race has seen its best days and that it is not the race of the future.

Excluding the Latin race we have but two more great members of the human family who are now, and may hope to be in future, the representatives of development on the Eastern and Western continents. These two are the Germanic and the Slavonic races. Dividing the Germanic race into two parts—namely, the Anglo Saxon, which occupies England in Europe with her colonies in different parts of the world and, most important of all, the United States in America and the Germans proper in Central Europe—we find that it is only the Anglo Saxon branch which has room for great extension. It is the fate of England to be overshadowed in importance by the colonies she sent out, and, in proportion as the industry and commerce of the rest of the world becomes developed, to decrease in power and wealth, until at last she will have to be satisfied with the position which properly belongs to the islands of the kingdom at home. The United States, from its peculiarly favorable position between Europe and Asia and from the favorable climatic conditions of the country, is destined to be the first and principal nation among all who speak the English language, and by virtue of its liberal institutions to exercise a commanding moral influence on every nation of the earth. The Germans, hitherto divided into innumerable little States, might be said to form a race, but to have no nationality. The successful policy of Count Bismarck has united a great portion of Germany and has prepared the way for a political future which was not to be thought of under the rule of the numberless petty princes and the House of Hapsburg. The union of the German States will detach from the Hapsburg monarchy the German part of Austria, and that for the reason that the Germans in Austria are not numerous enough to make head against the opposition of the Slavonic element, which is greatly in the majority. Constitutionalism at the present time does not exist, and cannot exist in Austria, for the simple reason that it is inconsistent with German rule, and the Germans here will have no government that does not secure to them the preponderance. We see that the Latin race has no future field of action outside of the territory which it now occupies. Has the German any? The Germans propose to themselves the East as a future ground for extension. Their idea is formulated in the phrase "*Drang nach Osten*"—pressure to the East. The Germans have the upper Danube. They will endeavor in time to gain command of the entire extent of this noble river.

This striving toward the East will bring the Germans into direct conflict with the great Slavonic race. Antagonism between the Germans and Slavonians is not a new thing in Europe, but hitherto it has existed only between the Germans and portions of the Slavonic world. The position of Hungary is most dangerous in this unavoidable conflict—a small people—with Germany on one side and Russia on the other, a grain of wheat between the upper and the nether millstone. A united Germany in an onward movement to the East has, of course, many powerful elements of success. What is the position of Russia with regard to this movement? The Russian empire contains within its boundaries some of the finest lands in the world, and has a population remarkable for its homogeneity and number. With a territory extending from Finland to the Pacific Ocean, and from Archangel to Mount Ararat, it may be truly said that Russia needs no more land. The Caucasus gives her the command of both Asia Minor and Central Asia. Satisfied with this immense territory, the government of Russia has wisely abstained as much as possible from interfering in foreign politics for many years past and devoted all its energies to the internal development of the country. Russia's position, however, is a peculiar one. She is both a European and an Asiatic Power. Not by detached possessions, as England, but by a continuous and uninterrupted extent of territory in both continents.

Russia's position as a great Power in Asia depends upon her commanding position in Europe, and her position in Europe is strengthened by her power in Asia. It is evident, therefore, that she cannot look with indifference upon the struggles of men who are her kindred by blood and who are drawn towards her by the ties of a common religion. It is easily understood that Russia cannot look on the subjection and political degradation of 30,000,000 of men, who, though animated by the best intentions toward her, are, for the time being, subjected to hostile Powers. This is the reason why the Russian people sympathize with the Slavonians of Turkey and Austria, and this sympathy will draw Russia into the future struggles of the Western Slavonians as they try to gain that independence which is the inalienable right of every people. The so-called Eastern question is more properly a Slavonic question. Three-fourths of the inhabitants of European Turkey are Slavonians. A large majority of the inhabitants of both parts of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy are Slavonians. Among these people the political and literary agitation, though carried on under great difficulty, is increasing every day. And it cannot be that at length, in spite of the efforts of certain European Powers, they will not gain the ordinary rights of man, which are now denied them.

MEXICO.

The Labors of Congress—Bustamente and His Exertions—Seward's Arrival at Manzanillo—Reception—Public Tranquillity.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 11, 1869.

The new Congress is gradually accommodating itself to the labor before it, and gives promise of accomplishing more than its predecessor. Its committees on Industry have special responsibilities, and, thus far, seem disposed to meet them boldly. Various propositions tending to invite the introduction of foreign capital into this country, and so develop hidden resources and enrich the treasury are destined to be brought before those committees. The committees on War and Finance contain some of the first men of the country, and also have great responsibilities resting upon them. The revolution in the State of San Luis Potosi has not been suffocated up to the hour of writing. The Governor of the State has been clothed with extraordinary faculties by the Legislature, at least for the space of fifteen days, at the end of which period he is required to give an account of the use which he shall have made thereof. His faculties include, of course, the authority to levy money, raise troops and adopt all other measures necessary to put down this formidable revolution. It will be interesting to learn how active a part ex-Governor Bustamente is taking in this movement, and what will be the final course pursued by the Governors of Nueva Leon and Coahuila, who, according to the last news, still declined to permit the State troops of San Luis Potosi to cross over into their territory to capture Macias and his revolutionary forces.

The following telegrams have lately passed over the wires:—

MEXICO, Oct. 6, 1869.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF COLIMA, MANZANILLO:—

I beg of you that on the arrival of the Hon. Mr. William H. Seward at Manzanillo you will be pleased to welcome him, in the name of the President, expressing his desire that he may be pleased in his visit to the republic.

SR. LERDO DE TEJADA.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 7, 1869.

TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS:—

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Hon. Mr. William H. Seward arrived to-day at three o'clock in the morning, and that I had the honor to welcome him in the name of the President, expressing his desire that the visit of Mr. Seward to the republic should be an agreeable one.

FRANCISCO JAVIER CUERVA.

Rooms have been set aside for Mr. Seward and his friends in the National Palace, which he will occupy during his stay in Mexico, if it suits his pleasure. Should it not, and should he prefer private quarters, he will be accommodated, as such suits have also been prepared, and await his choice. The President has sent a gentleman of position from this capital to meet him on the road and escort him here. Preparations are being made upon a grand scale for his most complete comfort and enjoyment. During the last three days the opposition has avoided publishing further uncomplimentary articles upon the subject of Mr. Seward's visit. They may, however, be only waiting for information and capital upon which to base more criticisms. This government has never before entertained any individual from abroad as its guest.

A paper has the following in its issue of yesterday, showing the difference of opinion as to the condition of the country between its editor and the author of the article of the *Diario Oficial*:—

"Received from Pachuca October 9, 1869, by telegraph.—Yesterday, at six o'clock in the afternoon, Joaquin Montaño, the kidnapper of Mr. Rivera, was shot in the cemetery of San Juan de Dios." "The kidnapper of San Luis, guarded by a force of cavalry, arrived at this city yesterday afternoon at two o'clock." "In Guadalajara a band of forty robbed the pawnbroker establishment situated in La Caya del Agua. The robbers killed a workman and wounded the proprietor." "Yesterday there arrived from Morelia a courier, by whom the Governor of the State sent information here of a pronunciamento in Zamora. It appears that Gen. Eugenio Renda and Col. Juan Cerwin de la Mora are at the head of the movement. It is not known what their plan is, whether a general one or affecting only the authorities of Michoacan. We observe, notwithstanding that in that State peace has been disturbed, we recommend the use of the greatest prudence in its establishment, for in every case the inhabitants are the ones who suffer most from the calamities of war." More pronunciamentos have been initiated; one in Ciudad Guerra, by the revolt of the troops called "Lanceros de Mexico," and another in Guanajuato. With regard to the last the *Paz* of Guadalajara says:—"Rumors are current with regard to the discovery of revolutionary efforts in Guanajuato, and the particulars are terrifying, although as yet we do not concede to them entire credit, &c. The revolutionists, who, as we said in a late number, had fallen upon the haciendas of Ayones and San Andres, are now in Ocote, a place included in the canton over which Lozada rules," &c. Peace is consolidated—without doubt.

On the contrary, the *Diario Oficial* of the 8th, has the following editorial:—

THE UNCHANGEABLE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

All opinions and interests offer the homage of their vows to the preservation of order and public tranquillity as one of the innate necessities of our situation. This idea is daily growing stronger in the spirit and aspirations of the people, even making the latter a most fearful adversary of revolutions and insurrections. Observing with some impartiality this healthful transformation in our society, it is seen that we have left forever the fatal school of sedition and of force, and that we have taken the path of law and legal order. This is a progressive step which evidently announces the reorganization of the country and the consolidation of our institutions.

Since the installation of the constitutional government revolutionary tempests have threatened to disturb public repose and the constitutional order of things. Such attempts have been destroyed by the good sense of the people and the unchangeable determination of the government with those rebelling, and to be present whenever force is required to establish the right. There has been actually agitated in the State of San Luis a question which has reached a perilous extreme. This has affected order in that part of the republic. While it did not go beyond legal limits, the government, following the line of conduct which it has proposed as its policy, abstained from taking any part; but from the moment that social interests appeared to be affected it hastened to sustain the legitimate authorities, because public order and public peace could not be considered as questions of purely local interest. We understand that the disturbances in San Luis will soon be terminated and that they do not present a character alarming to the pacification of the republic.

To the insurrection which took place in Tlacotalpam it has been attempted to give proportions of some importance, and yet it was suffocated at its birth, destroying instantaneously the hopes which may have been conceived.

The situation of Tepic is a question which legally belongs to Congress. The hostile elements which have been indicated do not exist in that district and the government is convinced that there will be found no echo to the revolutionary cry indulged in by the enemies of public repose.

The versions are frequent and varied with regard to the situation in Tepic, all tending to forewarn the country that the revolutionary current was there about to inundate everything, because the government had permitted or tolerated the condensation of elements prepared there. In treating of a matter so interesting as that of the preservation of order, the government, firm in its unchangeable purpose, does not lose sight of how much that good intention might compromise.

Under this aspect we are able to tranquilize the republic, assuring it that all the versions in regard to revolutionary movements in Tepic are without foundation. The policy of the government relative to the preservation of public order is known and unchangeable. It is possible that disturbances may occur, as just now in San Luis, but undoubtedly peace will be soon re-established, for the people are opposed to revolutions, and the Cabinet records this sentiment, sustained everywhere by the representatives of the law and of right. This programme, which will be a savior for the future, will bring us the repose longed for and the prestige and respectability of the institutions of the country.

Three nights since 100 armed men attempted to take possession of Chalco, but they were driven off by the police and the rural guard. Chalco is in plain sight from this city and across the lake of the same name.

From a telegram received yesterday from Guadalajara we learn that Pantaleon Morett, with over a hundred men, attacked Mascota, but was driven off by the citizens, who armed themselves and united with the police.

TRIAL OF INDIANS FOR MURDER.

A Singular Case—Difficulties in Obtaining a Jury.

In Nebraska, on the 8th of May last, Edward McMurty was murdered by a person or persons unknown, on an island in the Platte river, about thirty miles from the Pawnee reservation of Indians. Suspicion fell upon members of the tribe, and efforts of the United States authorities have been directed to ferreting out the perpetrators, in which the chiefs of the Pawnees and Superintendent Janney afforded every facility in their power, having no wish to screen the authors of the crime. It is but justice to say that a close and thorough preliminary examination did not produce a great deal that was satisfactory—certainly nothing conclusive—but enough to cause the retention of four of the Indians. The trial (which is said to be the first of the kind in the United States) is now going on in the United States District Court at Omaha.

The names of the Indians who are charged with the murder are Sa-cov-cot, alias Yellow Sun; Ta-kan-dix-to-pah-rah, alias Horse Driver; Koot-tah-we-coots-ov-ted e-vosr, alias Blue Hawk, and Skee-did-ketty-buts. The prosecution is conducted by S. A. Strickland, United States Attorney, assisted by C. A. Baldwin. Colonel C. S. Chase for the defence. The prejudice of some of those examined for jurors is evidently very strong against the red men, and many little incidents occurred during the examination, which plainly shows that anything but a friendly feeling is entertained towards them. An alderman, on being asked by Colonel Chase if he had any prejudice for or against the prisoners at the bar, as Indians or otherwise, that would prevent his giving an impartial verdict in the case according to the law and evidence, replied, "No, only that he had been chased by them, and had been in several battles with them, and that he would hang every devil of them at sight." The Court excused him. Another juryman being asked the same question, said that he had prejudices against the prisoners, and the entire Indian nation. The Court asked, if he was sworn in that case, to sit as a juror, a true verdict to give, according to law and evidence, whether, as he expected to appear before his Maker, he would not consider himself responsible to obey that oath? He replied that he did not consider himself responsible for anything he could do to an Indian. The Court excused him also. Many other replies were given by jurors that left no doubt in the minds of those present that they were, to say the least, disqualified. Out of the thirty jurors called fifteen were excused for cause. The defence has exercised as yet only two peremptory challenges of the twenty to which he has the right. We learn that this is the first trial of the kind that has ever occurred in the United States, and excites great interest in the people of Nebraska and the Indian Department at Washington.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXIV.....No. 319

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE LOST SHILLING—IDIOT JACK—THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—HOME.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—LONDON; OR, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HANLON BROTHERS, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—ENGLISH OPERA—MARITANA.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—THE DOMESTIC DRAMA OF MARY WARNER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DOMESTIC DRAMA OF POOR HUMANITY—A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA—NORMA.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and 24th st.—CASTE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE MARINER'S COMPASS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE THANKSGIVING TURKEY, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th street.—EXHIBITION OF THE NINE MUSES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618½ Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, November 15, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.

We are again constrained to ask advertisers to hand in their advertisements at as early an hour as possible.

Our immense and constantly increasing editions compel us, notwithstanding our presses are capable of printing seventy thousand copies an hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to stop the classifications of advertisements at nine o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated November 14.

The Bishop of London delivered a funeral sermon over the remains of the late George Peabody in Westminster Abbey.

Our special European correspondence is in ample detail of our cable telegrams to the 2d inst.

Mexico.

Extensive preparations have been made in the city of Mexico for the reception of Mr. Seward. Rooms have been assigned for his service at the National Palace; but in case he should prefer private quarters, suits have been prepared for him in one of the many elegant private residences in the capital. A gentleman of distinction has been despatched by President Juarez to meet Mr. Seward and escort him to the city. This is the only instance in which a foreigner has been made the guest of the Mexican republic. In Tepic, Lozada's district, the aspect of affairs looks unpromising for the government. Vigorous efforts have been put forth to quell the disturbances in San Luis and on the northern frontier A number of minor pronunciamentos have been reported in different sections of the country, but have made no headway, and the government claims the ability to consolidate peace throughout the republic.

Cuba.

Our Havana letter intimates that many members of the Spanish Club of that city despair of the condition of affairs in Spain and are in favor of Cuba looking after her own matters. The expedition against the Cienega de Zapara it is feared will prove anything but a success, owing to the nature of the country, which it is asserted 500 insurgents could hold against the entire Spanish army. The Captain General has relieved the officers in command of Cinco Villas for incompetency and want of energy. It is reported that 400 Spanish troops at Cinco Villas have joined the insurgents. On the 7th instant the mail steamer arrived at Havana from Porto Rico, bringing 600 troops.

Miscellaneous.

In accordance with a resolution of the Louisville Convention ex-President Fillmore has appointed Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, and Robert T. Sanders, of Tennessee, delegates to attend the Russian Exposition in 1870. Other delegates will be appointed by President Grant. It is expected that the United States will be largely represented at this exposition, and a hundred thousand specimens of American products are called for, in order to show the vastness and diversity of our manufactures and agriculture. Articles for exhibition can be sent to 36½ Broadway, New York, or to either of the commissioners at Louisville Ky.

It is understood that the President considers the present condition of our finances most favorable to a speedy return to specie payments, and in his forthcoming message will urge such a measure upon Congress. He is opposed to all tinkering with the currency and believes if the present internal revenue law be suffered to remain intact another year such a tangible reduction of the public debt will then have been effected as will enable government to safely materially modify taxes of all kinds. The resumption of specie payments, the President argues, will prevent fluctuations in gold, break up the influence of gold gamblers and save the people from the ruinous effects of an irredeemable currency.

In the case of ex-Mayor Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kansas, claiming $20,000 damages of General Ewing for arrest during the war, while Ewing was commander of the district, the jury on Saturday returned a verdict for the defendant.

The Wigwam in Chicago, in which was held the Republican Presidential Convention, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

John Foxley, an escaped convict from Sing Sing, with a four years' unexpired term to serve, has been arrested in Boston, having a complete set of burglars' tools in his possession.

The administration has taken the initiative towards settling our undetermined commercial relations with Canada and reviving the reciprocity treaty with that Dominion. The matter has already received the careful attention of the State and Treasury departments.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General H. J. Hunt, of Newport, and A. W. Chrystie, of Paris, are at the Bravoort House.

Colonel W. S. Fish, of Camden; D. K. Leitch, of Syracuse; A. W. Meyers, of Oil City, and W. A. Hovey, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel L. B. Putnam, of Saratoga; John Wilkinson, of Penn Yan, and Major Cal Sawyer, of Boston, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Samuel B. Keyes, of Cincinnati; E. S. Winans, of Dunkirk, and George M. Colburn, of Niagara Falls, are at the Hoffman House.

W. Prescott Smith, of Baltimore, and R. W. McCormick, of Pennsylvania, are at the Coleman House.

W. S. Thorburn, of Cincinnati; A. G. Darwin, of Madison, Wis.; E. A. Tucker and A. R. Dunning, of Boston, are at the Grand Hotel.

Captain F. R. Meyer, of Germany; Captain S. A. Day, of the United States Army, and Captain E. Parker, of Bangor, Me., are at the Astor House.

Samuel Archibald, of Pennsylvania, and J. S. Klappenburg, of the Royal Danish Army, are at the Glenham Hotel.

Colonel J. H. Bretton, of St. Louis; Colonel J. C. Harrison, of Buffalo, and General W. W. Averill, of Canada, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Governor Burnside, for Providence, R. I.; General Baird, for Philadelphia; Ch. Beranger, of the French Legation, for Paris; R. H. Goddard, for Rhode Island, and General Geo. L. Beal, for Washington.

The Spanish Throne and Conflicting Spanish Factions.

Our latest news from Europe regarding Spanish affairs seems to imply that the situation is more hopeful, that Cabinet dissensions have ceased, and that the young Duke of Genoa is to be the successful candidate for the Spanish throne. Some two days ago the announcement was made that the Duke's mother, remembering, no doubt, the fate of the late Emperor Maximilian, was utterly opposed to her son's candidature. In this she was but imitating the example of her royal brother, Victor Emanuel, who would not give his consent to the candidature of his son, the Duke of Aosta. It appears, however, that the Italian Cabinet has resolved to present no obstacles to the election of the Duke of Genoa to the throne of Spain, and that information to that effect has been sent to the Spanish government. Another and not less important announcement is to the effect that Admiral Topete, who recently retired from the Cabinet and ceased to be Minister of Marine, in consequence of the disfavor shown to his candidate, the Duke of Montpensier, has been elected Vice President of the Constituent Cortes. It is really difficult to say what is the exact import of this election.

How the throne question will be settled is not yet clear. It is undeniable that it is for the interest of Spain that it be settled without delay. The Spaniards, and especially those in power, are much to blame for the vacillation—the want of a fixed and steady purpose—which in this matter they have displayed throughout. They have no doubt had difficulties to contend with; but it was not necessary that they should drag the crown of Charles V. in the dust. Had there been a little more dignity the crown would have been regarded as a prize and would have been coveted by many. The delay in filling the vacant throne is no doubt largely due to the influence of Napoleon. It is not our opinion that Napoleon has interposed in the throne question in any very emphatic manner. His wishes have no doubt been made known. But his last experience in king making was too painful to allow him again in circumstances so similar to repeat the experiment. The Spanish government would have consulted its own interests and the interests of the people at large had it been less obsequious to the imperial ruler of France. If it had proceeded at once, after the passing into law of the new constitution, to the election of a king, the decision of the Spanish people would have been respected by Europe and the world, and Napoleon would not have dared to interfere. As matters now stand Napoleon has quite as much cause to regret the delay as has the Spanish government, or, indeed, any section of the Spanish people; for the delicate state of his health, the increasing strength of the opposition and his strong desire to make certain and secure his son's succession render the settlement of outside questions as speedily as possible an absolute necessity.

As Spain seems bent on having a king we have no reason to object to the Duke of Genoa. He will, to be sure, be a helpless boy, but his very helplessness may be in his favor. It cannot be said, however, that his success is yet at all certain. Of all the candidates his chances are, perhaps, the best; but his rivals have numerous and powerful partisans. The Duke of Montpensier is still in the field. Serrano, Topete and the Unionist party generally, which is far and away the most respectable party in Spain, are pledged to him. We have seen already that Topete's attachment to Montpensier made it a necessity for him, on the ground of honor, to retire from the Cabinet. The fact that Serrano still remains at his post encourages the belief that the cause of Montpensier is not yet desperate. Dom Ferdinand of Portugal is the only other candidate whose name is now mentioned. But Dom Ferdinand is spoken of now only as a compromise. The domestic relations of Ferdinand, even if his chances otherwise were better than they are, prevent us from believing that in the event of the Cortes not being able to agree upon either of the other two the Spanish people would have him for king. A wife by a morganatic marriage, with a stage reputation, could not at this stage with much grace be substituted for Isabella. If under stress of circumstances such a state of things should be brought about the revolution will certainly have a very illogical conclusion. It is plain to our mind that Prim has made up his mind that Montpensier shall not be elected. Prim knows well that under Montpensier he could find no place. It is this which, more than the known opposition of the Emperor Napoleon, explains Prim's conduct. It is this, too, which makes it not improbable that in the event of the Unionists proving too strong he may yet divide the progressive party, carry a section of them over to the ranks of the republicans, remain at the head of the army and thus dominate the situation. The election of Topete to the vice presidency of the Constituent Cortes, if it means anything, means this—that in the National Assembly there is large Unionist force.

Now that the ecclesiastical estimates difficulty has been got over and the Cabinet Ministers have become reconciled the election of a king can no longer be put off. Who will be nominated? The Duke of Genoa alone? or the Duke of Montpensier alone? or both? These are the great questions of the hour. On the issue depend the success of the revolution and the future welfare of Spain.

The Marriage Laws of New York—An Important Decision.

We published yesterday in full the important decision of Judge G. G. Barnard, in Chambers of the Supreme Court of this city, on Saturday last, in the case of Beatrice Bissell, an infant, by her guardian, against John B. Bissell, for a limited divorce on the ground of abandonment. The defendant admitted the abandonment, but denied the marriage. The parties had been living in Brooklyn. The plaintiff's case was that a marriage having been agreed upon between them, and the usual preparations having been made on her part, she met the defendant (1867) by appointment in New York, and that while they were riding together in a carriage in the Park defendant placed a ring upon her finger, saying, "This is your wedding ring. We are married. We are married just as much as Charles is to his wife (referring to his brother and sister-in-law). I will live with you and take care of you all the days of my life as my wife." That to this she assented, and that accordingly as man and wife they lived together till his abandonment of her in August last; and that shortly before the abandonment he induced her to sign a paper, drawn by himself, stating that no marriage ceremony had been performed between them.

The defendant, on his examination, put in the plea that he never agreed to take the plaintiff as his wife; that it was agreed she should live with him as his mistress and that he should pass her off as his wife; that he gave her the wedding ring so as to decieve other people and to avoid suspicion, as he feared if discovered in their boarding house that they were not married they would be turned out. There was no pretence that up to the time of the alleged marriage the plaintiff was not blameless in her conduct.

Judge Barnard, after reviewing the evidence, the law, the authorities and the precedents bearing upon this case, declared himself satisfied that an actual marriage was contracted between the parties, and that if the defendant, while endeavoring to accomplish the ruin of a virtuous girl, blundered into matrimony he has no one but himself to blame. The Judge further remarked that "if the practice is as common as the defendant alleges of men passing off their mistresses as their wives, and allowing them to bear their names without any marriage contract, it is time they should learn the risks to which they expose themselves in thus trifling with the marriage institution and the good order of society;" that there should be a decree declaring the plaintiff the lawful wife of the defendant, and adjudging a limited divorce and alimony, with costs and reasonable expenses. Judge Fithian's recent decision in the case of Durand vs. Durand is of the same character; and these examples are, at this time of general lawlessness, to be especially commended, and they will meet the endorsement of all honest men, in view of the good effect they will surely have as a warning to the whole tribe of graceless adventurers disposed to "trifle with the marriage institution and the good order of society." It is high time, indeed, that, in regard to the marriage institution, the line should be drawn between the laws of New York and the license of Chicago, and in this Bissell case we have it broadly and clearly defined.

The Charter Election—Movements of the Politicians.

The contest over the prizes to be awarded to the successful candidates in the election on the first Tuesday in December next is being waged with increasing zeal and vigor as the final moment approaches. The Tammany leaders are quietly looking on at the struggle, awaiting, before rendering their verdicts, the development of the political strength in the separate districts and wards of the various candidates. The *sine qua non* for a nomination to any office by Tammany, such nomination being tantamount to election at the polls, is political capital, or, what is the same thing, the power to control democratic votes. Individual merit and qualifications for the office sought are but secondary considerations in making up the slate, and therefore it is only on rare occasions we find men of high or respectable standing in the community enter the political arena for any but the very highest offices, and then only in submission to the pressure brought to bear upon them by their fellow citizens.

The principal contest is over the vacancies in the civil and police justiceships. The candidates therefor are very numerous, and on the whole all more or less eligible and qualified to fill the offices for which they aspire. The candidates for the coming vacancies in the civil courts especially have, by early studies, professional predilections and legal experience, qualified themselves to discharge the duties of justices. This is at the present time very fortunate for the best interests of the people, inasmuch as the Tammany Regency can hardly make a mistake in the selection of their nominees or their appointees to the civil justice courts. It is very different with the police justices. For the discharge of the duties of this latter office no legal training or attainments seem to be necessary, and therefore any ragtag and bobtail of the party who by any means acquires an ascendancy in his ward or district can press himself into the place. The complications which rendered necessary all the strategy and political finesse of the leaders to unravel in connection with the late Senatorial and Assembly elections, and the pledges then extorted from them, deprive the Regency of untrammelled action in the selection of this class of candidates. This is to some extent unfortunate, as there is little doubt the chief slatemaker, Peter Bismarck Sweeny, is most anxious to commemorate the late triumphs of the party by conceding to the citizens the long wished for but long withheld boon of having presented for their suffrages candidates in every respect worthy of their support. The struggle over the police justice vacancies is therefore almost as perplexing to the leaders as was the Senatorial contest. A few days more, however, will bring it and the whole charter election contest to an end, when peace, it is to be hoped, will once more reign in the councils of Tammany.

Our Special Foreign Correspondence.

In the pages of the HERALD to-day we present to our readers the result of the labor of our special correspondents stationed in different quarters of the world—Europe, Asia, Mexico and the Spanish Antilles—in vivid and accurate illustrated detail of our news reports and despatches, by the submarine cables and otherwise, to the 2d of November. This exhibit, which is most attractive and entertaining in its character and verblage, supplies to the community at large a narrative of the current history of the world at these different quarters just as its material points have been evolved, besides furnishing food for the most serious reflection to churchmen, statesmen, the administrators of the law, capitalists and husbandmen, as well as that very large and well-to-do portion of the community who have been classed as the "world's tired denizens," who enjoy life by the way and make merry in "marching along."

A special writer in Spain dates at San Sebastian. He has taken himself away from Madrid, its political demoralizations and dynastic intrigues and doubts, into the country, and paints rural scenes, sketching the peasantry and peasant life as he whirls by rail to the Basque Provinces, where he finds the robust and simple-minded population happy and contented and living just as Virgil represented their neighbors, the Italians, in his day, *sub tegmine fagi*, undisturbed by the "wall-battering" cannon of Prim and Topete and the others. Again, we have a complete history of the Church in Spain, its simple, original baptism, its hierarchical corporate encroachments, the sacerdotal accumulation of vast wealth, the enervation to efficiency of the clergy, the monopoly of the monastic orders, exclusivism for conscience sake and the results, religious doubt, infidelity, the loosing of the social obligations, civil war, bloodshed and demagogism, with a near approach to a one man tyranny or an attempt at redress by foreign intervention. From Pesth, in Hungary, we are told of Panslavism and the progress of that grand ethnological struggle between the Latins and Teutons, in which the representatives of each attempt to prove the indestructibility as well as assert the mastery of a race, and of the exact character of which we have some little experience already on the soil of the American Continent. Rome is perfecting the arrangements for the Ecumenical Council, while from London, strange to say, we have a simple statement of what the writer alleges will be the moderate, simple proceedings of the members of that most reverend and august assemblage. Many distinguished Americans had already arrived in the Eternal City and were cordially welcomed; an ex-Governor of the State of New York having been received by Pius the Ninth in audience, while a couple of our most celebrated city divines were sojourning near the Vatican, apparently consoled by even a personal approach to the centre of Christian unity. In Germany and France the public mind was still more and more engaged in a consideration of the Roman Council and a canvass of its probable influence and results. Paris presents itself in its peculiar character of a world of life flourishing within the ordinary world—speaking of love, murder, religion, democracy and mobocracy, with the watchful eye of imperialism over all. The King of Prussia complimented Scotland by specially presenting to the municipality and people of Peterhead a memorial monument in honor of the late Field Marshal Keith. The correspondence which took place on this interesting occasion is also given. From British India come wretchedly doleful accounts of the miseries produced by the sword of Warren Hastings, with a confirmation of the news of Doctor Livingstone's safety. So that we may, with very great justice and a very considerable amount of that honorable legitimate pride which ever results from successful enterprise, conclude our remarks by calling attention to the manner in which Europe, Asia, the Spanish West Indies and Mexico are again especially photographed in the pages of the HERALD.

NAPOLEON'S NEW POLICY.—The Emperor of the French has shown good sense in not disturbing the recent public demonstrations in Paris. He has finally seen that the people must have more liberty of action, and though he has all the necessary power at hand to crush any actual violation of the peace, he does not object to their giving vent to their feelings. In fact, he has substituted the policy of repression for that of suppression. The great object to be gained by Napoleon is to make the French nation clearly understand that his government depends upon its support. By gaining this point he will gain more than by any conquest achieved by the force of arms. And by adopting these measures he will gain the good will of the people, and may also secure the succession of his dynasty.

THE SUEZ CANAL NO FAILURE.—Captain Kiston, of the steam launch Pauline, of the British Peninsular and Oriental Company, having gone through the Suez Canal from sea to sea, taking soundings all the way, reports the least depth of water in the channel to be twenty feet, and that the other obstructions were being rapidly removed. The canal is no failure, but as a commercial enterprise and revolutionizer is destined to prove one of the very greatest wonders of the world.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.—From the agitation of this question in New York there are signs of the rising of another political party on a religious platform. The democracy at Albany will have to handle this question with great delicacy or they will be apt to make mischief.

A GOOD IDEA—That of carting off the compost on the Fifth avenue pavement as it is cut up into mud or dust by the travel over it. But it would be better still to cut it up and take it off with picks and shovels and cart it away, and then to wash the stone pavement clear of the offensive tar.

Elective Dynasties.

It is a curious fact, reflecting the spirit and progress of the present age, that the dynasties of the nations of Europe have lost to some extent their hereditary character, and have become, directly or indirectly, elective. This is a remarkable concession to the democratic principle of government by the people, and shows how rapidly the feudal ideas of the world are passing away. It shows, too, how powerfully the successful working of republican self-government in America is acting upon the thoughts and political institutions of Europe. In no country has the pure principle of democracy—that the wisest and best shall be chosen to govern—been carried out yet. We have come nearer to it in the United States than the people of any other country. In the early and purer times of the republic, when Washington, Adams and Jefferson were chosen President, the people did recognize and carry out this principle, or did even in later times, and now they have not forgotten it. That, in fact, is the theory of the government, though party caucuses, conventions and leading men have made the election of our rulers subject, in a great measure, to political management and bargains. Still the appeal in the end is to the voice of the people, and a man is never chosen President who is obnoxious to the majority. Although the elective principle in government has not reached this point in Europe it is gaining ground, and monarchs even begin to submit their claims to the national plebiscite.

The idea or monarchical dogma of governing by divine right was not generally insisted upon until the feudal ages and until the Pope of Rome gave the sanction and support of the Church to the dogma. It is true the right of monarchical inheritance had been admitted in some countries, and in others had been accepted as the most convenient mode of disposing of the crown long before the feudal ages, or even before the commencement of the Christian era. But generally the right to imperial or kingly power was that of the strongest. Right and might went together. Yet the elective principle was not entirely ignored, though in practice it had little force; for even the Roman emperors for a long time went through some form of election, either by the soldiers or a certain class of the community. After Charlemagne had made himself master of the Empire of the West, extending from the Baltic to the Mediterranean and from the Atlantic to the Sarre, the Theiss and the Oder, and was crowned by Pope Leo III. in St. Peter's church on Christmas day of the eight hundredth year of the Christian era, the foundation was laid for the divine right of kings under the sanction and support of the Church. From the time of this great emperor, too, the feudal system arose and became the ally and support of anointed monarchy. This was the nature of government over the nations of Europe for nearly a thousand years. That period has been called the Dark Ages, and dark enough they were, for the people were only the slaves of their rulers. The first really great shock this system of government received was when Cromwell and his Parliament cut off the anointed head of Charles the First of England. But feudalism and the divine rights of kings received their deathblow at the latter end of the eighteenth century, through the establishment of the American republic and the French revolution. These mighty events undermined the system that had existed a thousand years and upheaved society from its very foundation.

However, a reaction came in Europe. Another Charlemagne arose—Napoleon Bonaparte—who had the ambition to establish again the Empire of the West. Charlemagne was Napoleon's prototype. The aim of both was alike and both used the military power to accomplish their object. There is this difference, however: one was born to a kingdom and the other was the offspring of revolution. Napoleon recognized his position as the offspring of revolution, and while he carved out his own astonishing success and future with the sword he always claimed to be the choice of the people and the enemy of the old dynasties and feudal system. We all know how futile were the attempts of the Holy Alliance to undo the work of the great French revolution and to restore the divine right of kings after Napoleon fell. The monarchs and statesmen of that day did not comprehend the mighty progress the world had made in a quarter of a century. They did not understand that it had made greater progress in that brief period than during a thousand years before.

The French revolution of 1848 was another vast stride toward popular and republican government. Louis Napoleon appealed to the vote of the French people when he was a candidate for their ruler. Of course he relied greatly upon the prestige of his name and the affectionate remembrance of his uncle by the French, but he proclaimed the right of the people to choose their ruler. Though he made the *coup d'état* and himself Emperor afterwards, and has since endeavored to establish personal government, after the manner of the old divine right monarchs, he has in words and theory continued to recognize the right of the people to govern and to choose their rulers. While he is most anxious, no doubt, to secure the throne for his son and to perpetuate his dynasty, he begins to see that he must popularize his government and rely upon the will of the people. In this he has a most potent helpmate in the Empress Eugénie. While he gratifies the vanity of France by the glory he has brought and is bringing to it, and satisfies the French through the material prosperity he has stimulated, the Empress fascinates them by her charming manners, exquisite taste and surprising tact. Both are working to secure the voice of the French people in favor of the young prince, their son, when the Emperor shall close his mortal career. Perhaps the Empress is doing most both with the French and with the governments and people of other countries to bring about the result they so much desire. At least it is evident they recognize the fact that it is necessary to respect the will of the people in the matter. So far, then, the dynasty is elective even in France.

We see in Spain this principle more positively acknowledged, for at this very time the representatives of the people in the Cortes are voting for a monarch. In the case of Greece, we believe, the great Powers which exercised a sort of protectorate there submitted the question of choosing a king to the people. Though there may be in such cases a good deal of outside influence exercised, the principle is admitted even by the great dynastic Powers themselves. This of itself we regard as a vast stride towards popular or republican governments in Europe. The people are fast reaching a point when they will no longer be sold or transferred like cattle from one owner or ruler to another. The press, the telegraph and steam power are rapidly enlightening both mankind at large and governments as to their rights and duties. In this surprising progress, too, the success of elective and representative government in America is playing an important part, and is making a powerful impression upon Europe. This country is the pioneer of nations in the new age, and we may expect to see ere long all governments, dynastic as well as republican, chosen by the people.

The Churches.

Our special enterprise in collating news from all parts of the world, abroad and at home, for the use and instruction of the readers of the HERALD, has not caused us, either by its comprehensiveness of intent or careful concentration to the form of actual detail, to neglect the all-important matter of religion in our midst, being convinced, as all steady church-going persons should be, that in the absence of this grand saving essential the best work of man is merely "vanity." We consequently report the labors of the clergy in the city and suburbs yesterday, taking in their own words and on their authority as correct the duly audited balance or anointed sum total of a week's account of the daily strife as between struggling, weak humanity and the arch-enemy of the souls of men, as well as the effect of the intermediary heavenly agencies which afford strength and consolation with the means of assuring an eternal victory even to salvation to the Christian brethren.

The redex, as given in our columns to-day, is of a very consoling and encouraging character. St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded and the congregation devout as usual. The apostolic veteran, Vicar General Starrs, preached on the subject of the spread of Catholicity in our midst after the "trials" and tribulations of the Church. Bishop Janes, assisted by the venerable Bishop Morris and a number of the reverend clergy, dedicated to Almighty God the new church which has just been completed on Washington Heights, and administered the communion according to the ritual and canon rule of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the presence of an elegant and fashionable assemblage. In the Church of the Messiah Rev. Dr. Hepworth was eloquent, as well as analytical, on the subject of "Immortality," affording great comfort to the faithful by his fine prospective of the glories of the reward and crown which endure forever and fade not. Rev. Dr. Chapin tells the people at large in our pages "What is Meant by the Kingdom of Heaven," leaving for us nothing to add in the way of additional remark except the expression of a fervent hope to the effect that the people will preserve a copy of to-day's HERALD, and thus not forget what he said before next Saturday night. The Catholics laid the foundation of a new church in Jersey City. Rev. Mr. Beecher, with other reverend gentlemen, enlightened Brooklyn. The Sunday schools were crowded. Children were confirmed. Missionary services were attended to. The "Christian Young Men" were out in great force, and it is to be hoped that all our young men will soon "experience religion" and become Christian young men; so that the Church of the future may rest securely, not merely in the strength of well-filled pockets and broad shoulders, but on the much more acceptable foundation of converted hearts and honest, truthful minds, which will enable them to proclaim by their works "the faith which is in them."

The Health Board and the Fat Boilers.

We like the emphatic tone, facts, arguments and conclusions of the report of Dr. Harris, of the Health Board, published yesterday, on the garbage, bone and fat boiling nuisances. The Board at last flatly decides that the nasty, yea, the disgustingly offensive, establishment at the foot of West Thirty-eighth street "should be forthwith removed to some place which is at least one mile distant from streets and much frequented roads, unless the company can and will comply with each and every requirement in the conditions and terms of the Board's permit." We think so, too, and we think that the Board should name a day beyond which this offensive establishment aforesaid will not be permitted to remain in its present locality. There must be a limit to these indulgences or the nuisance will not be abated or removed, although it directly preys upon the health and property of a hundred thousand people. The health of every family and the value of every house and lot within a mile of that fat rendering concern are depreciated by its poisonous odors, and yet the Board of Health still deals in indulgences. The nuisance will have to be removed, and the sooner the better.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.—From the details we have published of the examination and disclosures made in the matter of the large batch of drawback frauds unearthed in the Custom House we have reason to expect that the guilty parties, principals and confederates, and their *modus operandi* and the amounts lost to the Treasury will soon be reached. Blatchford, it is said, was seen as late as Friday last in this city, though most likely it was a case of mistaken identity. We should not be surprised to learn that the gentleman had extended his leave of absence to attend the opening of the Suez Canal.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We expect that the forthcoming first annual message of President Grant to Congress will be a model in its brevity and in its practical recommendations touching our domestic and foreign affairs. Among other things, we shall be surprised if it shall fail to satisfy the country on Cuba, Hayti and Dominica, for on these subjects we expect some very interesting facts and some very decisive propositions.

THE ERIE TROUBLES.—They are evidently thickening, and there is no telling what will be the ending. Morai—Railroad managers should not give too much of their time and talents to the gold and stock gambling rings of Wall street.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Funeral Sermon on George Peabody.

ANOTHER RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Fearful Collision on the Western Pacific Railroad.

FIFTEEN OR TWENTY PERSONS KILLED.

ENGLAND.

Funeral Sermon on George Peabody.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1869.

In accordance with the announcement on Friday, the Bishop of London to-day delivered the funeral sermon on the late George Peabody at Westminster Abbey. The interior was still hung with the drapery of mourning. An immense congregation was present and listened with manifest emotion to the eloquent and pathetic words of the preacher in eulogy of the great philanthropist.

The Bishop said no untitled commoner ever drew around his grave so large a concourse of sincere mourners as George Peabody. The reason was that through a long life he had labored for others, especially for the poor. Simple in his habits, unambitious of rank or power, he found his enjoyment in beneficence. It was his business to gather wealth and his joy to give it away. His name would be the heritage of two great nations, and would form another strand of the cord binding England and America.

CUBA.

Destruction of Sugar Plantations—Capture of Tagunyaben by the Insurgents—The Captain General in Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1869.

On Thursday last seven cane fields in the vicinity of Las Cruces were burned. Since that time four Chinamen were discovered in the act of firing another cane field. They were seized and immediately executed.

The settlement of Tagnayaben, which was defended by thirty volunteers, has been captured by the insurgents and burnt.

The insurgents were defeated while attempting to capture a railroad train.

Troops have been sent to Tagnayaben from Remedios.

The cholera still prevails in the jurisdiction of Remedios.

Captain General de Rodas returned to Havana yesterday from his tour of inspection.

PARAGUAY.

Contradictory Reports Regarding the Progress of the War—Reported Augmentation of Lopez's Army.

LISBON, Nov. 14, 1869.

Advices received by the mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, which arrived here yesterday, confirm the previous reports of the important advantages gained by the allied army in Paraguay. The Paraguayan troops were demoralized and deserting in large numbers. President Lopezroas, convinced that a plot existed against him in his own army, had shot several officers and soldiers. The allies considered the war ended, and were taking measures to increase the power of the provisional government, and to complete the tranquilization of the country.

On the other hand the Paraguayans assert that the allied forces are utterly unable to follow up their successes; that they lack provisions, munition of war and means of transportation. It is claimed that since Lopez established his new lines at San Estanislaus his forces have increased to 8,000 men and he has forty pieces of artillery.

GEORGIA.

The State Fair Excursionists.

CLEVELAND, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1869.

The Georgia State Fair excursionists have reached this point; all well. A special train of two palace cars and smoking and baggage cars met them at Lynchburg, accompanied by Colonel Halbert, General Superintendent of the Georgia Railroad, and a committee of six gentlemen sent out by the State Society to meet the guests.

KANSAS.

Suit Against General Ewing for False Arrest.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 14, 1869.

In the case of ex-Mayor Anthony, of this city, against General Thomas Ewing for false arrest, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict for the defendant. This was an action for $20,000 damages, based on the arrest of Anthony while Mayor of this city during the war by a United States detective, who took him to Missouri, where he was discharged by General Ewing, then in command of this district.

ILLINOIS.

The New Chicago Stock Board.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1869.

The new Chicago Stock Board yesterday afternoon elected the following officers:—President, C. B. Goodyear; Vice President, H. M. Thompson; Secretary, A. S. Dalzell; Caller, Colonel Charles A. Crane. Committees were appointed by the Executive on membership, on arbitration and appeal. The present membership numbers about seventy, composed mostly of bankers, brokers and real estate dealers.

TENNESSEE.

Wife Murder in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14, 1869.

Mrs. Rizzi, the wife of Frank Rizzi, a butcher, on Monroe street, was found dead this morning, with her head crushed. It is believed that her husband murdered her, as he has fled.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Arrest of an Escaped Convict.

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1869.

John Poxley, who was arrested in this city for having burglars' tools in his possession, proves to be an escaped convict from Sing Sing with a four years' unexpired term to serve. He has been sent back in charge of a New York officer.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Nov. 14.—United States bonds flat; five-twenties of 1862 are quoted at 89.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1869.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Havana and Matanzas markets at the close of business yesterday:—

Sugar—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 107,000 boxes, 2,200 hogsheads; exported during the week, 9,000 boxes and 100 hogsheads to foreign ports and 1,400 boxes to the United States. The market closed slightly animated at unchanged prices. Lard steady at 21c. a 21½c., in tierces, and 23c. a 24c., in 25 pound tins. Flour buoyant at $10 a $12 per bbl. Butter steady at 33½c. per pound. Tallow buoyant. Bacon declining; quoted at 20c. a 21c. Wax—Yellow buoyant at $7 75 a $8 25 per arrobe; white flat. Petroleum active, 4½ a 4¾ reals per gallon. Potatoes active at $3 25 a $3 50 per bbl. Hams in active demand at 23c. for common salted and 25c. a 27c. for sugar cured. Shooks—Box active at 8 a 8¾ reals; hogsheads firmer. Hoops—The market is supplied: quoted at $46 a $50 per thousand for 14 ft. shaved. Freights dull and declining. Exchange—On London, 15¾ a 16 per cent premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 4 a 5 per cent premium; in currency, 18 a 17 per cent discount.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Collision on the Western Pacific Railroad—Fifteen or Twenty Persons Killed and a Large Number Terribly Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14, 1869.

A few minutes past nine o'clock this morning the eastern bound train on the Western Pacific Railroad, composed of eight cars, including one sleeping car, collided with the Alameda Ferry train of four cars near San Leandro. Both trains were going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The engines are a perfect wreck and the cars smashed and driven through one another. The Western Pacific train left on prompt time, but the morning was so foggy that the engineer had difficulty to see any distance ahead. Upon arriving at the switch, where the Western Pacific connects with the Alameda road, the train slowed, and the switch tender being questioned whether the Alameda train had passed answered, "All right; go ahead." Soon after the trains came together with a terrific crash. The first passenger car on the Western Pacific was driven through, smashing the car.

The other cars are badly damaged. The numbers of the killed and wounded are variously estimated at from ten to fifteen and from thirty to fifty. It is impossible to obtain the correct number at present. The following is a list of those known to be killed and wounded:—

THE KILLED.

Alexander W. Baldwin, United States District Judge of Nevada, Virginia City.

Edward Anderson, engineer of Western Pacific train.

Mr. McDonald, road master of the California Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Boulet, principal of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Oakland.

Charles Martin, fireman of the Alameda train.

George Thompson, fireman of the Western Pacific train.

David Ward, merchant of San Fransisco.

James Connolly, of Carroll Station.

Max Ehrman, merchant of San José.

A man supposed to be B. H. Fox, from papers found on his body.

THE WOUNDED.

J. M. Perkins, a railroad employé, badly bruised.

J. P. Lowell, of Sacramento, both legs badly jammed.

J. L. Bland, of San José, slightly.

Judge William Campbell, United States District Attorney, of Nevada, left leg broken.

B. B. Haley, of San Francisco, bruised.

Patrick Mahon, of Oakland, both legs broken.

J. C. Knapp, of Pleasanton, right leg smashed and otherwise injured. Three men were killed by the side of Mr. Knapp.

J. P. Peter, of San Francisco, badly bruised.

Noel Lambert, carpenter on the Western Pacific road, both legs broken.

M. A. Taylor, of Chicago, bruised across the stomach.

Seth Bromley, of Sacramento, one leg broken and the other badly injured.

George Cadwalader, of Sacramento, badly bruised.

Thomas McNulty, of San Francisco, right leg broken and foot badly bruised.

Mrs. Bantas, leg badly smashed and two children badly hurt.

The killed and wounded were mostly on the Western Pacific train. When the cars collided the passengers were driven together and crushed among the ruins. There was great difficulty in getting the passengers out of the ruins, and many could not be extricated. The legs of one man were amputated before being released from the cars. None of the passengers in the sleeping cars were hurt.

The badly wounded were sent to Alameda. Great excitement prevailed during the day. The catastrophe has cast a gloom over the entire city. The announcement of the accident was read from the pulpits of the churches during the morning service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14, 1869.

The California Immigrant Union has advertised for proposals for building an immigrant depot capable of accommodating from five hundred to a thousand boarders.

The California Legislature will occupy the new Capitol building in Sacramento during their next session. The people of Sacramento are arranging to celebrate the occupation of the new Capitol in a becoming manner.

A surveying party of the San Diego, El Paso and Memphis Railroad passed the summit of the range of mountains between San Diego and Fort Yuma. They report the grade to be less than a hundred feet per mile.

A number of eastern capitalists are traveling through Oregon with the view of establishing a direct line of vessels between Portland and New York.

The Washington Territory Legislature is again without a quorum. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the seceding members.

The Railroad Collision at Des Moines.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1869.

Intelligence received from a passenger who arrived here to-day is to the effect that at Des Moines, Iowa, last evening a freight train ran into the eastern bound Pacific Railroad passenger train on the side track and completely demolished the Pullman palace car Colorado and also two other passenger cars. Fifteen to twenty passengers were more or less injured, but fortunately no one was killed. The names of the wounded have not been ascertained.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Suicides at Reading.

READING, Nov. 14, 1869.

Robert W. Devine hung himself last night in the jail, where he was confined for deserting his wife. He left a letter reproaching his wife for her evil ways.

Richard Engelhart, aged sixteen years, committed suicide by throwing himself under a railroad train on the Lebanon Valley road last evening, while intoxicated.

FIRES.

Destruction of the Commonwealth Mills, at Norwich, Conn.

NORWICH, Nov. 14, 1869.

The wooden building belonging to the group known as the Commonwealth Mills, at Norwich Falls, was partially burned last night. The building was three stories in height and occupied by J. Hunt Smith for the manufacture of worsted braid, and the Hopkins & Allyne Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of pistols. Both concerns lose heavily, and are insured.

Large Fire in Gorham, Me.

PORTLAND, Nov. 14, 1869.

A despatch from Gorham, Me., says the extensive tannery of Stephen Hinkley & Brothers, was nearly destroyed by fire last night, with a large amount of manufactured stock. One or two storehouses were saved. Loss about $30,000; insured for $21,500.

Burning of a Flouring Mill in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14, 1869.

Jacob Laisy's flour mill was burned last evening. Loss, $40,000; insured for $23,000.

Burning of the Republican Wigwam at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1869.

The large frame building known as the republican wigwam, corner of Lake and Market streets, was destroyed by fire last evening. Total loss, $40,000; insurance about $31,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fires in Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14, 1869.

J. Mehringer's stable, corner of First and Market streets, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Eight horses were burned to death. Loss, $1,500; insurance, $500. The flames communicated to the shop of the Southwestern Furniture Manufacturing Company, which was also totally destroyed. Loss, $4,000; no insurance. The finishing shop of the same company was burned this morning. Loss, $1,000; insurance, $500.

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES.

AXING SATISFACTION.—Between eight and nine o'clock last evening Patrick Campbell, of No. 510 First avenue, conceived the humane idea of chastising his wife for some little indiscretion. While thus engaged his work was interrupted by the appearance of Frank Kearney, of No. 513 Tenth avenue. Frank gallantly rushed in to save Mrs. Campbell, when the foiled wife whipper seized an axe, turned upon him and indicted a slight wound upon Kearney's cranium. Campbell spent the night in Captain Thorne's lodging house and will be introduced to the officials of the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

WASHINGTON.

Favorable Condition of National Finances.

The President Favoring a Return to Specie Payments.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN EXPOSITION IN 1870.

New Reciprocity Treaty With Canada Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1869.

The President's Financial Policy—Resumption of Specie Payment.

It is understood that one of the points of the forthcoming message of the President in relation to the finances of the country, he will suggest to Congress the desirability of adopting such measures as will insure a speedy resumption of specie payments. As has previously been stated in these despatches, the financial question will be the leading feature of the President's suggestions to Congress. His theory of dealing with the great financial burden now weighing upon the government is simple and comprehensive, and if carried out by wise legislation a year hence will witness the practical operation of the system, giving the debt a more solid basis and the industries of the country relieved from the uncertainties and fluctuations which are continually destroying value. The President, since his inauguration, without the aid of Congress, has in a masterly manner brought the debt of the nation into more successful management than ever before; and if Congress shows but a fraction of the foresight of the Executive we may expect even greater results. The three principles upon which the President begun his management of the finances of the government were the collection of all the revenues, or at least so much of it as official integrity and efficiency could collect, to reduce the expenses of the government and to liquidate the debt as rapidly as possible. Subsequent events show that in each of these cardinal rules of his financial administration he has succeeded admirably, and in some cases, as he has said himself, beyond his most sanguine expectations. The revenue daily brings in enormous returns. The expenditures have been cut down by millions, and the debt has been reduced $45,000,000 in excess of the amount authorized by Congress. What is evidently desired by the President is to allow the present tax bill to remain untouched, in order that by a continuance of the present large revenue the debt can be so disposed of as to afford a tangible modification a year hence. About a dozen crack brained Congressmen, who are always ready to immortalize themselves by their financial absurdities, are understood to have so-called financial propositions with which to bore the sensible men in Congress. The President's view to discountenance all financial tinkering will doubtless meet with the hearty support of Congress, and at the proper time will suggest such a reduction of taxation as will be an actual relief to the people. It is also understood that the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest is a favorite measure with the President, and he will so express himself to Congress. The subject of specie payments he has of late been considering. He considers that the fluctuations of gold should be stopped at the earliest moment, and that the most direct and expeditious manner in which to accomplish that desirable result will be in bringing the currency up to par. This will break up the infamous operations of gold gamblers and save the industrial interests of the country from the ruinous consequences of a circulating medium, affected by combinations of unprincipled men. This will, therefore, constitute the President's next move in his financial policy. The manner of effecting this object he has not as yet determined. He may leave the entire question to Congress, suggesting merely that some action be taken giving him the necessary powers to act.

"Journalism in New York."

I must call your attention to a remarkable exhibition of newspaper enterprise. The New York *Tribune* of the 11th inst. contains the report of government receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending September 30; publishes not only one day ahead of the HERALD, but twenty-four hours in advance of Secretary Boutwell. The *Tribune's* statement of receipts is, however, $4,195,727 less than the actual receipts, and its statement of expenditures is $1,861,210 wide of the truth. Six millions fifty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars out of the way. The fact is, the true statement was completed, at the Treasury Department, ten minutes before three o'clock P. M. on the 11th instant, immediately transmitted to New York by telegraph and published for the first time, correctly and full, in the next morning's HERALD.

American Products for the Great Russian Exposition in 1870.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Louisville Convention requesting Ex-President Fillmore to appoint a delegation of six persons to attend the Russian Exposition in 1870. This suggestion came from Europe. These commissioners are to take charge of all specimens that exhibitors in the United States may desire to send, and they are specially instructed to procure thousands of samples of cotton from various States. They have also the duty of preparing and presenting to the several commercial associations of Europe such reports as will show the immense advantages and inducements offered by this country to European emigrants. The resolution also provides that Ex-President Fillmore should be added as the chairman of the delegation. To provide for the necessary business arrangements Mr. Fillmore has designated only two persons, who will have charge of the actual details—Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, and Robert T. Sanders, of Tennessee. It is deemed eminently appropriate to consult the wishes of President Grant as to who will be the best selections to represent the United States, so that the commissioners appointed by the President in behalf of the government may also be designated as the representatives of the commercial interests of the nation. The selection of an appropriate commission, headed by an ex-President of the United States, it is thought will not only be calculated to advance the material interests of the country, but the attention paid to such a commission and the interchange of courtesies between them and the representatives of high rank from all European nations will be the means of extending the social interchange of Americans everywhere with Europeans. Samples of cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, hemp, &c., or any of the multiform productions and manufactures of the United States which are to be exhibited should be neatly arranged in packages with labels specifying the article, the owner's name and the city or State. They can be sent to 88½ Broadway, city of New York, or to Louisville to either of the gentlemen named, who are in active correspondence with Governor Curtin, the American Minister, and with the Russian authorities. A hundred thousand American specimens are asked for to show the importance and the diversity of production in our country.

Commercial Relations with Canada—New Reciprocity Treaty.

The following, derived from private sources, is believed to be a correct statement of the position of our government and that of Great Britain upon the subject of a rearrangement of trade relations with the Dominion of Canada. The matter comes up for adjustment not in consequence of the resolution of the House of Representatives, but because the government appreciates the importance of settling the fishery question amicably and with reference to the interests of American fishermen; and because, also, it is deemed important, in the interests of the great West, that the freedom of the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be secured and that the canals of Canada should be enlarged to the capacity of our wants free of cost to us. The Canadian authorities have notified our government that unless the trade between the two countries is so arranged as to be somewhat reciprocal they fear they will be unable to withstand the pressure from all parts of the Dominion urging them to do away with the system of fishery licenses and compelling American fishermen to remain outside of the three mile limits of the shores of Canada; to establish a duty on foreign coal, so as to give the market of Western Canada to Nova Scotia coal instead of having it supplied, as at present, from Pennsylvania and Ohio; to place an export duty on pine timber and on American breadstuffs, a large market of which is now found in Canada under their free admission by the present Canadian tariff, the returns for the last year showing value of breadstuffs, wheat, corn, rye, &c., imported from the United States into Canada of $12,282,561. It is said that there is no question as to whether the resolution of the House of Representatives asking the Executive to reopen negotiations with Great Britain for the adjustment of these matters is mandatory in its terms or not, because under our form of government no resolution of the House of Representatives can be mandatory on the Executive as regards the treaty making power. It is simply advisory, a mere expression of opinion of the same character, but naturally of greater importance, as the resolution of similar effect of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and the Boards of Trade of the various States. The Secretary of State having his attention called to the importance of the undetermined commercial questions between this country and Canada in the manner indicated, addressed the British Minister here during last summer and invited his assistance in a proper endeavor to adjust them. It is understood that Mr. Thornton communicated with the government of Canada, and the authorities there having expressed their concurrence in the importance of arranging the various questions amicably, if possible, a general understanding was arrived at to discuss the matter in detail, when the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury would be enabled to avail themselves of the assistance of leading Senators and Congressmen, so as to know how far concessions could be made in the general interchange of raw products, by way of equivalent for the concessions demanded of Canada. It is safe to say that the matter will not be determined until after a full and careful examination of the whole subject, and solely with a view to the interests of the people of the United States.

Foreign Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized Julian Alpedo Principe y Gatores as Vice Consul of Spain, at Philadelphia; Theodore Wagner, Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, at Galveston, Texas; Juan Uruela y Palomo, Consul of Guatemala, at San Francisco, Cal., and H. Claussinius, Consul of Baden, at Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Belknap-Sherman Difference—"That Herald Gets Everything"—Dyer and His Court of Inquiry—The Fees of His Counsel Not Allowed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1869.

Last week I sent you a despatch about Secretary Belknap and General Sherman, in which I alluded to certain acts of the former which showed him to be a man of decided character and firmness. For some reason or other my despatch has been regarded as an evidence of an open breach between the War Minister and the General of the Armies. It would be unfair to allow such an impression to gain ground. The truth is that no personal difficulty has occurred. It is merely one of official authority. General Belknap and General Sherman are socially friends, and good ones at that, so far as I am informed. But officially General Belknap is one of those earnest men who believe in having their positions understood, and who know how to assert authority without giving offence. This is the plainest manner in which to explain the situation. Belknap found orders issued by Sherman which he could not sanction and which he, therefore, countermanded without regard to persons or places. This he was conscientiously bound to do, or else lay himself open to the imputation of being Borie-ized.

It is curious how my despatch on the subject has been twisted and tortured into different meanings. Even people employed in the War Department have been misled into the belief that there exists an open war between Belknap and Sherman; while others declare that there has been no conflict, either personal or official.

A few days after the publication of my despatch two high officers were dining at Wormley's restaurant, and among other things got to talking about the reported difference between Belknap and Sherman.

"I say, General, did you see that article in the HERALD about Sherman getting snubbed by the Secretary?" said one.

"Yes, Major, I did," said the other.

"Well" said the Major, "what do you think of it now? Is there any truth in it?"

"To be frank with you, Major, and talking confidentially, of course, there is something in it. In the main that article is correct. The Secretary has countermanded the payment of a claim passed by Sherman while he was acting as Secretary of War. And, what is more, the claim was one which Sherman, when performing his celebrated march to the sea, promised to see made all right. The countermanding order is a sort of reflection upon Sherman as a general and also as Secretary of War."

"Is it possible?" said the Major. "Now, is not it curious how these correspondents hear of such things?"

"Yes, indeed, it is," said the General; "but I have noticed that that HERALD gets pretty much everything. I rather think the correspondent must have got that at the War Department. I don't see how it could leak out otherwise."

General Dyer, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, tumbles from one snarl into another. Recently some Washington publishers printed and circulated a pamphlet consisting of a letter of Norman Wiard and an appendix containing varied libellous matter against General Dyer, which is intended to show up the ordnance chief and his contracts in anything but a favorable light. General Dyer, more as a joke than in earnest, has resolved to bring a libel suit against the publishers to compel them to establish the truth of their charges. In his defence General Dyer employed able counsel, including David Dudley Field, of New York. Mr. Field's bill for these services amounts to $5,000. General Dyer, considering that government had a right to pay this bill, went to General Sherman, about the matter. General Sherman in his abrupt way declared the bill entirely proper, and offered to recommend its payment on the spot. Dyer, however, told the General that he would prefer to have the question referred to the President, as some important points were involved. General Sherman acquiesced, the bill was referred to the President, and in due time was laid before the Cabinet for their consideration. Attorney General Hoar opposed payment of the bill, and on his advice it was resolved that the government had no right to defray the expenses of Dyer's counsel. So the worthy Chief of Ordnance finds himself not only with a libel suit on hand, but with a responsibility for the payment of $5,000 for defending himself from charges against his conduct as an officer of the government.

IS IT A MURDER?

An Inebriated Woman Found Dead—Her Husband Arrested for Murder.

Police officials daily have very nice points to settle that not unfrequently interfere with the liberty of the citizen. Such a case came under the jurisdiction of Captain John Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, yesterday afternoon, and as he is usually very cautious in his action it is not at all unlikely that his discovery will show that another murder has been added to the long list for 1869.

From the statements made by Patrick Ward, keeper of a lodging house at No. 37 Mulberry street, it seems that he has had as tenants a man and wife, John and Mary Smith, who for many months have been habitual drunkards. So completely were both under the influence of the God Bacchus that it was difficult to tell which was the greater devotee of bad rum.

Smith, when placed outside of the Mulberry street poison, is possessed of the devil, and on such occasions invariably sinks his better nature, and would vent his malice upon the woman he had vowed to honor and protect. The woman also is represented to have been a fiend incarnate when under the influence of stimulants. On such occasions, which were of almost daily occurrence, their home was turned into a miniature hell, in which a male and female devil held high carnival. This was the case yesterday about eleven A. M. Ward heard them quarrelling in their apartments, but took no notice of the circumstance. About one o'clock in the afternoon Ward had occasion to visit the apartments of the Smith family, where he found Mary lying on the floor quite dead and the brutal husband absent. The facts were reported to Captain Jourdan, who believed that there were good grounds for suspecting that the woman's death resulted from the brutality of her husband. He despatched officer Riker in quest of Smith, who was found, arrested and locked up. Smith denies having inflicted injuries upon the woman, but it will appear on the Coroner's inquest whether or not such is the case. She bears no markets of recent violence, as far as could be seen from a cursory examination.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

A four weeks season of "grand English opera" will be inaugurated this evening at the Grand Opera House, under the experienced direction of Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard. The *personnel* of the company is comparatively new in this city, but the majority of the *artistes* composing it come to us highly endorsed by our cousins in the provincial cities. "Maritana" will be given this evening, "Crown Diamonds" to-morrow evening, with a matinée on Thanksgiving Day, and other novelties during the remainder of the week.

The leading dramatic event of the week will be the reopening of the Théâtre Français this evening, for a six months dramatic season, under the management of Mr. C. W. Tayleure. The inaugural sensation will be the production of the new English sensational drama entitled "London, or Lights and Shadows of the Great City," which is to be brought out in a very elaborate style. An attractive feature of the play will be its scenery, which has been imported expressly from London, and which is said to give accurate panoramic illustrations of London street views. The cast of the piece gives promise of an excellent performance. Mrs. Clara Jennings, F. C. Bangs, C. T. Parsloe, Lewis Baker, G. F. Devere and E. Righton—a newcomer from England—personating the principal characters. A matinée performance is announced for Thanksgiving afternoon.

At the Fifth Avenue theatre Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau—formerly of the Winter Garden—makes her appearance this evening before a New York audience as Esther Eccles in Robertson's popular comedy of "Caste." Mrs. Chanfrau, who enjoys the reputation of being something above the ordinary in this particular *rôle*, will be supported upon this occasion by the full strength of Manager Daly's excellent company. On Wednesday and Saturday evenings Palgrave Simpson's relishable comedy of "Second Love" will be given with a strong cast and appropriate scenery. A matinée will be given at this house on Thanksgiving afternoon.

The reappearance of Mr. Lester Wallack upon the boards of the dramatic temple which bears his name has been the magnet of attraction which has drawn larger audiences thither during the week than were ever before assembled beneath its frescoed dome. This theatre has lately been so altered that it now seats over two hundred additional people in the parquet alone, and no stronger proof is needed of the popularity of the gentlemanly actor-manager than the large and fashionable audiences which since his reappearance have nightly filled the house to its utmost capacity. The delightful comedy of "Home" and the laughable comedietta of "A Regular Fix" are on the bills for this week, with Mr. Wallack in both pieces.

Miss Bateman, in her great and really artistic impersonation of Mary Warner, is still the attraction at Booth's. The piece continues to attract large audiences, and will doubtless do so until the termination of Miss Bateman's engagement, which, by the way, will conclude with the ending of next week. After finishing at Booth's theatre Miss Bateman will give two representations of "Mary Warner" in Brooklyn, after which she goes to Philadelphia for four weeks.

"Poor Humanity"—the new sensational drama at the Olympic—has been subjected to a judicious pruning and otherwise strengthened and improved, and is now a most enjoyable performance. The entertainment at this house has also been strengthened still further by the additional attraction of "A Bull in a China Shop," which is now nightly given as the after-piece. Like most of the other theatres in this city a grand matinée performance will be given at the Olympic on Thanksgiving Day.

The vivacious "little Lotta" as the charming "Little Nell" and the mercurial "Little Marchioness" is drawing "big audiences," in the fullest sense of the term, at Niblo's "big theatre." The house is crowded every night, and the support which Lotta receives at this establishment tends in a great measure toward making her present series of performances the most enjoyable of any she has yet given in this city. The present is the last week of Lotta as Little Nell, "Fire Fly" being announced for next Monday evening. A matinée performance will also be given at this house on Thanksgiving afternoon.

Wood's Museum, with its dramatic representations, its thousands of curiosities and wonders, and its grand menagerie, is attracting a fair share of public patronage. In the dramatic department this week "Yankee Hobinson," as Darius Dutton, will be the feature at the matinées, while Miss Celia and Jerome Howson will do the artistic in the evenings in the burlesque of "Aladdin, the Wonderful Scamp." Three grand performances are announced at this house for Thanksgiving Day—one in the forenoon, one in the afternoon and one in the evening.

The Bowery theatre opens the week with three "immense" pieces, in which Blanchard and his dogs appear. They are entitled the "Lost Shilling," "Idiot Jack" and "The Country School." A Thanksgiving matinée will also be given on Thursday, in accordance with the usual custom on that day.

Tammany is as full of variety and music this week as ever. A number of novelties have been added to the bill, and many more are in course of preparation and will be produced at an early day. The Hanlons, in their great trapeze act, have created quite a furor, as have also the "lilliputian gladiators." A matinée will also be given at this house on Thanksgiving Day.

At the Waverley theatre another change of performance is announced for the current week. The bills are replete with novelty, and the performances promise to be "brimfull" of fun and enjoyment. A grand varieties matinée is announced for Thanksgiving afternoon at this house.

The Theatre Comique is still patronized by large and admiring audiences, and weekly offers a constant stream of novelties to the critical and exacting tastes of the *habitués* of this establishment. A Thanksgiving matinée will be given on Thursday in addition to the regular ones on Wednesday and Saturday.

Tony Pastor, in addition to the usual quantity of sensational acts and songs, will present an entirely new and original Irish piece from Poole's prolific pen, entitled "Cormack of the Cave," this evening, and on Thanksgiving gives an extra matinée.

The San Francisco Minstrels, ever sure of a full house and a merry audience, make but little change in their last week's programme, finding that amply sufficient to amuse their numerous audiences.

Bryant's, like "Old Times, Rocks," have been turning away people nightly, the funny song and dance of "Shoo, Fly; Don't Bodder Me!" by Dan Bryant and Dave Reed having made an immense hit. A burnt cork matinée will be given at this house on Thanksgiving Day.

The present season at the New York Circus has thus far been one of the most prosperous ever before enjoyed by a like establishment in this city. A new English *équestrienne*, Miss Pauline Hindley, makes her first appearance here this evening. A gorgeous "houp la!" matinée will be given on Thanksgiving Day.

Mme. Anna Bishop will give the second of her grand concerts at Steinway Hall this evening, when she will be assisted by a number of well known vocal and instrumental performers.

W. H. Pope, the ambitious young elocutionist, repeats his recitation of Byron's "Manfred" on Wednesday afternoon at Steinway Hall, his previous success having warranted him in reciting it again.

Olive Logan delivers her lecture on "Girls" at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening.

Rev. William H. Milburn, the blind preacher, repeats his lecture, "What a Blind Man Saw in England," at Steinway Hall on next Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Midnight Mission.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will appear on Wednesday evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, in their great specialty of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," supported by a strong company. But one performance will be given in Brooklyn, after which they depart for the South.

At the Park theatre, Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Conway will this evening appear for the first time in "The Mariner's Compass." A grand matinée performance is announced at this house for Thanksgiving afternoon.

At Hooley's Opera House, Brooklyn, the bill for the present week is one of variety as well as novelty. Sheridan and Mack, the cloggists, and Moe and Goodrich, the skatists, are among the "stars." A matinée performance will also be given at this house on Thanksgiving Day.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

W. A. Pond & Co. publish the following:—"Queen of the Sea," barcarole; H. Millard. A most charming little melody, worthy of the high reputation of the composer.

"Only a Tress of Golden Hair," ballad; C. Kinkel. Not absolutely worthless, but too trifling to call for special comment.

"You Kiss Me in My Dreams," ballad; Kinkel. Good for the minstrels.

"The Bright and Glorious Sunshine," ballad; Kinkel. Of the same character as the first of the above melodies by this composer.

"Pensée Fugitive," four hands; H. D. Cooper. Simple and pretty.

"Dew o'Aules," song; T. B. Bishop. Sprightly and good in its way.

"What Is That to You?" song; A. D. Walbridge. Uninteresting.

"Thinking of Home," *morceau de salon;* C. Kinkel. Nothing in it of any account.

"A Glimpse of Love," polka; C. Kinkel. Very good, with sufficient brilliancy in it to make it palatable.

"Lord, with Glowing Heart," hymn; G. W. Warren. Not bad, but devoid of interest.

"Octave Galop;" A. W. Berg. Arranged for four hands. Dull and dreary, and with no dash or brilliancy about it.

"Day After Day," song; A. W. Berg. The melody is fair, but nothing very particular in regard to merit.

"Terence O'Moore," song; J. L. Molloy. A capital Irish comic song.

"When all the World is Young," song; Elizabeth Philp. Pretty and sparkling.

"Teacher and Pupil," duets for the piano; William Mason. For very small fingers and admirable in their line.

"Alone, Yet Not alone," ballad; Mariam. A very pretty ballad.

"Smile Once Again," ballad; H. Millard. A gem of melody.

"Down in the Valley," song; A. Nish. Poor and uninteresting.

"Consolation," romance; H. Bartlett. A light, graceful and artistically wrought *morceau*, which bespeaks the true musician.

Ernst Reiking publishes the "An[illegible] Polka Mazourka," composed by himself. This is a *salon* piece of considerable merit, and is very elegantly gotten up.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—"Rossini's Vocal Instruction;" designed to render the voice flexible, and for the acquisition of the modern taste and style in singing. We doubt very much if Rossini ever had anything to do with these exercises. They are good enough, however.

Dodworth & Son purpose bringing out a new edition of the "Levy Waltz," by Guglielmo, in handsome style. What a singular coincidence of ideas exists in the publication of the "Maud" and "Levy" waltzes; one written a short time since by the cornet player who appeared at the Central Park Garden concerts, and published here under the name of the "Maud Waltz," and the other published many years ago in London, under the name of the "Levy Waltz," written by the well known composer P. D. Guglielmo. Of course, neither of the gentlemen knew for a moment what was passing in the other's mind at the time the *afflatus divinus* seized them, but it is so strange that they should hit upon the same piece, note for note. But musical composition nowadays is an inexplicable thing at best, at least with some of our "musicians."

"Once Upon a Time Waltz," Theodore Hagen, published by Ditson & Co., is one of those artistic works which the true musician loves to dwell upon. The themes are very interesting and possess variety sufficient to commend them to every one. In every part there is the hand of the artist visible, and it would be a matter of difficulty for the veriest cynic to cavil at the charming measures of this delightful waltz.

The same house publishes "I Wandered by the Beech Tree," ballad; C. E. Pratt. There is not much in the melody, but what little there is may be depended upon as good.

"Prince Arthur's March;" A. Parlow. Very poor, and as near an approach to trash as may be imagined.

"Eva un Angelo;" Campana. There is nothing in this ballad to interest any one.

"Eva Ray," song and chorus; C. E. Pratt. Good for the minstrels. Only this and nothing more.

"Half-past Nine," song; G. A. Macdanen. A delightful, piquant little thing which, without being pretentious, possesses all the elements of popularity.

"Silvery Bells," song with chorus; W. F. Wellman, Jr. A companion to "Beautiful Bells," and better than its consort. Mr. Wellman deserves much praise for this pleasing ballad.

DISGRACING THE SABBATH.

Riot in Chatham Square—A Funeral Procession and Car Passengers On Their Muscle.

The Sabbath was yesterday disgraced by a scene in Chatham square that should bring the blush to the cheeks of all parties concerned in the outrageous transaction. From the police it is ascertained that about three o'clock in the afternoon a Hibernian society, while returning from a funeral of one of its members, were passing through the square, when the driver of car No. 178, of the Third avenue line, whipped up his team, and severed the procession. This so enraged the naturally excitable lovers of the green flag that a rush was made for the driver, who was dragged from the car and badly beaten by some of the societymen. The car at the time was crowded with male and female passengers. Witnessing the attack upon the driver the former hurried from the car, assaulted the societymen with their fists and feet, met with a vigorous resistance by the processionists, who used their sticks vigorously upon the car passengers. The fight continued nearly half an hour, the Irishmen receiving some slight scratches from well directed fists, and several of the passengers who participated coming out of the affray with severe bruises. Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, hearing of the small riot, hurried to the scene of the disturbance with a section of locust swingers, and arrived in time to quell the disturbance, which threatened to result in the demolition of the car, the tearing up of the Third avenue track and temporary suspension of travel. A large crowd collected about the square and the excitement lasted fully two hours.

Popery vs. The Bible on Marriage.—Charles B. SMYTH'S lecture, next Sunday morning, Eleventh street church, near Third avenue.

A.—Drinking Death Through the Skin.—Don't put nitrate of silver on the head to be sucked up through the pores and conveyed to the brain. If your hair is turning gray renew its natural color with an element as harmless as the moisture dropped by the clouds on the grass and flowers. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is rightly named, for it gives a fresh vitality to the withered honers of the head. Nothing can be more innocuous; nothing more opposite in its salubrious properties to the opaque, poison-charged compounds which, under various names, are offerred as "dyes" or as "not dyes."

American Waltham Watches are the best to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, 25 John street, New York.

A.—Mrs. M. G. Brown's Celebrated Poor RICHARD'S EYE WATER to be had of all druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

A.—Every Preparation for the Improvement of the Scalp or Hair sinks into insignificance compared with MRS. M. G. BROWN'S SCALP RENOVATOR. 14 ounce bottles one dollar; smaller size fifty cents. Sold by druggists. Depot 31 Bond street.

A.—Now is the Time for CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES; they will cure colds, sorethroats, &c. No more of these worthless, nauseating cubeb things.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Cancer Cured.—Bright's Disease Cured by the MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER—For sale by druggists. Depot, No. 8 College place.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

From Trustworthy Data It Has Been Estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to pulmonary complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in consumption, asthma or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT exercises its most beneficial effects and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the Expectorant allays all inflammation which may exist, and, by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold by all druggists.

In View of the Deception Practiced by Dealers in worthless Oriode and other spurious imitation watches, buyers of genuine AMERICAN WATCHES should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 13, 1869.

Stockholders of the late "The New York Central Railroad Company" and the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company" are notified that the Books will be opened at the office of the Union Trust Company, of New York, on Tuesday, November 16, instant, for the exchange of their Stock Certificates and for the issuing of the Consolidation Certificates, in pursuance of "the agreement and act of consolidation."

Stockholders of the late "The New York Central Railroad Company" are required to present both their Stock and Interest Certificates, and at the time of the exchange a distribution in cash will be made, in pursuance of said Agreement and act of consolidation, of one per cent upon the amount thereof.

The holders of Stock Certificates and of Interest Certificates for eighty per cent of the par thereof of the late "The New York Central Railroad Company" are entitled to receive Consolidation Certificates for twenty-seven per cent on the par of the stock.

Stockholders of the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company" are entitled to receive Consolidation Certificates for eighty-five per cent of the par of their stock.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Funeral Sermon on George Peabody.

ANOTHER RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Fearful Collision on the Western Pacific Railroad.

FIFTEEN OR TWENTY PERSONS KILLED.

ENGLAND.

Funeral Sermon on George Peabody.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1869.

In accordance with the announcement on Friday, the Bishop of London to-day delivered the funeral sermon on the late George Peabody at Westminster Abbey. The interior was still hung with the drapery of mourning. An immense congregation was present and listened with manifest emotion to the eloquent and pathetic words of the preacher in eulogy of the great philanthropist.

The Bishop said no untitled commoner ever drew around his grave so large a concourse of sincere mourners as George Peabody. The reason was that through a long life he had labored for others, especially for the poor. Simple in his habits, unambitious of rank or power, he found his enjoyment in beneficence. It was his business to gather wealth and his joy to give it away. His name would be the heritage of two great nations, and would form another strand of the cord binding England and America.

CUBA.

Destruction of Sugar Plantations—Capture of Tagunyaben by the Insurgents—The Captain General in Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1869.

On Thursday last seven cane fields in the vicinity of Las Cruces were burned. Since that time four Chinamen were discovered in the act of firing another cane field. They were seized and immediately executed.

The settlement of Tagnayaben, which was defended by thirty volunteers, has been captured by the insurgents and burnt.

The insurgents were defeated while attempting to capture a railroad train.

Troops have been sent to Tagnayaben from Remedios.

The cholera still prevails in the jurisdiction of Remedios.

Captain General de Rodas returned to Havana yesterday from his tour of inspection.

PARAGUAY.

Contradictory Reports Regarding the Progress of the War—Reported Augmentation of Lopez's Army.

LISBON, Nov. 14, 1869.

Advices received by the mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, which arrived here yesterday, confirm the previous reports of the important advantages gained by the allied army in Paraguay. The Paraguayan troops were demoralized and deserting in large numbers. President Lopezroas, convinced that a plot existed against him in his own army, had shot several officers and soldiers. The allies considered the war ended, and were taking measures to increase the power of the provisional government, and to complete the tranquilization of the country.

On the other hand the Paraguayans assert that the allied forces are utterly unable to follow up their successes; that they lack provisions, munition of war and means of transportation. It is claimed that since Lopez established his new lines at San Estanislaus his forces have increased to 8,000 men and he has forty pieces of artillery.

GEORGIA.

The State Fair Excursionists.

CLEVELAND, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1869.

The Georgia State Fair excursionists have reached this point; all well. A special train of two palace cars and smoking and baggage cars met them at Lynchburg, accompanied by Colonel Halbert, General Superintendent of the Georgia Railroad, and a committee of six gentlemen sent out by the State Society to meet the guests.

KANSAS.

Suit Against General Ewing for False Arrest.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 14, 1869.

In the case of ex-Mayor Anthony, of this city, against General Thomas Ewing for false arrest, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict for the defendant. This was an action for $20,000 damages, based on the arrest of Anthony while Mayor of this city during the war by a United States detective, who took him to Missouri, where he was discharged by General Ewing, then in command of this district.

ILLINOIS.

The New Chicago Stock Board.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1869.

The new Chicago Stock Board yesterday afternoon elected the following officers:—President, C. B. Goodyear; Vice President, H. M. Thompson; Secretary, A. S. Dalzell; Caller, Colonel Charles A. Crane. Committees were appointed by the Executive on membership, on arbitration and appeal. The present membership numbers about seventy, composed mostly of bankers, brokers and real estate dealers.

TENNESSEE.

Wife Murder in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14, 1869.

Mrs. Rizzi, the wife of Frank Rizzi, a butcher, on Monroe street, was found dead this morning, with her head crushed. It is believed that her husband murdered her, as he has fled.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Arrest of an Escaped Convict.

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1869.

John Poxley, who was arrested in this city for having burglars' tools in his possession, proves to be an escaped convict from Sing Sing with a four years' unexpired term to serve. He has been sent back in charge of a New York officer.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Nov. 14.—United States bonds flat; five-twenties of 1862 are quoted at 89.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1869.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Havana and Matanzas markets at the close of business yesterday:—

Sugar—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 107,000 boxes, 2,200 hogsheads; exported during the week, 9,000 boxes and 100 hogsheads to foreign ports and 1,400 boxes to the United States. The market closed slightly animated at unchanged prices. Lard steady at 21c. a 21½c., in tierces, and 23c. a 24c., in 25 pound tins. Flour buoyant at $10 a $12 per bbl. Butter steady at 33½c. per pound. Tallow buoyant. Bacon declining; quoted at 20c. a 21c. Wax—Yellow buoyant at $7 75 a $8 25 per arrobe; white flat. Petroleum active, 4¼ a 4½ reals per gallon. Potatoes active at $3 25 a $3 50 per bbl. Hams in active demand at 23c. for common salted and 25c. a 27c. for sugar cured. Shooks—Box active at 8 a 8¼ reals; hogsheads firmer. Hoops—The market is supplied: quoted at $46 a $50 per thousand for 14 ft. shaved. Freights dull and declining. Exchange—On London, 15¼ a 16 per cent premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 4 a 5 per cent premium; in currency, 18 a 17 per cent discount.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Collision on the Western Pacific Railroad—Fifteen or Twenty Persons Killed and a Large Number Terribly Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14, 1869.

A few minutes past nine o'clock this morning the eastern bound train on the Western Pacific Railroad, composed of eight cars, including one sleeping car, collided with the Alameda Ferry train of four cars near San Leandro. Both trains were going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The engines are a perfect wreck and the cars smashed and driven through one another. The Western Pacific train left on prompt time, but the morning was so foggy that the engineer had difficulty to see any distance ahead. Upon arriving at the switch, where the Western Pacific connects with the Alameda road, the train slowed, and the switch tender being questioned whether the Alameda train had passed answered, "All right; go ahead." Soon after the trains came together with a terrific crash. The first passenger car on the Western Pacific was driven through, smashing the car.

The other cars are badly damaged. The numbers of the killed and wounded are variously estimated at from ten to fifteen and from thirty to fifty. It is impossible to obtain the correct number at present. The following is a list of those known to be killed and wounded:—

THE KILLED.

Alexander W. Baldwin, United States District Judge of Nevada, Virginia City.

Edward Anderson, engineer of Western Pacific train.

Mr. McDonald, road master of the California Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Boulet, principal of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Oakland.

Charles Martin, fireman of the Alameda train.

George Thompson, fireman of the Western Pacific train.

David Ward, merchant of San Fransisco.

James Connolly, of Carroll Station.

Max Ehrman, merchant of San José.

A man supposed to be B. H. Fox, from papers found on his body.

THE WOUNDED.

J. M. Perkins, a railroad employé, badly bruised.

J. P. Lowell, of Sacramento, both legs badly jammed.

J. L. Bland, of San José, slightly.

Judge William Campbell, United States District Attorney, of Nevada, left leg broken.

B. B. Haley, of San Francisco, bruised.

Patrick Mahon, of Oakland, both legs broken.

J. C. Knapp, of Pleasanton, right leg smashed and otherwise injured. Three men were killed by the side of Mr. Knapp.

J. P. Peter, of San Francisco, badly bruised.

Noel Lambert, carpenter on the Western Pacific road, both legs broken.

M. A. Taylor, of Chicago, bruised across the stomach.

Seth Bromley, of Sacramento, one leg broken and the other badly injured.

George Cadwalader, of Sacramento, badly bruised.

Thomas McNulty, of San Francisco, right leg broken and foot badly bruised.

Mrs. Bantas, leg badly smashed and two children badly hurt.

The killed and wounded were mostly on the Western Pacific train. When the cars collided the passengers were driven together and crushed among the ruins. There was great difficulty in getting the passengers out of the ruins, and many could not be extricated. The legs of one man were amputated before being released from the cars. None of the passengers in the sleeping cars were hurt.

The badly wounded were sent to Alameda. Great excitement prevailed during the day. The catastrophe has cast a gloom over the entire city. The announcement of the accident was read from the pulpits of the churches during the morning service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14, 1869.

The California Immigrant Union has advertised for proposals for building an immigrant depot capable of accommodating from five hundred to a thousand boarders.

The California Legislature will occupy the new Capitol building in Sacramento during their next session. The people of Sacramento are arranging to celebrate the occupation of the new Capitol in a becoming manner.

A surveying party of the San Diego, El Paso and Memphis Railroad passed the summit of the range of mountains between San Diego and Fort Yuma. They report the grade to be less than a hundred feet per mile.

A number of eastern capitalists are traveling through Oregon with the view of establishing a direct line of vessels between Portland and New York.

The Washington Territory Legislature is again without a quorum. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the seceding members.

The Railroad Collision at Des Moines.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1869.

Intelligence received from a passenger who arrived here to-day is to the effect that at Des Moines, Iowa, last evening a freight train ran into the eastern bound Pacific Railroad passenger train on the side track and completely demolished the Pullman palace car Colorado and also two other passenger cars. Fifteen to twenty passengers were more or less injured, but fortunately no one was killed. The names of the wounded have not been ascertained.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Suicides at Reading.

READING, Nov. 14, 1869.

Robert W. Devine hung himself last night in the jail, where he was confined for deserting his wife. He left a letter reproaching his wife for her evil ways.

Richard Engelhart, aged sixteen years, committed suicide by throwing himself under a railroad train on the Lebanon Valley road last evening, while intoxicated.

FIRES.

Destruction of the Commonwealth Mills, at Norwich, Conn.

NORWICH, Nov. 14, 1869.

The wooden building belonging to the group known as the Commonwealth Mills, at Norwich Falls, was partially burned last night. The building was three stories in height and occupied by J. Hunt Smith for the manufacture of worsted braid, and the Hopkins & Allyne Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of pistols. Both concerns lose heavily, and are insured.

Large Fire in Gorham, Me.

PORTLAND, Nov. 14, 1869.

A despatch from Gorham, Me., says the extensive tannery of Stephen Hinkley & Brothers, was nearly destroyed by fire last night, with a large amount of manufactured stock. One or two storehouses were saved. Loss about $30,000; insured for $21,500.

Burning of a Flouring Mill in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14, 1869.

Jacob Laisy's flour mill was burned last evening. Loss, $40,000; insured for $23,000.

Burning of the Republican Wigwam at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1869.

The large frame building known as the republican wigwam, corner of Lake and Market streets, was destroyed by fire last evening. Total loss, $40,000; insurance about $31,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fires in Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14, 1869.

J. Mehringer's stable, corner of First and Market streets, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Eight horses were burned to death. Loss, $1,500; insurance, $500. The flames communicated to the shop of the Southwestern Furniture Manufacturing Company, which was also totally destroyed. Loss, $4,000; no insurance. The finishing shop of the same company was burned this morning. Loss, $1,000; insurance, $500.

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES.

AXING SATISFACTION.—Between eight and nine o'clock last evening Patrick Campbell, of No. 519 First avenue, conceived the humane idea of chastising his wife for some little indiscretion. While thus engaged his work was interrupted by the appearance of Frank Kearney, of No. 513 Tenth avenue. Frank gallantly rushed in to save Mrs. Campbell, when the foiled wife whipper seized an axe, turned upon him and indicted a slight wound upon Kearney's cranium. Campbell spent the night in Captain Thorne's lodging house and will be introduced to the officials of the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

WASHINGTON.

Favorable Condition of National Finances.

The President Favoring a Return to Specie Payments.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN EXPOSITION IN 1870.

New Reciprocity Treaty With Canada Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1869.

The President's Financial Policy—Resumption of Specie Payment.

It is understood that one of the points of the forthcoming message of the President in relation to the finances of the country, he will suggest to Congress the desirability of adopting such measures as will insure a speedy resumption of specie payments. As has previously been stated in these despatches, the financial question will be the leading feature of the President's suggestions to Congress. His theory of dealing with the great financial burden now weighing upon the government is simple and comprehensive, and if carried out by wise legislation a year hence will witness the practical operation of the system, giving the debt a more solid basis and the industries of the country relieved from the uncertainties and fluctuations which are continually destroying value. The President, since his inauguration, without the aid of Congress, has in a masterly manner brought the debt of the nation into more successful management than ever before; and if Congress shows but a fraction of the foresight of the Executive we may expect even greater results. The three principles upon which the President begun his management of the finances of the government were the collection of all the revenues, or at least so much of it as official integrity and efficiency could collect, to reduce the expenses of the government and to liquidate the debt as rapidly as possible. Subsequent events show that in each of these cardinal rules of his financial administration he has succeeded admirably, and in some cases, as he has said himself, beyond his most sanguine expectations. The revenue daily brings in enormous returns. The expenditures have been cut down by millions, and the debt has been reduced $45,000,000 in excess of the amount authorized by Congress. What is evidently desired by the President is to allow the present tax bill to remain untouched, in order that by a continuance of the present large revenue the debt can be so disposed of as to afford a tangible modification a year hence. About a dozen crack brained Congremen, who are always ready to immortalize themselves by their financial absurdities, are understood to have so-called financial propositions with which to bore the sensible men in Congress. The President's view to discountenance all financial tinkering will doubtless meet with the hearty support of Congress, and at the proper time will suggest such a reduction of taxation as will be an actual relief to the people. It is also understood that the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest is a favorite measure with the President, and he will so express himself to Congress. The subject of specie payments he has of late been considering. He considers that the fluctuations of gold should be stopped at the earliest moment, and that the most direct and expeditious manner in which to accomplish that desirable result will be in bringing the currency up to par. This will break up the infamous operations of gold gamblers and save the industrial interests of the country from the ruinous consequences of a circulating medium, affected by combinations of unprincipled men. This will, therefore, constitute the President's next move in his financial policy. The manner of effecting this object he has not as yet determined. He may leave the entire question to Congress, suggesting merely that some action be taken giving him the necessary powers to act.

"Journalism in New York."

I must call your attention to a remarkable exhibition of newspaper enterprise. The New York *Tribune* of the 11th inst. contains the report of government receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending September 30; publishes not only one day ahead of the HERALD, but twenty-four hours in advance of Secretary Boutwell. The *Tribune's* statement of receipts is, however, $4,195,727 less than the actual receipts, and its statement of expenditures is $1,861,210 wide of the truth. Six millions fifty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars out of the way. The fact is, the true statement was completed, at the Treasury Department, ten minutes before three o'clock P. M. on the 11th instant, immediately transmitted to New York by telegraph and published for the first time, correctly and full, in the next morning's HERALD.

American Products for the Great Russian Exposition in 1870.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Louisville Convention requesting Ex-President Fillmore to appoint a delegation of six persons to attend the Russian Exposition in 1870. This suggestion came from Europe. These commissioners are to take charge of all specimens that exhibitors in the United States may desire to send, and they are specially instructed to procure thousands of samples of cotton from various States. They have also the duty of preparing and presenting to the several commercial associations of Europe such reports as will show the immense advantages and inducements offered by this country to European emigrants. The resolution also provides that Ex-President Fillmore should be added as the chairman of the delegation. To provide for the necessary business arrangements Mr. Fillmore has designated only two persons, who will have charge of the actual details—Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, and Robert T. Sanders, of Tennessee. It is deemed eminently appropriate to consult the wishes of President Grant as to who will be the best selections to represent the United States, so that the commissioners appointed by the President in behalf of the government may also be designated as the representatives of the commercial interests of the nation. The selection of an appropriate commission, headed by an ex-President of the United States, it is thought will not only be calculated to advance the material interests of the country, but the attention paid to such a commission and the interchange of courtesies between them and the representatives of high rank from all European nations will be the means of extending the social interchange of Americans everywhere with Europeans. Samples of cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, hemp, &c., or any of the multiform productions and manufactures of the United States which are to be exhibited should be neatly arranged in packages with labels specifying the article, the owner's name and the city or State. They can be sent to 88½ Broadway, city of New York, or to Louisville to either of the gentlemen named, who are in active correspondence with Governor Curtin, the American Minister, and with the Russian authorities. A hundred thousand American specimens are asked for to show the importance and the diversity of production in our country.

Commercial Relations with Canada—New Reciprocity Treaty.

The following, derived from private sources, is believed to be a correct statement of the position of our government and that of Great Britain upon the subject of a rearrangement of trade relations with the Dominion of Canada. The matter comes up for adjustment not in consequence of the resolution of the House of Representatives, but because the government appreciates the importance of settling the fishery question amicably and with reference to the interests of American fishermen; and because, also, it is deemed important, in the interests of the great West, that the freedom of the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be secured and that the canals of Canada should be enlarged to the capacity of our wants free of cost to us. The Canadian authorities have notified our government that unless the trade between the two countries is so arranged as to be somewhat reciprocal they fear they will be unable to withstand the pressure from all parts of the Dominion urging them to do away with the system of fishery licenses and compelling American fishermen to remain outside of the three mile limits of the shores of Canada; to establish a duty on foreign coal, so as to give the market of Western Canada to Nova Scotia coal instead of having it supplied, as at present, from Pennsylvania and Ohio; to place an export duty on pine timber and on American breadstuffs, a large market of which is now found in Canada under their free admission by the present Canadian tariff, the returns for the last year showing value of breadstuffs, wheat, corn, rye, &c., imported from the United States into Canada of $12,282,561. It is said that there is no question as to whether the resolution of the House of Representatives asking the Executive to reopen negotiations with Great Britain for the adjustment of these matters is mandatory in its terms or not, because under our form of government no resolution of the House of Representatives can be mandatory on the Executive as regards the treaty making power. It is simply advisory, a mere expression of opinion of the same character, but naturally of greater importance, as the resolution of similar effect of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and the Boards of Trade of the various States. The Secretary of State having his attention called to the importance of the undetermined commercial questions between this country and Canada in the manner indicated, addressed the British Minister here during last summer and invited his assistance in a proper endeavor to adjust them. It is understood that Mr. Thornton communicated with the government of Canada, and the authorities there having expressed their concurrence in the importance of arranging the various questions amicably, if possible, a general understanding was arrived at to discuss the matter in detail, when the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury would be enabled to avail themselves of the assistance of leading Senators and Congressmen, so as to know how far concessions could be made in the general interchange of raw products, by way of equivalent for the concessions demanded of Canada. It is safe to say that the matter will not be determined until after a full and careful examination of the whole subject, and solely with a view to the interests of the people of the United States.

Foreign Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized Julian Alpedo Principe y Gatores as Vice Consul of Spain, at Philadelphia; Theodore Wagner, Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, at Galveston, Texas; Juan Uruela y Palomo, Consul of Guatemala, at San Francisco, Cal., and H. Claussinius, Consul of Baden, at Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Belknap-Sherman Difference—"That Herald Gets Everything"—Dyer and His Court of Inquiry—The Fees of His Counsel Not Allowed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1869.

Last week I sent you a despatch about Secretary Belknap and General Sherman, in which I alluded to certain acts of the former which showed him to be a man of decided character and firmness. For some reason or other my despatch has been regarded as an evidence of an open breach between the War Minister and the General of the Armies. It would be unfair to allow such an impression to gain ground. The truth is that no personal difficulty has occurred. It is merely one of official authority. General Belknap and General Sherman are socially friends, and good ones at that, so far as I am informed. But officially General Belknap is one of those earnest men who believe in having their positions understood, and who know how to assert authority without giving offence. This is the plainest manner in which to explain the situation. Belknap found orders issued by Sherman which he could not sanction and which he, therefore, countermanded without regard to persons or places. This he was conscientiously bound to do, or else lay himself open to the imputation of being Borie-ized.

It is curious how my despatch on the subject has been twisted and tortured into different meanings. Even people employed in the War Department have been misled into the belief that there exists an open war between Belknap and Sherman; while others declare that there has been no conflict, either personal or official.

A few days after the publication of my despatch two high officers were dining at Wormley's restaurant, and among other things got to talking about the reported difference between Belknap and Sherman.

"I say, General, did you see that article in the HERALD about Sherman getting snubbed by the Secretary?" said one.

"Yes, Major, I did," said the other.

"Well" said the Major, "what do you think of it now? Is there any truth in it?"

"To be frank with you, Major, and talking confidentially, of course, there is something in it. In the main that article is correct. The Secretary has countermanded the payment of a claim passed by Sherman while he was acting as Secretary of War. And, what is more, the claim was one which Sherman, when performing his celebrated march to the sea, promised to see made all right. The countermanding order is a sort of reflection upon Sherman as a general and also as Secretary of War."

"Is it possible?" said the Major. "Now, is not it curious how these correspondents hear of such things?"

"Yes, indeed, it is," said the General; "but I have noticed that that HERALD gets pretty much everything. I rather think the correspondent must have got that at the War Department. I don't see how it could leak out otherwise."

General Dyer, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, tumbles from one snarl into another. Recently some Washington publishers printed and circulated a pamphlet consisting of a letter of Norman Wiard and an appendix containing varied libellous matter against General Dyer, which is intended to show up the ordnance chief and his contracts in anything but a favorable light. General Dyer, more as a joke than in earnest, has resolved to bring a libel suit against the publishers to compel them to establish the truth of their charges. In his defence General Dyer employed able counsel, including David Dudley Field, of New York. Mr. Field's bill for these services amounts to $5,000. General Dyer, considering that government had a right to pay this bill, went to General Sherman, about the matter. General Sherman in his abrupt way declared the bill entirely proper, and offered to recommend its payment on the spot. Dyer, however, told the General that he would prefer to have the question referred to the President, as some important points were involved. General Sherman acquiesced, the bill was referred to the President, and in due time was laid before the Cabinet for their consideration. Attorney General Hoar opposed payment of the bill, and on his advice it was resolved that the government had no right to defray the expenses of Dyer's counsel. So the worthy Chief of Ordnance finds himself not only with a libel suit on hand, but with a responsibility for the payment of $5,000 for defending himself from charges against his conduct as an officer of the government.

IS IT A MURDER?

An Inebriated Woman Found Dead—Her Husband Arrested for Murder.

Police officials daily have very nice points to settle that not unfrequently interfere with the liberty of the citizen. Such a case came under the jurisdiction of Captain John Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, yesterday afternoon, and as he is usually very cautious in his action it is not at all unlikely that his discovery will show that another murder has been added to the long list for 1869.

From the statements made by Patrick Ward, keeper of a lodging house at No. 37 Mulberry street, it seems that he has had as tenants a man and wife, John and Mary Smith, who for many months have been habitual drunkards. So completely were both under the influence of the God Bacchus that it was difficult to tell which was the greater devotee of bad rum.

Smith, when placed outside of the Mulberry street poison, is possessed of the devil, and on such occasions invariably sinks his better nature, and would vent his malice upon the woman he had vowed to honor and protect. The woman also is represented to have been a fiend incarnate when under the influence of stimulants. On such occasions, which were of almost daily occurrence, their home was turned into a miniature hell, in which a male and female devil held high carnival. This was the case yesterday about eleven A. M. Ward heard them quarrelling in their apartments, but took no notice of the circumstance. About one o'clock in the afternoon Ward had occasion to visit the apartments of the Smith family, where he found Mary lying on the floor quite dead and the brutal husband absent. The facts were reported to Captain Jourdan, who believed that there were good grounds for suspecting that the woman's death resulted from the brutality of her husband. He despatched officer Riker in quest of Smith, who was found, arrested and locked up. Smith denies having inflicted injuries upon the woman, but it will appear on the Coroner's inquest whether or not such is the case. She bears no markets of recent violence, as far as could be seen from a cursory examination.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

A four weeks season of "grand English opera" will be inaugurated this evening at the Grand Opera House, under the experienced direction of Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard. The *personnel* of the company is comparatively new in this city, but the majority of the *artistes* composing it come to us highly endorsed by our cousins in the provincial cities. "Maritana" will be given this evening, "Crown Diamonds" to-morrow evening, with a matinée on Thanksgiving Day, and other novelties during the remainder of the week.

The leading dramatic event of the week will be the reopening of the Théâtre Français this evening, for a six months dramatic season, under the management of Mr. C. W. Tayleure. The inaugural sensation will be the production of the new English sensational drama entitled "London, or Lights and Shadows of the Great City," which is to be brought out in a very elaborate style. An attractive feature of the play will be its scenery, which has been imported expressly from London, and which is said to give accurate panoramic illustrations of London street views. The cast of the piece gives promise of an excellent performance. Mrs. Clara Jennings, F. C. Bangs, C. T. Parsloe, Lewis Baker, G. F. Devere and E. Righton—a newcomer from England—personating the principal characters. A matinée performance is announced for Thanksgiving afternoon.

At the Fifth Avenue theatre Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau—formerly of the Winter Garden—makes her appearance this evening before a New York audience as Esther Eccles in Robertson's popular comedy of "Caste." Mrs. Chanfrau, who enjoys the reputation of being something above the ordinary in this particular *rôle*, will be supported upon this occasion by the full strength of Manager Daly's excellent company. On Wednesday and Saturday evenings Palgrave Simpson's relishable comedy of "Second Love" will be given with a strong cast and appropriate scenery. A matinée will be given at this house on Thanksgiving afternoon.

The reappearance of Mr. Lester Wallack upon the boards of the dramatic temple which bears his name has been the magnet of attraction which has drawn larger audiences thither during the week than were ever before assembled beneath its frescoed dome. This theatre has lately been so altered that it now seats over two hundred additional people in the parquet alone, and no stronger proof is needed of the popularity of the gentlemanly actor-manager than the large and fashionable audiences which since his reappearance have nightly filled the house to its utmost capacity. The delightful comedy of "Home" and the laughable comedietta of "A Regular Fix" are on the bills for this week, with Mr. Wallack in both pieces.

Miss Bateman, in her great and really artistic impersonation of Mary Warner, is still the attraction at Booth's. The piece continues to attract large audiences, and will doubtless do so until the termination of Miss Bateman's engagement, which, by the way, will conclude with the ending of next week. After finishing at Booth's theatre Miss Bateman will give two representations of "Mary Warner" in Brooklyn, after which she goes to Philadelphia for four weeks.

"Poor Humanity"—the new sensational drama at the Olympic—has been subjected to a judicious pruning and otherwise strengthened and improved, and is now a most enjoyable performance. The entertainment at this house has also been strengthened still further by the additional attraction of "A Bull in a China Shop," which is now nightly given as the after-piece. Like most of the other theatres in this city a grand matinée performance will be given at the Olympic on Thanksgiving Day.

The vivacious "little Lotta" as the charming "Little Nell" and the mercurial "Little Marchioness" is drawing "big audiences," in the fullest sense of the term, at Niblo's "big theatre." The house is crowded every night, and the support which Lotta receives at this establishment tends in a great measure toward making her present series of performances the most enjoyable of any she has yet given in this city. The present is the last week of Lotta as Little Nell, "Fire Fly" being announced for next Monday evening. A matinée performance will also be given at this house on Thanksgiving afternoon.

Wood's Museum, with its dramatic representations, its thousands of curiosities and wonders, and its grand menagerie, is attracting a fair share of public patronage. In the dramatic department this week "Yankee Hobinson," as Darius Dutton, will be the feature at the matinées, while Miss Celia and Jerome Howson will do the artistic in the evenings in the burlesque of "Aladdin, the Wonderful Scamp." Three grand performances are announced at this house for Thanksgiving Day—one in the forenoon, one in the afternoon and one in the evening.

The Bowery theatre opens the week with three "immense" pieces, in which Blanchard and his dogs appear. They are entitled the "Lost Shilling," "Idiot Jack" and "The Country School." A Thanksgiving matinée will also be given on Thursday, in accordance with the usual custom on that day.

Tammany is as full of variety and music this week as ever. A number of novelties have been added to the bill, and many more are in course of preparation and will be produced at an early day. The Hanlons, in their great trapeze act, have created quite a furor, as have also the "lilliputian gladiators." A matinée will also be given at this house on Thanksgiving Day.

At the Waverley theatre another change of performance is announced for the current week. The bills are replete with novelty, and the performances promise to be "brimfull" of fun and enjoyment. A grand varieties matinée is announced for Thanksgiving afternoon at this house.

The Theatre Comique is still patronized by large and admiring audiences, and weekly offers a constant stream of novelties to the critical and exacting tastes of the *habitués* of this establishment. A Thanksgiving matinée will be given on Thursday in addition to the regular ones on Wednesday and Saturday.

Tony Pastor, in addition to the usual quantity of sensational acts and songs, will present an entirely new and original Irish piece from Poole's prolific pen, entitled "Cormack of the Cave," this evening, and on Thanksgiving gives an extra matinée.

The San Francisco Minstrels, ever sure of a full house and a merry audience, make but little change in their last week's programme, finding that amply sufficient to amuse their numerous audiences.

Bryant's, like "Old Times, Rocks," have been turning away people nightly, the funny song and dance of "Shoo, Fly; Don't Bodder Me!" by Dan Bryant and Dave Reed having made an immense hit. A burnt cork matinée will be given at this house on Thanksgiving Day.

The present season at the New York Circus has thus far been one of the most prosperous ever before enjoyed by a like establishment in this city. A new English *équestrienne*, Miss Pauline Hindley, makes her first appearance here this evening. A gorgeous "houp la!" matinée will be given on Thanksgiving Day.

Mme. Anna Bishop will give the second of her grand concerts at Steinway Hall this evening, when she will be assisted by a number of well known vocal and instrumental performers.

W. H. Pope, the ambitious young elocutionist, repeats his recitation of Byron's "Manfred" on Wednesday afternoon at Steinway Hall, his previous success having warranted him in reciting it again.

Olive Logan delivers her lecture on "Girls" at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening.

Rev. William H. Milburn, the blind preacher, repeats his lecture, "What a Blind Man Saw in England," at Steinway Hall on next Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Midnight Mission.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will appear on Wednesday evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, in their great specialty of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," supported by a strong company. But one performance will be given in Brooklyn, after which they depart for the South.

At the Park theatre, Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Conway will this evening appear for the first time in "The Mariner's Compass." A grand matinée performance is announced at this house for Thanksgiving afternoon.

At Hooley's Opera House, Brooklyn, the bill for the present week is one of variety as well as novelty. Sheridan and Mack, the cloggists, and Moe and Goodrich, the skatists, are among the "stars." A matinée performance will also be given at this house on Thanksgiving Day.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

W. A. Pond & Co. publish the following:—"Queen of the Sea," barcarole; H. Millard. A most charming little melody, worthy of the high reputation of the composer.

"Only a Tress of Golden Hair," ballad; C. Kinkel. Not absolutely worthless, but too trifling to call for special comment.

"You Kiss Me in My Dreams," ballad; Kinkel. Good for the minstrels.

"The Bright and Glorious Sunshine," ballad; Kinkel. Of the same character as the first of the above melodies by this composer.

"Pensée Fugitive," four hands; H. D. Cooper. Simple and pretty.

"Dew d'Aniles," song; T. B. Bishop. Sprightly and good in its way.

"What Is That to You?" song; A. D. Walbridge. Uninteresting.

"Thinking of Home," *morceau de salon*; C. Kinkel. Nothing in it of any account.

"A Glimpse of Love," polka; C. Kinkel. Very good, with sufficient brilliancy in it to make it palatable.

"Lord, with Glowing Heart," hymn; G. W. Warren. Not bad, but devoid of interest.

"Octave Galop;" A. W. Berg. Arranged for four hands. Dull and dreary, and with no dash or brilliancy about it.

"Day After Day," song; A. W. Berg. The melody is fair, but nothing very particular in regard to merit.

"Terence O'Moore," song; J. L. Molloy. A capital Irish comic song.

"When all the World is Young," song; Elizabeth Philp. Pretty and sparkling.

"Teacher and Pupil," duets for the piano; William Mason. For very small fingers and admirable in their line.

"Alone, Yet Not alone," ballad; Mariam. A very pretty ballad.

"Smile Once Again," ballad; H. Millard. A gem of melody.

"Down in the Valley," song; A. Nish. Poor and uninteresting.

"Consolation," romance; H. Bu...tiett. A light, graceful and artistically wrought *morceau*, which bespeaks the true musician.

Ernst Reiking publishes the "An... ine Polka Mazourka," composed by himself. This is a *salon* piece of considerable merit, and is very elegantly gotten up.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—"Rossini's Vocal Instruction;" designed to re... der the voice flexible, and for the acquisition of the modern taste and style in singing. We doubt very much if Rossini ever had anything to do with these exercises. They are good enough, however.

Dodworth & Son purpose bringing out a new edition of the "Levy Waltz," by Gugliemo, in handsome style. What a singular coincidence of ideas exists in the publication of the "Maud" and "Levy" waltzes; one written a short time since by the cornet player who appeared at the Central Park Garden concerts, and published here under the name of the "Maud Waltz," and the other published many years ago in London, under the name of the "Levy Waltz," written by the well known composer P. D. Guglielmo. Of course, neither of the two gentlemen knew for a moment what was passing in the other's mind at the time the *afflatus divin* us seized them, but it is so strange that they should hit upon the same piece, note for note. But musical composition nowadays is an inexplicable thing at best, at least with some of our "musicians."

"Once Upon a Time Waltz," Theodore Hagen, published by Ditson & Co., is one of those artistic works which the true musician loves to dwell upon. The themes are very interesting and possess variety sufficient to commend them to every one. In every part there is the hand of the artist visible, and it would be a matter of difficulty for the veriest cynic to cavil at the charming measures of this delightful waltz.

The same house publishes "I Wandered by the Beech Tree," ballad; C. E. Pratt. There is not much in the melody, but what little there is may be depended upon as good.

"Prince Arthur's March;" A. Parlow. Very poor, and as near an approach to trash as may be imagined.

"Eva un Angelo;" Campana. There is nothing in this ballad to interest any one.

"Eva Ray," song and chorus; C. E. Pratt. Good for the minstrels. Only this and nothing more.

"Half-past Nine," song; G. A. Macdanen. A delightful, piquant little thing which, without being pretentious, possesses all the elements of popularity.

"Silvery Bells," song with chorus; W. F. Wellman, Jr. A companion to "Beautiful Bells," and better than its consort. Mr. Wellman deserves much praise for this pleasing ballad.

DISGRACING THE SABBATH.

Riot in Chatham Square—A Funeral Procession and Car Passengers On Their Muscle.

The Sabbath was yesterday disgraced by a scene in Chatham square that should bring the blush to the cheeks of all parties concerned in the outrageous transaction. From the police it is ascertained that about three o'clock in the afternoon a Hibernian society, while returning from a funeral of one of its members, were passing through the square, when the driver of car No. 178, of the Third avenue line, whipped up his team, and severed the procession. This so enraged the naturally excitable lovers of the green flag that a rush was made for the driver, who was dragged from the car and badly beaten by some of the societymen. The car at the time was crowded with male and female passengers. Witnessing the attack upon the driver the former hurried from the car, assaulted the societymen with their fists and feet, met with a vigorous resistance by the processionists, who used their sticks vigorously upon the car passengers. The fight continued nearly half an hour, the Irishmen receiving some slight scratches from well directed fists, and several of the passengers who participated coming out of the affray with severe bruises. Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, hearing of the small riot, hurried to the scene of the disturbance with a section of locust swingers, and arrived in time to quell the disturbance, which threatened to result in the demolition of the car, the tearing up of the Third avenue track and temporary suspension of travel. A large crowd collected about the square and the excitement lasted fully two hours.

Popery vs. The Bible on Marriage.—Charles B. SMYTH'S lecture, next Sunday morning, Eleventh street church, near Third avenue.

A.—Drinking Death Through the Skin.—Don't put nitrate of silver on the head to be sucked up through the pores and conveyed to the brain. If your hair is turning gray renew its natural color with an element as harmless as the moisture dropped by the clouds on the grass and flowers. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is rightly named, for it gives a fresh vitality to the withered honers of the head. Nothing can be more innocuous; nothing more opposite in its salubrious properties to the opaque, poison-charged compounds which, under various names, are offered as "dyes" or as "not dyes."

American Waltham Watches are the best to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, 25 John street, New York.

A.—Mrs. M. G. Brown's Celebrated Poor RICHARD'S EYE WATER to be had of all druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

A.—Every Preparation for the Improvement of the Scalp or Hair sinks into insignificance compared with MRS. M. G. BROWN'S SCALP RENOVATOR. 14 ounce bottle, one dollar; smaller size fifty cents. Sold by druggists. Depot 31 Bond street.

A.—Now is the Time for CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES; they will cure colds, sorethroats, &c. No more of these worthless, nauseating cubeb things.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Cancer Cured.—Bright's Disease Cured by the MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER—For sale by druggists. Depot, No. 8 College place.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

From Trustworthy Data It Has Been Estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to pulmonary complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in consumption, asthma or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT exercises its most beneficial effects and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the Expectorant allays all inflammation which may exist, and, by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold by all druggists.

In View of the Deception Practiced by Dealers in worthless Oriode and other spurious imitation watches, buyers of genuine AMERICAN WATCHES should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 13, 1869.

Stockholders of the late "The New York Central Railroad Company" and the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company" are notified that the Books will be opened at the office of the Union Trust Company, of New York, on Tuesday, November 16, instant, for the exchange of their Stock Certificates and for the issuing of the Consolidation Certificates, in pursuance of "the agreement and act of consolidation."

Stockholders of the late "The New York Central Railroad Company" are required to present both their Stock and Interest Certificates, and at the time of the exchange a distribution in cash will be made, in pursuance of said Agreement and act of consolidation, of one per cent upon the amount thereof.

The holders of Stock Certificates and of Interest Certificates for eighty per cent of the par thereof of the late "The New York Central Railroad Company" are entitled to receive Consolidation Certificates for twenty-seven per cent on the par of the stock.

Stockholders of the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company" are entitled to receive Consolidation Certificates for eighty-five per cent of the par of their stock.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

SPAIN.

The Glories of the Pyrenees and Spanish Watering Places.

Railroad Travelling and City and Pastoral Scenes.

The Basques—Their Manners and Customs, and Contrasts With the French.

The National Church—Its Vast Wealth and Relations to the State.

Clerical Monopoly and Exclusivism and Political Distraction.

By mail from Europe we have the following special correspondence from Spain, which, for descriptive elegance and completeness, as well as its vivid pictures of the state of society and mode of living and enjoyments of the simple, brave and hardy population which inhabit the Basque provinces of the country, has not been hitherto equalled in the everyday literature of the newspaper press. Also by special correspondence we have the following exhibit of the actual position and wealth of the National Church, the relations of the clergy to the State and the ruinous progress of political discord among the laity.

Through the Pyrenees to the Basques—Scenes and Experiences by the Way—How One Journeys and Lives—Old Spain and Modern France.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Province of Guipozcoa, Oct. 22, 1869.

Travelling from Burgos and looking out of the window of the comfortable express carriage at early dawn, in the middle of September and later, we find we are nearing Vittoria, the capital of Alava, of the Basque provinces. A shrill whistle and the train draws up at Vittoria station at exactly five A. M. of a September morning. Five minutes afterward, having shaken ourselves a little from the lethargy of sleep on the platform of the depot and inhaled the morning air, we are bowled along at the rate of twenty-two miles the hour over the pastoral vega of the Zadora, heading direct for the bold, the seemingly impassable Pyrenees, the vast Alpine heights of which are seen in front, like a mighty bulwark, with clouds and mist enveloping their crests.

But before arriving at these moments of pleasure and instruction are gained by observation of the scenes in the Zadora valley. The delights of agricultural and pastoral life have been well sung by Virgil and his poetical disciples, and while looking at the external features of it from the express carriage one is inclined to be envious. It is in the cool freshness of dawn, when the new morning is just born; when the air seems newly created; when the birds pop out of their nests and wing their way hoppingly from field to field and make the welkin melodious with their warblings; when the cows rise from their beds of grass and clover from under a spreading bough and begin anew their task of grazing, while their tails swing like huge pendulums, testify the pleasure they feel; when the calves and young heifers are more than usually animated and scamper over the fair fields, as if frightened by the rolling thunder of the train, or impatiently suck the swollen udders of their patient mothers; when the fleecy coated bleaters may be seen at work on the grass, as if intent on doing a good day's labor, and the little lambs disport themselves by the side of the grave old ewes with an astonishing exuberance of spirit; when the colts, just freed from the stables and put at liberty in the new mown fields, after looking slyly right and left to assure themselves of their freedom, race like wildfire over the soft glebes, to the astonishment of themselves and every living creature near them, and to the intense delight of the youthful passengers who watch their capers; when the happy proprietors of these fields and pastures, these cows and heifers, these sheep, lambkins and colts, after scrutinizing their live stock, turn to the fallow grounds of their farms with mattock on shoulders, the stout, noble looking husband, the buxom, ruddy-faced dame and their half dozen virtuous progeny of their virtuous selves, looking seriously bent on toil. Perhaps, if the noise of the train did not prevent it, we might have heard the hardy swain, like the birds on his farm, carol his *seguidilla*, or *cantinela*—for the Basque songs, you must know, are as simple and as sweet as the Roman *tibia*, or the lay of Cretan shepherds—and perhaps we might have heard the clear refrain of the family. The peasants of these regions are early risers. The faintest streaks of day are the signals for work, and after a slice of bread and a bowl of soup the father, the mother, the boys, the girls, and even the infant and the watch-dog, troop it to the fields. About eight o'clock, after a three hours' exercise, they seek the shade of a tree to eat their simple breakfast, for which they have ravenous appetites. Externally, of course, these domestic scenes represent happiness, illustrate love and peace kissing each other, but the philosopher, world-taught, will think that all this, so fair to the eye, is bought by hard toil, horney hands, aching backs, wearied bodies, at the sacrifice of mental pleasures, of all deemed agreeable by good society.

But, for the present, let philosophy go hang. Turn we to the succession of happy scenes unrolled to us, as, sitting in the cosey carriage, we are whirled over creeks and rivers, through pleasant garden-like vegas, through woodland and plain, between classical hills, past villages, churches, hamlets, farms, cabins; through a new world to the ennuied city gentleman, pleasing to the eye and heart of any man; to these pictures of happiness, realizations of sick men's dreams, love conceits verified, to illustrations of the Golden Age, when wickedness was unknown in the world, when the morning stars sang joyful pæans and the sons of God shouted for joy. Watch the faces of the passengers, for they tell what passes in their hearts. Observe their varied emotions as each mile of Alava is run; observe the epicure of the capital, with his sallow face, and I dare say his swollen liver; the worn out consumptive, the dyspeptic, the rotund stomached, with his atrabilarious complexion and yellow eyes; the copulent man, with his painful breathing; the literary recluse; the surgeon, surfeited with dissections and amputations and gangrenous limbs; the physician, sick at heart and tired with being among fever-stricken patients; the banker, with his yellow parchment face—each and all of them utter their thoughts in interjectional exclamations in praise of the superb vega of Zadora.

An unearthly prolonged shriek of the locomotive Marshal Serrano, and we are bounding recklessly through a tunnel—the first rock-rind of the Pyrenees is being pierced—and after a few minutes' straining of the eyes in the darkness, and a patient listening to the tremendous uproar of the passage, we emerge out into the sunlight and among the grand wilderness of Pyrenees hills, among granite deserts, among the huge aspiring rocks whose summits are bald and hoary with age. For we are now in a region of wonders, of glorious mountains, of rocky labyrinths and countless peaks, of a thousand prospects, of far reaching vistas, wonder inspiring, in a country famous for its alpine grandeur and the sterling worth of its noble and loyal Basques. The rock-rind just pierced through permits ingress among the Pyrenean giants. Reader, take a good breath, inhale deep and strong, and see them as they stand forever and ever there among clouds and mist and rain and furious tempests, but also familiar with sunshine and summer weather. Leaving the granite portals, we follow a winding cañon, stately twisting ourselves out from among the grizzly knot of bald spurs, which stand like so many sentinels guarding the hallowed strongholds of the ancient Iberians. Along the iron rails the long, heavy train soughs its way onward, curving and winding past an infinitude of projecting mountain crags, puffing solemnly, and ever and anon uttering long drawn whistles which awake shrill resonance, while 200 first class heads are out on each side looking eagerly out of their 400 pairs of eyes to catch each of the thousand views the Parences present; to look at long, narrow, deep valleys, stretching away to immeasurable distances; to gaze upon ranges of columnar basalt and granite and sandstone; upon smooth bouldery masses, rising skyward; at series of rising hills, truncated, fissured, terraced; at a mountain shooting abruptly sky-high, out of sight among the ocean of clouds; at cañons bewilderingly crooked, and so on, until we arrive at the top of a long grade, many hundred feet above sea level.

We are now in the sunshine; the morning mist is clean dissolved, the atmosphere is purer, and the sacred tops of all heights are revealed. We bowl along merrily, cheerily through a score of tunnels, awaking the thunder echoes, making sonorous music amid crashing uproar; views pass in rapid succession; a panorama of unusual grandeur is unfolded; every curve betrays a new scene; each furlong opens admiration; full employment is given to our eyes. Alsasua is reached. It is the depot from whence two railroads issue; one to ancient Navarre and Arragon, the other through the Vascongadas and old and new Castile. Ten minutes are allowed for refreshments at the hour of seven in the morning, and ladies and gentlemen take advantage of the *descanso* to see and be seen. Alsasua is well worth seeing, because of the very rugged heights around. A two weeks' residence here would permit a person to leave with a tolerable knowledge of mountain climbing and berry hunting. There are plenty of red haws about, and other wild fruit indigenous to this location. There is a mountain in the vicinity very like the Acro-Corinthers at Corinth. It has the real classical formation and appearance, and some stiff fights between Moors and Goths have taken place in the neighborhood. The general aspect of the surroundings of Alsasua is of a country portioned out into bold hills rising one above another, terrace-like, from the amphitheatrical space on which the village and depot are built. One side differs from another; one has a bold granite range wending seaward from Alsasua, while the opposite is a woody, verdurous, lengthy hill, has a slope washed by scores of streams, melting in a creek in the depths of a ravine. From the summit of the Acro-Corinthian hill, which stands between, I should imagine a pretty interesting view might be got.

Leaving Alsasua at the termination of the short *descanso*, we dart from the depot at real express rate into vaster, deeper, more abysmal solitudes, quite into the central and loftiest portion of the Pyrenees. Our eyes are becoming preternaturally enlarged at the unusual scenes. Mountains descending into sunless chasms, into depths below depths, buried in pine and shrubbery that imagination can alone penetrate; sheer walls of flaky rock flank the narrow iron road, a rugged array of beetled crag and cliff of multiform shapes hem in the vision, and behind these bigger hills of a sombre color reflect an austere, gloomy light upon the scene. Then a range of knolls and wooded cops, of streams and cascades, a vista of nature in its finest, and such is our experience until we reach the town of Tolosa, famous in battle history.

From Tolosa, seaward, the scenery changes from the amorphous, the wildly wierd and unusual into the happiest mountain world poets can imagine. Almost every foot of ground is felicitously adapted for the comfort, the pleasure and sustenance of man and beast. On grassy escarps, in gorges, glens, dingles and brakes the labor of the Iberian paisano is seen. Olive trees, heavy with their dark brown fruit, corn in every nook, villages on every spur and in every hollow, and convents lording the whole, afford pleasant changes from the wilderness of naked rocks we had just passed. The villages of the Basques are built in the very best locations the chosen place will afford, a hill near a watercourse, wooded, shaded or verdant, is deemed indispensable; but even more than required have been given them by kind Nature. Where there are trees the foliage is dense, impenetrable to but a stray sunbeam, where there is a gorge a dozen streamlets pour their tribute into its lap from the neighboring heights. The country is all a mass of verdure, and vegetation perfected to the best of Basque ability, which is not despicable. Nature seems to suffocate the earth with the exuberant verdure and plants with which she clothes slopes and downs—here the olive, the arbutus immensely high, the tulip and the plane, there the gigantic stone pine, large cork trees, bending over in fantastic shapes, with fern growing on their vast trunks and mistletoe pendent from their branches, clumps of enormous wild aloes; *jasmines sparkling with their* snowy blossoms perfumed the air, various species of the hedera overran the trees, and oppressed them with their rank luxuriance, often entirely concealing their foliage. Between the numerous well ordered, comfortable villages, are woodlands and rolling hills, where grow in abundance the pine, ash, elm, mulberry, fir, birch, saxifrage, oak, chestnut, beech, hemlock and willow trees. Bits of meadow land as green as emeralds were dotted with fine rich crimson flowers, varied occasionally by white and yellow, and nearly always were enclosed by planted orchards of pear, peach, plum, apple and apricot trees, while between them, to economize the ground, vines grew with their branches borne to the ground by the weight of the luscious clusters. Besides these evidences of Basque prosperity and toil, besides the many green groves where poets might love to retire and die, besides the wooded mountains which, had the gods seen, had been far more preferred to Olympus, Greece, Lydia, Bithynia or Sicily, the traveller may see such pastoral life as will recall to his mind, if he be a classical reader, the Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil. The Basque shepherds lead a life more assimilating the ideal happy one that poets love to rhyme verses upon than any I have seen, the only detraction being their mode of dress, which, though of the thirteenth century, is still not classical and is inesthetic and unpoetical. With a bundle of cigarettes, a bottle of Valdeñas or of Montilla, and his modest store of bread and grapes by his side, while his lambs and kids, his sheep and goats browse the herbage of the grassy slopes, the Basque shepherd seeks the shade of an umbrageous tree, and fingering his guitar makes the surrounding woods resound with his music and vocal songs. Gothic roundelays, recording battles of their Gothic fathers, are the vogue among Basque peasants. His wife is at his side darning, perhaps, industriously, working certainly, for a Basque woman's hands are never idle, except while asleep. The healthy, agile children practice archery, or wrestle, or weave garlands, or alas! that I should say it, play cards, and as this last takes all the romance out of them, here I must leave for the present.

We reach San Sebastian at half-past nine o'clock A. M., having crossed the Pyrenees in about four hours. This city is the capital of the province of Guipuzcoa, one of the three called *Las provincias vascongadas*. It is the Biarritz, the Brighton, the Long Branch of Spain, except that it beats them all in lovely scenery in its vicinity, and those who have seen it will bear me out in this assertion. At the station, awaiting the arrival of the train, were representatives of every condition of people in Spain, not on the platform outside, for this is not permissible in Spain, but within. There were señors, lords of land, and bank and railway stocks and euphonious titles, such as duke, marquis, count, chevalier, baron, excellentissimos in any quantity, señoritas, or little lords, thicker than a swarm of bees; for often the duke and excellentissimo were mistakenly confounded with their servants and lacqueys, in this general title of señorita. Even old men, with beards as long as that of the errant Jew, and young boys, not far out of their teens, were thus included. There were señoras and señoritas (young ladies); and between this and the male nomenclature there is a vast difference. No one would mistake a señora for a señorita, while a señorita in Spain is as different from señora as a slender stick from a barrel. A señora is always portly, corpulent, of enormous girth and heavy stateliness; but a señorita is a slender young lady, under twenty-five; whether married or not matters nothing; so long as she is not corpulent she will be called señorita. The latter name is also more endearing; but señora, heavens! The dignity and rotundity of a Spanish lady over twenty-five is proverbial, and it would be an idiot who would familiarly call her señorita.

There were in the station also barefooted, bareheaded, barebacked boys and girls, beggars maimed, beggars legless, footless, shameless, dirty and goitrous; tawdry fruitwomen of hogshead corpulence, youthful Basque athletes, impersonifications of Achilles and Hector, brave, courtly, proud Basque porters; Basque fishermen, with brawn and muscle, Atlantean legs; Basque gentlemen and the Basque dandy in his red skull cap, with a brand new, short brown cloth roundabout, knee breeches, black stockings, low pumps and a black cincture round his waist. And amid this flood of assorted humanity *viajeros* for San Sebastian were let loose to be hustled, becursed, bestilled, beslobbered with endearing familiar titles *ad infinitum*. Call up presence of mind, pass unheedingly through, march straight ahead, select your omnibus, and afterwards, in an equable frame of mind, survey this new field of human philosophy which San Sebastian terminus presents, for much amusement and something to add to your store of knowledge may be had by observation, by listening to your olive-cheeked brothers tease and worry and vex your other brothers until they finally explode into rattling expletives. If you will suppose that it generally takes ten minutes to procure your baggage in exchange for the paper checks, you will know why it took us so long before starting for the hotel.

Crossing the mouth of the Urimea over a wooden bridge, and dashing along the Alameda and the Plaza Constitucion, we stop at several hotels; but they are full of guests, for the season is at its highest. If you have a family you may secure a room at a hotel; if you are a bachelor, no, and I being one and sowise reckless in speech, my answer in the negative to the question brought me a refusal, and other bournes had to be sought. This plan was mine, which was more agreeable, to choose two rooms at a casa de huespedes, or guest house, and board at the hotel. Two rooms were secured for fifty cents per diem, board at a first class hotel $1 25. Mark that, mark that, fashion-following reader! Living at the watering place of Spain, $1 70 a day, when every house is nearly full of strangers! A difference very noticeable this is between the American and Spanish Long Branch.

If I were to describe everything about San Sebastian, although amusing, though instructive and curious, I might, perhaps, be called something awful for my pains; so, for fear of it, I will not describe anything save what appertains to the curious. Prefatorily, therefore, accept the information that San Sebastian is the northwestern key to Spain, has a permanent population of I should say 5,000, but during the summer season it averages from 12,000 to 20,000. The city is built on an isthmus connecting a castled mount to the main land. This isthmus is half a mile wide and three-quarters of a mile long. On the right of it is the harbor, a semi-circular bay of about six square miles, a perfect *bijou* of a bay, made by nature to woo damsels and youths to disport in its azure waters. The strand is broad, of fine sand, made firm by the moisture of the tides. On it are placed the bathing campamento, about 200 pretty cabins, clean and artistically painted, and beyond this are cafés and kursaals and mansions set on green hills, with courts flowery with fuchsias and hydrangeas and a thousand other plants, which, if I were a phytologist, I could enumerate. The whole, however, is a beautiful background to the bay and isle of Santa Clara, and the two horns of the semi-circular harbor—the castled mount of Orgullo being one and the lighthouse of St. Elmo being the other, and on each side of the island you may see the foamy waves of the broad Atlantic curling and foaming the surface to madness on windy days. On the left of the isthmus is the *debouchure* of the Urimea, where it empties itself among roaring breakers and frightful rocks, a sight to admire from land, but woeful to ships and sailors.

The general aspect of San Sebastian represents a settlement of wealthy or easy circumstanced people. The houses are well built, with handsome fronts of tastefully cut freestone balconies, lofty windows and great mahogany doors. The streets are wide and clean, the plazas spacious and planted with trees, amid which glimmer white stone statues, and fountains sputter and splash day and night. The city has a theatre, where comic operas find favor, a circus, a gambling palace, and numerous magnificent cafés. After traversing the isthmus landward you come upon an infinitude of gentle hills, crowned by stately mansions, and palaces surrounded by gardens, flower plats, orchards and vineyards overlooking the harbor and the bathing grounds. Under the shelter of Mount Orgullo and the Castle of La Mota is a small dock where the Basque trincadours, and lugres, and Bayonne and Bordeaux chasse-marées are moored with an odd bark or two from Santander, Bilbao, Vigo and Corunna. Steamers of about 400 tons run between this port and Bayonne and other French ports, Cadiz, Seville and intermediate ports. From the dock a solid, well-built quay runs with an arch-like sweep to the bathing campaments. San Sebastian is being beautified year by year with noble buildings; this year there are about a dozen palatial houses going up, and the principal nobility of Spain frequent here every summer, the air being considered better by physicians than even Biarritz and Pau or Arcachon, in France. There are four churches in Sebastian, one of which is called after the young saint who suffered martyrdom and gave his name to the city, and whose biography has a prominent place in Spanish martyrology. The others have nothing remarkable either in architecture or history. As characteristic of San Sebastian, its people and their customs I may mention that the notices posted on the wall were something of this nature:—"Le Triple Assassinat de Saint Cyr dans le Petit Journal;" "Le Meilleure Consense du Monde c'est la Machine Americaine de Elias Howe, Jr.;" "Ville de Dox, Fetes de 28, 29, 30 Settembre, 1869, avec Roclet Fanfares and Burlesque Espagñole;" "Torros en Pamplona;" "South American Passages to Brazil, Peru and Chili by the Messagerie Imperiale;" "Seabaths at Biarritz, Chalybeate Springs at Pau;" "Pyrenee Excursion Trips," besides "Barba Azu," or Blue Beard at the comic opera, &c.

Now, from the pragmatical descriptions of this watering place par excellence let me make a graceful regress and take up what I may call the physicologico-historico part for which mainly my letter was commenced and which omitted, were a desideratum unatoned for by ever so much fervid orgraphic writing. Among the well dressed Madrileños who throng the streets and plazas must be noticed the Basques, in their quaint costumes of six centuries ago; for their bold and arrogant carriage are not yet spoiled by flimsy French innovations of dress and manners. These people, descendants of the ancient Vasconese, or Iberians, are, next to the Moors, the most interesting people of Spain, and were more so did some able writers take up the pen in their behalf. Their sterling attachment to their mountains, to their traditional *fueros*, or privileges, their enduring patriotism and their love of liberty, their origin, now veiled in old, old antiquity, causes people to regard them with special interest. Before the Romans came to the Peninsula the Iberians maintained a patriarchal rule over the entire Pyrenees, Gallicia, Lusitania and the Asturias, while a branch of the Iberic race occupied the other parts of the Peninsula. Early Spanish history is peculiarly interesting, because it records the deeds of Basque ancestry, which are not much dissimilar to what their descendants are capable of to-day. The answer of the Iberian chief to the Roman embassy for the treachery and pusillanimity of Rome when the hosts of Carthage were before the Saguntine walls would find hearty echo among the Iberian señors of the present age. Said he:—"Are not you ashamed, ye Romans, to expect that we could prefer your friendship to that of the Carthagenians? Can you make us so soon forget your infidelity towards the Saguntines, who perished, not through the valor of the enemy, but through your perfidy? Go seek elsewhere for allies and friends, where the tragic fate of Saguntine is unknown." From the Pyrenees the Goths advanced in an irresistible wave against the Romans, and finally subjugated the entire Peninsula. The Moors, in their turn, three centuries later, drove back the Goths to their inaccessible height, until San Fernando, the Castilian king, appeared, when the deathblow to Moorish supremacy was given. So from 1,000 years before Christ the Iberian people have retained their mountains and their independence. The Phœnicians, the Romans and Moors have been conquered by their sires. No wonder, then, that all strangers look upon the Basques in an interesting light. Their garb, their accent, their language, their customs, their dances, their free, bold carriage afford materials for study.

The Basque women, likewise, are special characters for observation. As much as their husbands appear prominent on the busy public places, do the *señoras*; ladies among their richer sisters, they rival the female Sabines in all the virtues that drew forth Horace's commendations; they are sterling examples of chastity and modesty, domestic housewifery and matrimonial fidelity. In spite of the vanity which is said to be inherent in womankind, our Basque women adhere to their national dress, and utterly eschew the countless odds and ends which garnish the Gallicized Madrileñas. In their sombre kirtle and well-fitting bodice, and their wealth of hair, low, stout shoes and black stockings, which are ennobled by the figures which they encase, the Vasconese are content to trudge to their well furnished markets or visit the shrines of their saints. Their children imbibe with their mothers' milk the noble character of the Basque matron, and as they grow up they imitate the beauty and virtues of their fathers. They are trained to habits of self-reliance and moral sobriety, and thus we see them models of manly beauty, faithful friends, generous hosts, simple yet inflexible observers of their word. The young girls are remarkably handsome, mostly of light complexion and gray-eyed, small-mouthed and extremely graceful and animated in their movements. What surprises strangers about these maidens is the extreme length of their hair, which falls down the back in two long streaming folds. This was the ancient style of their maternal ancestors when the nation was named Iberian, and it is as old as humanity in the Orient. You may see it on the friezes of the Asiatic temples and at Ephesus. Ovid, in his "Metamorphoses," speaks of it—"*Candida dividua (tegente coma)*." It is the present custom of the Arab women throughout the land of Egypt and Arabia, of the Syrian women in their country, and who will not dare say it is much more graceful and becoming than the hideous enormities fathered by French *friseurs*, which look like ugly tumors?

For other models of the superb womanhood seek them sharing the labors of their husbands in the field, with hoe and spade, hoeing, digging, weeding their precious little plots until the whole blossoms with the fruits of their industry. Watch that stout, buxom woman taking the attenuated Spanish or French belle in her arms as if she were a baby and ducking her in the curling Atlantic, waves until she shrieks *basta!* Watch her matronly face as she bears the ballroom damsel to the cabin, also what vigor and elasticity in her arms and lower limbs, what an admirable poise to her head, what bearing her carriage! Watch the Basque woman by the side of her sailor husband on board their *trincadour*; her strength is equal to her lord's; her dexterity in the fisheries is equal. And on these pug bowed boats the philosopher may see the very best examples of truest socialism in the mutual support and confidence as evinced in the conduct of a married Basque couple. According to them nature never intended a woman should sit idle, with folded hands, while the husband toiled and slaved to keep her. Their belief and creed, handed down to them by their fathers, was that each should help the other; that man and woman should be united in the bonds of virtuous matrimony for mutual support; that woman should be a help and comfort meet for man.

Yet another example of Basque character. In the careless quiet of their native villages, far from the railroad, go seek them at their national dance under the shade of their spreading oaks, on the soft sward of their plaza, to the tune of native lyre and minstrelsy, the pure, undefiled, antique *naïveté* of the Celti-Iberian shall be seen. To the stranger will be accorded true welcome and a comfortable seat. The elders will take their seats by your side and the lyrist, at a safe distance from the dancers, will strike up the chord, and in the Pyrrhcia (sword dance) the agile athletes, with little bodies, in their alternate windings and dizzy maze, will revive the memories of their warlike sires. A spectacle to be seen this is. After this witness the *castannettas*, where poetry of motion is exhibited, so lithe, so free, so graceful; such luscious swimming motions; the eyes glow with poetic fire, the breasts heaving like gentle wavelets; the mouths slightly opened, wreathed in loving smiles, the undulations of the arms, the gentle movement, bordering on the voluptuous, of the lips, and, lastly, the delicate evolutions and light pattering of the feet—ah! is a sight which would make any death a happy enthusiasm, which make old men grieve over their years and granddames envious of the young.

Now from the Basques turn we to the things of Madrileñas and observe the striking contrast between them. A row of women, stiff in silk and satin, in corsets and bustles, are driven like a flock of suspicious sheep before another row of sedate, grave men, who watch them closely, measure their faces, critically examine them rearward, compare their forms and motions with others of their kind on the plaza, and perhaps comment on them to the disparagement of all others. *Quo hennosa!* how beautiful! how bewitching! lovely!

Out of form, whom a friend of mine invited me to follow—an expedient never by me before adopted—there was one burlesquing a lady, yet walking with a crook to the body, thus forming a true crescent, the head and feet being the form of it; another walked with a crescented formation reversed; the third—shameless! by all that is good in woman—walked with a crescented attitude formation in front. The centre of the convexity was a feather pillow, they tell me, covered over with a lengthy train of purple silk, crinoline skirt, petticoat and chemise; six inches profundity on top of all of ribbons, odds and ends, classically fashioned; the whole, if not a natural hump, a ponderous mass of rubbish which may be likened unto Triolus on the plain of Sardis or Long's Peak above the spires of the Rocky Mountains—an artificial deformity hideous to behold, disgusting to contemplate. The fourth—list, O ye Graces!—was a combination of all three; wagged right, left and rearward her train, sweeping both flanks, much like a slobbery, clumsy seal when straying out of his element. These four—faugh! not ladies, surely, not women naturally, nondescripts of a verity, looked rearways now and then to observe us to see whether our admiration was on the increase.

I asked my *compatriot*, with ignorance painted on my features, what the fashionable gentlemen thought and called them—those four creatures in front.

"Ah," said he, "you mean those four ladies," emphasizing the last word, with a world of reproach in his eyes.

A nod answered him.

"They are, dear me, dear sir—they are Madrid ladies come to take *Baños del Mar* (sea baths) in French fashions. You know the new styles enter by the Pyrenees gap, and our Spanish ladies gobble them up, and those things you call crescents are the what d'ye call 'ems—the, you know—hang the name—Dahomey bend the first, the second is the Arabian bend, the third is the Grecian, the last what you may metaphysically style the Turkish, or, rather, the Parisian bend. "Think 'em jolly?" Dear boy, look at it philosophically, morally, rationally, like a man of the world. Those bends are really delicious. They give one an idea of mincing seraphims walking on alamedas paved with dubious eggs, and the swinging from side to side is absolutely refreshing—is without denial an original wrinkle of Dame Fashion."

"Just so," as Solon Shingle would have said.

Young misses likewise, instead of their graceful national headdress, affect the English sailor hat, with a gilt streamer on the hatband; extraordinary short dresses, with a rotund mass of puffery and flimsy gauze behind; excruciatingly high heels, and a walk similar to the first two movements of a gitano dance. Where is the graceful costume of the country gone? you are tempted to ask; where the veil, the mantilla? They are put aside for chignons and bonnets, for cocas and side curls and false make-believes of all kinds. Shame! cries the reader. Don't be shocked. Among the synod of females and myriads of ladies there are more than enough of the beautiful to compensate for the errors of their fashion-worshipping sisters, more than a host of the famous Spanish brunettes, celebrated in song and prose. Some there are that you may bury their faces in the hideous coal-scuttles of the eighteenth century, and yet you would down on your knees for a look. Many of them are so beautiful that, to use the words of the Basque swains, you would be tempted to purchase their pictures. They have eyes like coals of fire, softened, however, by the humidity of the gentle soul which animates them; they have lips so rosy; they have cheeks soft as peaches, with the flush of the apple mantling each of them; noses truly Spanish, well formed and proud, and such luxurious forms as would tempt the most rigid anchorite to gaze more than once at them. Can I say more? Go see them, and judge for yourselves.

Among the visitors at San Sebastian are many French ladies from Paris, Bordeaux, Bayonne and Biarritz; but though their eyes are black and number many brunettes, yet the Spanish demoiselle may be picked out easily, for the French stare, but the Spanish are stared at; the French rock, Spanish Señoritas walk; the French are all pretty and young looking; the Spanish are either beautiful or ugly, and are young or old; the French are always affecting other character than their own; the Spanish seldom are but themselves; the Spanish eyes are deep, yet frank and decent; but, then, what profundity immeasurable in a French lady's eyes; you may reflect yourself and ages of futurity therein. Ask a question of a Spanish lady and she will answer "yes" or "no" immediately. Ask one of a French woman and I am told it is "yes" always. A Spanish girl looks towards marriage as a supreme happiness as soon as she is out of her teens; but a French lady regards marriage as a necessity, hateful to think of; would prefer love always. A Spanish girl is in love only to thirty years old, but a French woman is in love from the cradle to old age. A Spanish girl will wait a year or two for her lover, but a French woman can't wait a minute. A Spanish girl dresses to please her husband and most intimate friends, but a French woman dresses to win universal admiration—prefers, in fact, the admiration of strangers. A Spanish girl smiles and laughs only when she is pleased, but a French girl quivers with laughter; her whole body is in a state of risibility. The Spanish women dance, but a Frenchwoman jumps and hops; the Spanish sing, but the French shriek. To conclude, the French girl is an artist, but the Spanish girl is simply a woman. So say those who know, and it is my firm belief much of it is true.

Vile orators and slanderers have spoken evil of Spanish women. Paralysis seize their tongues and pens! Spanish women, besides being the loveliest on earth, and by far the most graceful, are surely as virtuous as those of any other nationality. Even the curling waves toy with them, and virtuous Neptune commands the billows to bear them smoothly on their surface; but while I think of them I come very near being a poet. The warm sun of Spain instructs his children how to love, how to conduct themselves, and shall we of the north, with the rigid ice and snow in our temperaments, speak against the queens of Spain and the warm blooded daughters of the sun?

As the day draws towards evening, and strangers wend their way towards Mota Castle, let us go with them and view San Sebastian, the ocean, the land and the gardens from the height of 500 feet, which Mount Orguello affords. Think while examining the castle of its history, of the bloody siege which General Rey withstood for five months against the flower of Wellington's army, commanded in person. Then as it is getting dark view the tombs of the British dead on the hillside, hasten backward, view the sun descending in all its glory in the west amid the heavenly calm of a southern evening, shedding a fine glow on the waters of the sea, illuminating the distant sails of passing ships, tinting the lofty heights of St. Elmo, the Chotres and the surrounding, and as he darts beneath the far western horizon, leaving a long train of fire behind, acknowledge, oh, reader, that San Sebastian is unequalled—for so you will be tempted.

The Catholic Church and the Spanish State—Review of the Church's History and Statistics—The Present Status—Answer of the Bishops to the Regent's Decree.

MADRID, Oct. 26, 1869.

It will be recollected without any very great task on memory that Minister Ruiz Zorrilla, of Grace and Justice, lately issued a Regent's decree, accompanied by an exposition from himself, to all the archbishops, prelates and vice generals, to be read by them to their priests, curates, monks and friars in their dioceses and parishes, concerning certain conspiracies in which priests, frocked and becoated as ministers of religion, were said to be engaged in. It also contained a sermon and an injunction, ably written and worded by Minister Zorrilla, concerning pastoral duties in general. Well, after waiting a dubious month, during which time one may imagine the Catholic clergy must have fluctuated considerably as to the construction to be put upon the behests of the State, together with what responses to make to them, the contestaciones, as they are called, of the archbishops and prelates are coming to hand and are forthwith published in the *Gaceta*. Though important and interesting in Spanish history, it would be a sin in your correspondent if he were to transmit to you a verbatim translation of any one of the episcopal or archepiscopal contestaciones, under the plea that it was necessary for clear ideas of the same, because they have, one and all, the traditional verbiage of Spanish speakers and writers, so you must even content yourself with a summary of one contestacion, selected for the purpose of this letter, which shall be the Bishop of Lerida's *par exemple*:—

ILLUSTRISSIMO AND EXCELLENTISSIMO SENOR—By the mail of to-day I have received the decree of his Highness the Regent of the Kingdom, with your exposition of the same. With the greatest attention and frankness I have perused the document, but I must candidly confess to you that it is an entire mistake—a vast error in the appreciations of the Spanish clergy. Triste, excellentissimo señor, tristissimo is the actual situation of the clergy; they seem to be the objects of all the laisities and calumnies which bad men can imagine. It becomes my duty as a prelate to make a defence. Excellentissimo, Señor, the Spanish clergy are most submissive and obedient; long suffering and patient, they fulfil, with plenteous faith, their sacred duties in their ministryships. Throughout my entire dioceses I know not one who has been disobedient, not one who is antagonistic to the present political situation. All the priests have remained at their posts, the coadjutors and choristers have fulfilled their respective duties, and I am entirely at a loss to know why I should therefore lecture the clergy of my dioceses upon their pastoral duties, when, according to my knowledge, the fulfilment of them could not be better. Excellentissimo Señor, with the greatest respect, I must inform you that since sacred duties and obligations are being fulfilled, and according to the oaths I took at my consecration as bishop, for the government and rule of God's church, I may not resign the faculties of my sacred charge, nor of my thought, nor of my word nor of my judicial criteria to the inspection and command of the temporal authority; because, if the Church of God, which has lasted from the beginning to the consummation of the centuries, must abandon itself to the discretion of secular authorities, it must become a by-word and cease to exist. On the other hand, the bishops who have received their authority from Jesus Christ are faithful observers of his doctrines and precepts, and faithful imitators of the Divine Master, and following one of His precepts, to give unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's and unto God that which is God's, must be submissive, respectful and deferential to the civil powers in all of that which is proper to political authority, and teach their flocks and assistants the same obedience.

The bishops, in virtue of their divine mission, must teach and show by example what they have received as laws for their guidance, which is conducive to eternal salvation; and as spiritual chiefs, in virtue of divine power, must correct and impose canonical punishments to the clergy, excepting cases which the Supreme Roman Pontiff, Bishop of Bishops and Pastor of Pastors, may alone judge upon. This is the doctrine the subscribing bishop believes in, and with which he will comport and observe, always counselling the same to his subjects; and this the answer he make to your Excellency.

God guard your Excellency many years.

MARIANO,
Bishop of Lerida and Apostolic Administrator of the See of Ager.
LERIDA, 1869.

Thus Mariano, Bishop of Leridi, but the Archbishop of Santiago, one of the principal Archbishops of Spain, adds the following to Señor Zorilla:—

You have expedited your decree as if the State conserved to-day with the Spanish Church the same relations and concord as formerly. When things have arrived at this strait the government has no power whatever in the Church, but must confine itself to preserving public order and punish perturbators of the public peace. It concerns the government nought whether ecclesiastics may have left their usual residences or not; it can only apply just penalties to those who disturb order. Fortunately in my dioceses I know of none who may be classed with "perturbators." A government that has divorced itself from the Holy Church and sanctions false religions in the land cannot have the right it may have had formerly to exercise temporal jurisdiction over it. I shall direct pastoral letters to the people of my flock, not because the government thus intimated to me, but that I deem it convenient.

If the reader will take these two as specimens of the ecclesiastic responses made to the Spanish government they will have accurate knowledge of the position and relation of the Church to the State, as regarded by the archbishops and prelates of the kingdom. Those who are aware of the determined opposition made by the Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago to religious liberty in Spain within the Cortes will not be surprised at his tone now; but that a man of his profound learning and length of years cannot see the gulf which he is aiding to open wider between Church and State is certainly a matter of wonder, and regret also, to all who wish well to the Catholic Church. This course of the prelates and spiritual chiefs but alienates those who were once their most powerful abettors in their determined opposition to religious liberty. Already there are indications that the chiefs of the democratic party, who were the most enthusiastic in their cause, intend to submit a proposition to the Cortes, at next session, for the complete separation of Church from State. With the democrats will of course be united the most important of the progresista party, as well as the entire republican body, and no one need wonder if this separation will be consummated early next session.

The responses made by the Bishop of Leon and several from the Asturias, well known to be Carlist sympathisers, though not proved abettors, are Jesuitical in the extreme. Their mode of argument is something similar to the following from the "Spanish Fryar" of Dryden:—

RAYMOND.
What treason is it to redeem my King,
And to reform the State?
TORRISMOND.
That's a stale cheat;
The primitive rebel, Lucifer, first us'd it,
And was the first reformer of the skies.

Permit your correspondent to review in a succinct manner the history of Catholicism in Spain, since here at the present time there is nothing talked of but the priesthood and the monarchy, and compare the ancient state of the Church with its present status.

When the great Philip II. ascended the throne he wished to ascertain the clerical statistics, and caused diligent inquiries to be made for that end. The local authorities, both civil and ecclesiastical, were ordered to furnish returns of the population, rents, produce, &c., of their respective jurisdictions. From the return which was made the following is an abstract:—The number of archbishoprics was 58; bishoprics, 684; abbeys, 11,400; chapters, 936; parishes, 127,000; religious hospitals, 7,000; religious orders and confraternities, 23,000; monasteries, 46,000; nunneries, 13,500; secular priests, 312,000; monks, 400,000; friars and other ecclesiastics, 200,000. The civil functionaries nominated by the King amounted to 80,033, the Viceroys and inferior authorities to 387,000. With these prodigious facts it must be remembered that the sceptre of Philip extended over 100,000,000 of human beings. The Peninsula was then prosperous and rich; agriculture, manufacture and commerce flourished. At Toledo, Segovia and in the district of La Mancha the number of hands occupied in the manufacture of woollens and silks was 127,823, and Seville had 30,000. The reader is versant with the manner in which Philip squandered those vast resources for which he was famous. His war against William the Silent and his persecution of the Protestants cost him 150,000,000 ducats. The war with England was also disastrous, for it entailed the destruction of a grand navy. The treasures he sent to support the Catholic League of France exhausted the remainder. The war of Granada, carried on at a vast cost, was followed by the banishment from his dominions of the Moorish Woolmen, of all Mussulmen, of all Jews and heretics, thus depriving himself of the bone and sinew of the country, of those who tilled the land, of the manufacturers and all skilled workmen. At his death Spain was reduced to a pitiful state of impoverishment.

The reign of Philip III. was the most prosperous for churchmen. It is often called the golden age of Catholicism. Religious institutions, already too numerous, received great impulse under his reign. Thus the Duke of Lerma founded seven monasteries and two collegiate churches; thus also Calahorra's diocese numbered 18,000 chaplains and Seville 14,000. The ministers of religion were multiplied until they numbered actually one-eighth of the entire population. The Cathedral of Seville had 100 priests, when the one-twentieth would have been enough for purposes of worship. Philip III. also banished from his kingdom the most enterprising and the most useful portion of the population, viz., the Moriscoes and Jews. What with the number of priests consecrated and the acres bestowed upon the churches, the Spanish Church was never more prosperous and wealthy than it was during this reign.

In the succeeding reign Spain continued to decline rapidly from its height of grandeur. Alnares, Minister of Philip IV., attempted reforms, but did not touch the root or fountain of the evil which was overwhelming Spain—he never touched either the Church or its revenues. Segovia, Burgos and La Mancha were reduced to one-tenth part of their population. Medina del Campo, which formerly contained 5,000 families, in comfortable circumstances, was reduced to 500, sunk in poverty. In the archbishopric of Granada 400 towns, villages and hamlets were reduced to 200. In Seville the manufacturers were reduced to utter insignificance, and the population to less than one-half. The Catalan insurrection, the independence of Portugal, the interminable wars of both events, the loss of Roussilon, Conflans, Cerdana and of Jamaica, the destruction of Spanish trade in the Indies, by the Dutch, the reverses in Italy and the Low Countries were a series of disasters which were slowly, but surely, sapping the vitality of Spain. And yet, amid these chapters of fatal reverses, the priests increased in numbers, and their wealth augmented. The Cortes remonstrated even then against the folly and extravagant piety of the King. He promised amendment, but superstition had bound him as well as his predecessors too firmly in its shackles to permit his escape or permit amelioration of the evil.

Carlos II., the successor of Philip IV., was an imbecile. It can not be expected that, being insane, he could root out the curse of Spain. The revenues had declined from £20,000,000, or $100,000,000, to the pitiful sum of $2,000,000 only within three reigns.

The coming of the House of Bourbon, in the person of Philip V., was the first blow struck at the all-absorbing power of Catholicism in Spain. He (Philip) revoked many grants of territories and revenues given to the Church, and exerted himself to check the monstrous pretentions of the Pontiff. The Nuncio was ordered to quit Spain because Pope Clement acknowledged his rival as King of Naples and Lord of Milan. Subsequently a concordat was concluded with Clement XII., the sanctuary of the Church was abolished and many privileges rescinded, and it was agreed that henceforward ecclesiastical estates should pass into mortmance and made available to the necessities of the State.

Fernando VI. instituted a commission to inquire into the statistics of the country, which revealed, when its labors were terminated, the status of affairs in Spain. It appears the State possessed 61,196,166 measures of land, while the Church had 12,203,053; that the revenues arising from the first amounted to $10,337,605; of the second, $8,207,924; that the house rental of lay proprietors was $12,634,300; of the clerical, including tithes, first fruits, $8,560,100; the former derived from cattle $1,370,000; the latter $240,000. Hence the whole annual income of the former was $51,371,905; of the latter, $15,453,324. This was an absorption of considerably over a fifth of the entire revenues of the State by a community which consumed, but produced nothing—the rather retarded the producing powers of the other. Fernando VI. concluded another Concordat with the Holy See, which was extremely favorable to the prerogatives of the Crown. The evil of coadjutors was abolished and vacant bishoprics were to revert to the State; but for this Concordat Fernando paid Benedict 1,200,000 crowns. Carlos III. continued the good work of reforming the abuses of the Church, kept jealous eye upon the Nuncio and upon the Inquisition. Thus in Philip V.'s time 3,000 persons were burned; in Fernando's, ten; in the reign of Carlos but four.

But it was in the later reigns that the power of the clergy most rapidly declined—in these days of steam power and telegraph, in these days of religious liberty, free thought and free speech, Carlos IV., Ferdinand VII. and Isabella. The revolutions in France have been antagonistic to the Inquisition. There is a church in Calle Alcala were 170 priests were massacred this century; there is another near the Retiu where an aroused population destroyed nearly 1[illegible]0.

In the reign of Isabella the archbishoprics and suffragans were:—1. Archbishopric of Toledo. Suffragan bishops—Carthagena, Segovia, Jaen, Siguenza, Osma, Cordova, Cuenca, Valladolid. 2. Archbishopric of Tarragona. Suffragans—Barcelona, Tortosa, Lerida, Gerona, Vique, Urgel, Salsona. 3. Archbishopric of Seville. Suffragans—Malaga, Cadiz, Canaries, Centa. 4. Archbishopric of Santiago. Suffragans—Avila, Astorga, Badagiz, Salamanca, Coria, Zamora, Ciudad Rodrigo, Plasencia, Lugo, Orense, Tuy, Mandonedo. 5. Archbishopric of Sarragossa. Suffragans—Huesca, Tarrazona, Jaca, Balbastro, Albaracin, Teruel. 6. Archbishopric of Valencia. Suffragans—Segorbe, Orihuela, Mallorca. 7. Archbishopric of Granada. Suffragans—Almeria, Guadix. Archbishopric of Burgos. Suffragans—Palencia, Pamplona, Calahorra, Santander and Leon.

The average valuation of each bishopric was about £2,500, or $12,500 per annum. The richest see was Carthagena, worth $40,000 per annum. The poorest, Salsona, was no more than $3,000. The revenues of the archbishopric of Seville were worth $150,000, with corresponding provisions for 235 canons, prebendaries, curates, confessors, musicians, singers and levitical aspirants. The list of the clergy at the commencement of last year was as follows:—Cathedral clergy—Prelates, 52; dignitaries, 285; canons, 750; beneficiaries, 819; chaplains and acolytes, 394; total, 2308. Collegiate clergy—Canons, 175; beneficiaries, 237; chaplains and servants, 114; total, 526. Parochial clergy—Parochial clergy and economos, 17,227; coadjutors and acolytes, 6,312; secular clergy, 13,032; total, 36,571. Regular clergy—Friars, 5,766; religious professors yet not in convents, 1,710; claustered monks, 289; monks, conventual, 14,725; acolytes and novices, 6,700; sacristans, aspirants, singers and musicians, 25,300; alumni, inside and outside Ecclesiastical seminaries, 45,675; general total, 139,570.

Out of this enormous army the present government has licensed but a small portion, some 50,000 in all. The revolution of September dealt Catholicism a fearful blow. Jesuits, friars and monks had to fly for their lives across the Pyrenees. The vast sums of money that Isabella devoted to the decoration of images were appropriated for public works and public instruction. Convents have been pulled down by the dozen and in their stead on their extensive sites are now seen spacious plazas planted with ponds, verdure and pleasant vegetation for the benefit of the large cities; and, in fine, instead of the fabulous sums realized by clerical property, the government has imposed upon itself the task of supporting the Catholic worship with all its ministers and dependents upon the sum of $7,000,000 per annum.

This is the status of the Catholic Church in Spain at the present time—in comfortable and protected circumstances if the clergy but realized it and conformed accordingly. The Spaniards have not lost much of their religious belief, but they have lost much of that superstition and intolerant spirit which cursed it. The governmental authorities are composed of good, earnest men, at least as good as the average, and wish to support the religion of their fathers as conscientiously as possible, consistently, however, with the progress and interests of the country. This perverseness on the part of the clerical authorities may perhaps lead to its final downfall ultimately, certainly to its separation from the State if persisted in. Blind the spiritual chiefs must indeed be if they cannot perceive whither the Church is drifting, but it may be that God, for his own wise purposes, blinds them that regeneration of Catholicism may spring from the darkness which now envelopes it.

The Political and Party Situation—Internal Difficulties and Danger.

MADRID, Oct. 27, 1869.

There is no doubt in the minds of all sensible thinking men of liberal ideas that the republican party has committed a great and perhaps irreparable blunder by taking the field so prematurely. How they could ever have allowed themselves to be drawn out and entrapped by the government one cannot imagine. But why tax the imagination when the everlasting *Cosas de España* exclaim all the gross blunders of this charming though ill-governed nation? Don Quixote stalks abroad in the nineteenth century even as he did in the time of Cervantes, and charges the windmills with the same reckless blindness and with the same results as he did then. What has republicanism done by its outbreak but given vitality and strength to the government that was rotten to the core and fast expiring? How different might have been their lot had they but had a little patience, trusting for a while more to moral than physical force, more to the pen than the sword, fighting their battles in Congress, and not on the field pouring forth sound doctrines in its clubs and not shedding precious and generous blood on the soil. Considering the natural tendency of the Spaniard to cling to the ways and superstitions of their forefathers, and the general idea that it is impossible to govern a nation without a king, it is astonishing the rapid progress the mere handful of patriots had made in the republican cause. In the short space of twelve months only they had so successfully propagated their creed, as to obtain upwards of a million of converts, and had they steadily gone on, must have eventually triumphed, and perhaps without the necessity of spilling blood. But in an evil hour and under the influence of a fit of Quixotic self-sufficiency, without pecuniary means, without arms and without any preconceived plan of operation, they raise the cry of "Viva la Republica Federal" and commence a fratricidal warfare. And to what end? But their own ruin and the strengthening of the government they had struggled so hard to supersede, to say nothing of paving the way for the establishment of a government with a king endowed with the most ample prerogatives.

When we take into consideration the political discord that reigns in this unhappy country, the number of its different political parties and the animosity that each particular one bears to all the others, besides the fact that most of the parties are to a certain extent compromised with different candidates for the vacant Spanish throne, it is morally certain that no prince will receive a majority of votes in Cortes. What, then, remains to be done if it be resolved that a king shall rule the destinies of Spain? I have often heard the matter discussed by politicians of note, and am assured that it will be utterly impossible to place a king on the Spanish throne, except by a *coup d'état*. Now the question is, would a *coup d'état* succeed?

I should say decidedly not; for it is a well known fact that every political party—of the many, such as Carlista, Moderato, Neo-Catolico, Unionista, Progresista, Republicano, &c.—has its supporters in the army, to say nothing of patronizers of different royal candidates, among the chief officers (some of whom it is said are closely compromised) to wit:—Generales Carlistas, Isabelinos, Alfonsistas, Montpensieristas and Fernandinos, apart from those in favor of Espartero, the young Duke of Genoa, and others. Therefore, if there were not a compact coalition to counteract and destroy an attempted *coup d'etat* there would be to a certainty a general division of the army and a consequent scramble. This, then, would be the crisis, when the republicans, after having won the hearts of the people and inspired the public with confidence, being well armed and with pecuniary means, should have come forward, pronounced simultaneously over Spain the liberties of the people and proclaimed the Spanish republic. Then should they at once have annulled the odious "conscription act" and called upon the soldiers to join them as free volunteers or lay down their arms and retire to the homes of their fathers. As the power of steam is to the engine so are the officers in relation to the soldiers. Destroy the engine which worked with such mighty force and the steam blows off in useless vapor and falls helpless to the ground. Disband the troops and that grand motive power in Spanish political movements (generalism) becomes null and void. In lieu of which what have they done? Instead of acting upon the French motto, "*Frappez vite et fort*," they have adopted a tardy and most criminal course; for they have not only uselessly caused an immense sacrifice of life, but an incalculable loss of property. It is true that a very large number of towns have risen in arms and proclaimed the republic. But when? When it was too late, or "after death the doctor."

Towns have risen in slow succession and, as a general rule, not till the previous town had been thoroughly crushed by well disciplined troops, and when fresh and well conditioned troops were ready to annihilate them the republicans of the next town gave the signal to rise, and so it is that town after town has been crushed and disarmed only for the want of tact, which a mere boy in any other country would have possessed and acted upon. I have been informed that large sums of money were expected to aid the republican movement. Whether such be really the case I know not, but I know for a surety that the republicans are in a most destitute state, both respecting arms as well as funds, and this has been proved on many occasions. It was but the other day that the republican Deputy (Suñer), with some 1,500 men, drew near the town of Figueras for the purpose of accepting the proffered pardon, when it appeared that more than 500 of his followers had not even side-arms, much less rifles, or any other kind of firearms. It is also a well known fact that many bands of republicans have been obliged to break up and disperse on account of being completely destitute of the most absolute necessaries of life, while others, when they could "screw their courage to the sticking point," have politely "borrowed" the municipal funds in small towns and villages, on the old rule, *Necessitas non habet legem.*

Nearly all the republican papers have been suppressed and large numbers of prominent leaders are daily arrested all over the country, while others are making haste to cross the frontier into Portugal and France. The brave old general and patriot, Pierrad, continues under arrest, while his brother, Brigadier Don Fernando Pierrad, who, escaping his banishment to the Canary Isles on the 23d September ult., has been struck off the army list for seeking safety in Portugal, whence he expected to strike a blow with such forces as he could collect to his banner.

The *El Popular* declares the Duke of Montpensier to be the official candidate for the Spanish throne.

Madrid, overawed by a large army, is likely to break out, but to all outward appearances is very little excited.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

The Coming Election for United States Senator.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, Nov. 11.]

The United States Senatorship will be the occasion of some excitement at the next session of the Legislature. Rumors are afloat respecting "slates that are being made up" by the friends of those who desire the seat now filled, or rather the seat now not filled by reason of radical force and fraud by the Hon. H. V. Miller. Mr. Chandler, of DeKalb, and Major Joseph B. Cumming, of Richmond, are spoken of as candidates acceptable to the democracy for this important post. On the other hand, it has been repeatedly asserted that "Bullock" is in the field, and that there are enough of tadpole democrats who are now neither fish nor frog, but who will on that interesting occasion determine their condition by their support of his Expressdency. Current rumors indicate lively times ahead and "things much mixed." It is said that there will be a radical caucus at the Macon Fair, as preliminary to the coming radical convention called by Foster Blodgett, State road manager.

BOSTON FISH MARKET.—The trade in codfish continues dull, with no prospect of an improvement at present. The stock on hand at this time is large for the season, and estimated to be about 100,000 quintals. This is not on account of a heavy catch, but the demand all the season has been light and the stock has fast accumulated. The speculative demand for mackerel continues good, and the prices are very firm with a little advance. The mackerel season has about closed, and the fleet is fast arriving at Gloucester. About sixty are now on the way there, which comprises all from that port. A few vessels that come in have done a good business, but the majority have done very poorly—hardly paying their expenses. The average catch has been much lighter than was expected at the first of the season. The whole number of vessels that have completed bay voyages from that port so far this season has been 150, of which number twelve have made two trips, so that the whole number of fares landed has been 162. Most of the vessels now arriving are hauling up for the winter. The catch of shore mackerel has been much larger than that of last season, but the quality has been inferior and No. 1's are scarce.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin, Nov. 13.*

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SPAIN.

The Glories of the Pyrenees and Spanish Watering Places.

Railroad Travelling and City and Pastoral Scenes.

The Basques—Their Manners and Customs, and Contrasts With the French.

The National Church—Its Vast Wealth and Relations to the State.

Clerical Monopoly and Exclusivelism and Political Distraction.

By mail from Europe we have the following special correspondence from Spain, which, for descriptive elegance and completeness, as well as its vivid pictures of the state of society and mode of living and enjoyments of the simple, brave and hardy population which inhabit the Basque provinces of the country, has not been hitherto equalled in the everyday literature of the newspaper press. Also by special correspondece we have the following exhibit of the actual position and wealth of the National Church, the relations of the clergy to the State and the ruinous progress of political discord among the laity.

Through the Pyrenees to the Basques—Scenes and Experiences by the Way—How One Journeys and Lives—Old Spain and Modern France.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Province of Guipozcoa, Oct. 22, 1869.

Travelling from Burgos and looking out of the window of the comfortable express carriage at early dawn, in the middle of September and later, we find we are nearing Vittoria, the capital of Alava, of the Basque provinces. A shrill whistle and the train draws up at Vittoria station at exactly five A. M. of a September morning. Five minutes afterward, having shaken ourselves a little from the lethargy of sleep on the platform of the depot and imbibed the morning air, we are bowled along at the rate of twenty-two miles the hour over the pastoral vega of the Zadora, heading direct for the bold, the seemingly impassable Pyrenees, the vast Alpine heights of which are seen in front, like a mighty bulwark, with clouds and mist enveloping their crests.

But before arriving at these moments of pleasure and instruction are gained by observation of the scenes in the Zadora valley. The delights of agricultural and pastoral life have been well sung by Virgil and his poetical disciples, and while looking at the external features of it from the express carriage one is inclined to be envious. It is in the cool freshness of dawn, when the new morning is just born; when the air seems newly created; when the birds pop out of their nests and wing their way hoppingly from field to field and make the welkin melodious with their warblings; when the cows rise from their beds of grass and clover from under a spreading bough and begin anew their task of grazing, while their tails swing like huge pendulums, testify the pleasure they feel; when the calves and young heifers are more than usually animated and scamper over the fair fields, as if frightened by the rolling thunder of the train, or impatiently suck the swollen udders of their patient mothers; when the fleecy coated bleaters may be seen at work on the grass, as if intent on doing a good day's labor, and the little lambs disport themselves by the side of the grave old ewes with an astonishing exuberance of spirit; when the colts, just freed from the stables and put at liberty in the new mown fields, after looking slyly right and left to assure themselves of their freedom, race like wildfire over the soft glebes, to the astonishment of themselves and every living creature near them, and to the intense delight of the youthful passengers who watch their capers; when the happy proprietors of these fields and pastures, these cows and heifers, these sheep, lambkins and colts, after scrutinizing their live stock, turn to the fallow grounds of their farms with mattock on shoulders, the stout, noble looking husband, the buxom, ruddy-faced dame and their half dozen virtuous progeny of their virtuous selves, looking seriously bent on toil. Perhaps, if the noise of the train did not prevent it, we might have heard the hardy swain, like the birds on his farm, carol his *seguidilla*, or *cantinela*—for the Basque songs, you must know, are as simple and as sweet as the Roman *tibia*, or the lay of Cretan shepherds—and perhaps we might have heard the clear refrain of the family. The peasants of these regions are early risers. The faintest streaks of day are the signals for work, and after a slice of bread and a bowl of soup the father, the mother, the boys, the girls, and even the infant and the watch-dog, troop it to the fields. About eight o'clock, after a three hours' exercise, they seek the shade of a tree to eat their simple breakfast, for which they have ravenous appetites. Externally, of course, these domestic scenes represent happiness, illustrate love and peace kissing each other, but the philosopher, world-taught, will think that all this, so fair to the eye, is bought by hard toil, horney hands, aching backs, wearied bodies, at the sacrifice of mental pleasures, of all deemed agreeable by good society.

But, for the present, let philosophy go hang. Turn we to the succession of happy scenes unrolled to us, as, sitting in the cosey carriage, we are whirled over creeks and rivers, through pleasant garden-like vegas, through woodland and plain, between classical hills, past villages, churches, hamlets, farms, cabins; through a new world to the ennuied city gentleman, pleasing to the eye and heart of any man; to these pictures of happiness, realizations of sick men's dreams, love conceits verified, to illustrations of the Golden Age, when wickedness was unknown in the world, when the morning stars sang joyful pæans and the sons of God shouted for joy. Watch the faces of the passengers, for they tell what passes in their hearts. Observe their varied emotions as each mile of Alava is run; observe the epicure of the capital, with his sallow face, and I dare say his swollen liver; the worn out consumptive, the dyspeptic, the rotund stomached, with his atrabilarious complexion and yellow eyes; the copulent man, with his painful breathing; the literary recluse; the surgeon, surfeited with dissections and amputations and gangrenous limbs; the physician, sick at heart and tired with being among fever-stricken patients; the banker, with his yellow parchment face—each and all of them utter their thoughts in interjectional exclamations in praise of the superb vega of Zadora.

An unearthly prolonged shriek of the locomotive Marshal Serrano, and we are bounding recklessly through a tunnel—the first rock-rind of the Pyrenees is being pierced—and after a few minutes' straining of the eyes in the darkness, and a patient listening to the tremendous uproar of the passage, we emerge out into the sunlight and among the grand wilderness of Pyrenees hills, among granite deserts, among the huge aspiring rocks whose summits are bald and hoary with age. For we are now in a region of wonders, of glorious mountains, of rocky labyrinths and countless peaks, of a thousand prospects, of far reaching vistas, wonder inspiring, in a country famous for its alpine grandeur and the sterling worth of its noble and loyal Basques. The rock-rind just pierced through permits ingress among the Pyrenean giants. Reader, take a good breath, inhale deep and strong, and see them as they stand forever and ever there among clouds and mist and rain and furious tempests, but also familiar with sunshine and summer weather. Leaving the granite portals, we follow a winding cañon, stately twisting ourselves out from among the grizzly knot of bald spurs, which stand like so many sentinels guarding the hallowed strongholds of the ancient Iberians. Along the iron rails the long, heavy train soughs its way onward, curving and winding past an infinitude of projecting mountain crags, puffing solemnly, and ever and anon uttering long drawn whistles which awake shrill resonance, while 200 first class heads are out on each side looking eagerly out of their 400 pairs of eyes to catch each of the thousand views the Parenees present; to look at long, narrow, deep valleys, stretching away to immeasurable distances; to gaze upon ranges of columnar basalt and granite and sandstone; upon smooth bouldery masses, rising skyward; at series of rising hills, truncated, fissured, teraced; at a mountain shooting abruptly sky-high, out of sight among the ocean of clouds; at cañons bewilderingly crooked, and so on, until we arrive at the top of a long grade, many hundred feet above sea level.

We are now in the sunshine; the morning mist is clean dissolved, the atmosphere is purer, and the sacred tops of all heights are revealed. We bowl along merrily, cheerily through a score of tunnels, awaking the thunder echoes, making sonorous music amid crashing uproar; views pass in rapid succession; a panorama of unusual grandeur is unfolded; every curve betrays a new scene; each furlong opens admiration; full employment is given to our eyes. Alsasna is reached. It is the depot from whence two railroads issue; one to ancient Navarre and Arragon, the other through the Vascongadas and old and new Castile. Ten minutes are allowed for refreshments at the hour of seven in the morning, and ladies and gentlemen take advantage of the *descanso* to see and be seen. Alsasna is well worth seeing, because of the very rugged heights around. A two weeks' residence here would permit a person to leave with a tolerable knowledge of mountain climbing and berry hunting. There are plenty of red haws about, and other wild fruit indigenous to this location. There is a mountain in the vicinity very like the Acro-Corinthers at Corinth. It has the real classical formation and appearance, and some stiff fights between Moors and Goths have taken place in the neighborhood. The general aspect of the surroundings of Alsasna is of a country portioned out into bold hills rising one above another, terrace-like, from the amphitheatrical space on which the village and depot are built. One side differs from another; one has a bold granite range wending seaward from Alsasna, while the opposite is a woody, verdurous, lengthy hill, has a slope washed by scores of streams, melting in a creek in the depths of a ravine. From the summit of the Acro-Corinthian hill, which stands between, I should imagine a pretty interesting view might be got.

Leaving Alsasna at the termination of the short *descanso*, we dart from the depot at real express rate into vaster, deeper, more abysmal solitudes, quite into the central and loftiest portion of the Pyrenees. Our eyes are becoming preternaturally enlarged at the unusual scenes. Mountains descending into sunless chasms, into depths below depths, buried in pine and shrubbery that imagination can alone penetrate; sheer walls of flaky rock flank the narrow iron road, a rugged array of beetled crag and cliff of multiform shapes hem in the vision, and behind these higher hills of a sombre color reflect an austere, gloomy light upon the scene. Then a range of knolls and wooded cops, of streams and cascades, a vista of nature in its finest, and such is our experience until we reach the town of Tolosa, famous in battle history.

From Tolosa, seaward, the scenery changes from the amorphous, the wildly wierd and unusual into the happiest mountain world poets can imagine. Almost every foot of ground is felicitously adapted for the comfort, the pleasure and sustenance of man and beast. On grassy escarps, in gorges, glens, dingles and brakes the labor of the Iberian paisano is seen. Olive trees, heavy with their dark brown fruit, corn in every nook, villages on every spur and in every hollow, and convents lording the whole, afford pleasant changes from the wilderness of naked rocks we had just passed. The villages of the Basques are built in the very best locations the chosen place will afford, a hill near a watercourse, wooded, shaded or verdant, is deemed indispensable; but even more than required have been given them by kind Nature. Where there are trees the foliage is dense, impenetrable to but a stray sunbeam, where there is a gorge a dozen streamlets pour their tribute into its lap from the neighboring heights. The country is all a mass of verdure, and vegetation perfected to the best of Basque ability, which is not despicable. Nature seems to suffocate the earth with the exuberant verdure and plants with which she clothes slopes and downs—here the olive, the arbutus immensely high, the tulip and the plane, there the gigantic stone pine, large cork trees, bending over in fantastic shapes, with fern growing on their vast trunks and mistletoe pendent from their branches, clumps of enormous wild aloes; *jasmines sparkling with their* snowy blossoms perfumed the air, various species of the hedera overran the trees, and oppressed them with their rank luxuriance, often entirely concealing their foliage. Between the numerous well ordered, comfortable villages, are woodlands and rolling hills, where grow in abundance the pine, ash, elm, mulberry, fir, birch, saxifrage, oak, chestnut, beech, hemlock and willow trees. Bits of meadow land as green as emeralds were dotted with fine rich crimson flowers, varied occasionally by white and yellow, and nearly always were enclosed by planted orchards of pear, peach, plum, apple and apricot trees, while between them, to economize the ground, vines grew with their branches borne to the ground by the weight of the luscious clusters. Besides these evidences of Basque prosperity and toil, besides the many green groves where poets might love to retire and die, besides the wooded mountains which, had the gods seen, had been far more preferred to Olympus, Greece, Lydia, Bithynia or Sicily, the traveller may see such pastoral life as will recall to his mind, if he be a classical reader, the Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil. The Basque shepherds lead a life more assimilating the ideal happy one that poets love to rhyme verses upon than any I have seen, the only detraction being their mode of dress, which, though of the thirteenth century, is still not classical and is inesthetic and unpoetical. With a bundle of cigarettes, a bottle of Valdeñas or of Montilla, and his modest store of bread and grapes by his side, while his lambs and kids, his sheep and goats browse the herbage of the grassy slopes, the Basque shepherd seeks the shade of an umbrageous tree, and fingering his guitar makes the surrounding woods resound with his music and vocal songs. Gothic roundelays, recording battles of their Gothic fathers, are the vogue among Basque peasants. His wife is at his side darning, perhaps, industriously, working certainly, for a Basque woman's hands are never idle, except while asleep. The healthy, agile children practice archery, or wrestle, or weave garlands, or alas! that I should say it, play cards, and as this last takes all the romance out of them, here I must leave for the present.

We reach San Sebastian at half-past nine o'clock A. M., having crossed the Pyrenees in about four hours. This city is the capital of the province of Guipuzcoa, one of the three called *Las provincias vascongadas*. It is the Biarritz, the Brighton, the Long Branch of Spain, except that it beats them all in lovely scenery in its vicinity, and those who have seen it will bear me out in this assertion. At the station, awaiting the arrival of the train, were representatives of every condition of people in Spain, not on the platform outside, for this is not permissible in Spain, but within. There were señors, lords of land, and bank and railway stocks and euphonious titles, such as duke, marquis, count, chevalier, baron, excellentissimos in any quantity, señoritas, or little lords, thicker than a swarm of bees; for often the duke and excellentissimo were mistakenly confounded with their servants and lacqueys, in this general title of señorita. Even old men, with beards as long as that of the errant Jew, and young boys, not far out of their teens, were thus included. There were señoras and señoritas (young ladies); and between this and the male nomenclature there is a vast difference. No one would mistake a señora for a señorita, while a señorita in Spain is as different from señora as a slender stick from a barrel. A señora is always portly, corpulent, of enormous girth and heavy stateliness; but a señorita is a slender young lady, under twenty-five; whether married or not matters nothing; so long as she is not corpulent she will be called señorita. The latter name is also more endearing; but señora, heavens! The dignity and rotundity of a Spanish lady over twenty-five is proverbial, and it would be an idiot who would familiarly call her señorita.

There were in the station also barefooted, bareheaded, barebacked boys and girls, beggars maimed, beggars legless, footless, shameless, dirty and goitrous; tawdry fruitwomen of hogshead corpulence, youthful Basque athletes, impersonifications of Achilles and Hector, brave, courtly, proud Basque porters; Basque fishermen, with brawn and muscle, Atlantean legs; Basque gentlemen and the Basque candy in his red skull cap, with a brand new, short brown cloth roundabout, knee breeches, black stockings, low pumps and a black cincture round his waist. And amid this flood of assorted humanity *viajeros* for San Sebastian were let loose to be hustled, becursed, bestilled, beslobbered with endearing familiar titles *ad infinitum*. Call up presence of mind, pass unheedingly through, march straight ahead, select your omnibus, and afterwards, in an equable frame of mind, survey this new field of human philosophy which San Sebastian terminus presents, for much amusement and something to add to your store of knowledge may be had by observation, by listening to your olive-cheeked brothers tease and worry and vex your other brothers until they finally explode into rattling expletives. If you will suppose that it generally takes ten minutes to procure your baggage in exchange for the paper checks, you will know why it took us so long before starting for the hotel.

Crossing the mouth of the Urimea over a wooden bridge, and dashing along the Alameda and the Plaza Constitucion, we stop at several hotels; but they are full of guests, for the season is at its highest. If you have a family you may secure a room at a hotel; if you are a bachelor, no, and I being one and likewise reckless in speech, my answer in the negative to the question brought me a refusal, and other bournes had to be sought. This plan was mine, which was more agreeable, to choose two rooms at a casa de Huespedes, or guest house, and board at the hotel. Two rooms were secured for fifty cents per diem, board at a first class hotel $1 25. Mark that, mark that, fashion-following reader! Living at the watering place of Spain, $1 70 a day, when every house is nearly full of strangers! A difference very noticeable this is between the American and Spanish Long Branch.

If I were to describe everything about San Sebastian, although amusing, though instructive and curious, I might, perhaps, be called something awful for my pains; so, for fear of it, I will not describe anything save what appertains to the curious. Prefatorily, therefore, accept the information that San Sebastian is the northwestern key to Spain, has a permanent population of I should say 5,000, but during the summer season it averages from 12,000 to 20,000. The city is built on an isthmus connecting a castled mount to the main land. This isthmus is half a mile wide and three-quarters of a mile long. On the right of it is the harbor, a semi-circular bay of about six square miles, a perfect *bijou* of a bay, made by nature to woo damsels and youths to disport in its azure waters. The strand is broad, of fine sand, made firm by the moisture of the tides. On it are placed the bathing campamento, about 200 pretty cabins, clean and artistically painted, and beyond this are cafés and kursaals and mansions set on green hills, with courts flowery with fuchsias and hydrangeas and a thousand other plants, which, if I were a phytologist, I could enumerate. The whole, however, is a beautiful background to the bay and isle of Santa Clara, and the two horns of the semi-circular harbor—the castled mount of Orguilo being one and the lighthouse of St. Elmo being the other, and on each side of the island you may see the foamy waves of the broad Atlantic curling and fuming the surface to madness on windy days. On the left of the isthmus is the *debouchure* of the Urimea, where it empties itself among roaring breakers and frightful rocks, a sight to admire from land, but woeful to ships and sailors.

The general aspect of San Sebastian, represents a settlement of wealthy or easy circumstanced people. The houses are well built, with handsome fronts of tastefully cut freestone balconies, lofty windows and great mahogany doors. The streets are wide and clean, the plazas spacious and, planted with trees, amid which glimmer white stone statues, and fountains sputter and splash day and night. The city has a theatre, where comic operas find favor, a circus, a gambling palace, and numerous magnificent cafés. After traversing the isthmus landward you come upon an infinitude of gentle hills, crowned by stately mansions, and palaces surrounded by gardens, flower plats, orchards and vineyards overlooking the harbor and the bathing grounds. Under the shelter of Mount Orguilo and the Castle of La Mota is a small dock where the Basque trincadours, and lugres, and Bayonne and Bordeaux chasse-marées are moored with an odd bark or two from Santander, Bilbao, Vigo and Ocrunna. Steamers of about 400 tons run between this port and Bayonne and other French ports, Cadiz, Seville and intermediate ports. From the dock a solid, well-built quay runs with an arch-like sweep to the bathing campaments. San Sebastian is being beautified year by year with noble buildings; this year there are about a dozen palatial houses going up, and the principal nobility of Spain frequent here every summer, the air being considered better by physicians than even Biarritz and Pau or Arcachon, in France. There are four churches in Sebastian, one of which is called after the young saint who suffered martyrdom and gave his name to the city, and whose biography has a prominent place in Spanish martyrology. The others have nothing remarkable either in architecture or history. As characteristic of San Sebastian, its people and their customs I may mention that the notices posted on the wall were something of this nature:—"Le Triple Assassinat de Saint Cyr dans le Petit Journal;" "Le Meilleure Consense du Monde c'est la Machine Americaine de Elias Howe, Jr.;" "Ville de Dox, Fetes de 28, 29, 30 Settembre, 1869, avec Roclet Fanfares and Burlesque Espagnole;" "Torros en Pamplona;" "South American Passages to Brazil, Peru and Chili by the Messagerie Imperiale;" "Seabaths at Biarritz, Chalybeate Springs at Pau;" "Pyrenee Excursion Trips," besides "Barba Azu," or Blue Beard at the comic opera, &c.

Now, from the pragmatical descriptions of this watering place par excellence let me make a graceful regress and take up what I may call the physico-logico-historico part for which mainly my letter was commenced and which omitted, were a desideratum unatoned for by ever so much fervid orographic writing. Among the well dressed Madrileños who throng the streets and plazas must be noticed the Basques, in their quaint costumes of six centuries ago; for their bold and arrogant carriage are not yet spoiled by flimsy French innovations of dress and manners. These people, descendants of the ancient Vasconese, or Iberians, are, next to the Moors, the most interesting people of Spain, and were more so did some able writers take up the pen in their behalf. Their sterling attachment to their mountains, to their traditional *fueros*, or privileges, their enduring patriotism and their love of liberty, their origin, now veiled in old, old antiquity, causes people to regard them with special interest. Before the Romans came to the Peninsula the Iberians maintained a patriarchal rule over the entire Pyrenees, Gallicia, Lusitania and the Asturias, while a branch of the Iberic race occupied the other parts of the Peninsula. Early Spanish history is peculiarly interesting, because it records the deeds of Basque ancestry, which are not much dissimilar to what their descendants are capable of to-day. The answer of the Iberian chief to the Roman embassy for the treachery and pusillanimity of Rome when the hosts of Carthage were before the Saguntine walls would find hearty echo among the Iberian seniors of the present age. Said he:—"Are not you ashamed, ye Romans, to expect that we could prefer your friendship to that of the Carthagenians? Can you make us so soon forget your indignity towards the Saguntines, who perished, not through the valor of the enemy, but through your perfidy? Go seek elsewhere for allies and friends, where the tragic fate of Saguntine is unknown." From the Pyrenees the Goths advanced in an irresistible wave against the Romans, and finally subjugated the entire Peninsula. The Moors, in their turn, three centuries later, drove back the Goths to their inaccessible height, until San Fernando, the Castilian king, appeared, when the deathblow to Moorish supremacy was given. So from 1,800 years before Christ the Iberian people have retained their mountains and their independence. The Phœnicians, the Romans and Moors have been conquered by their sires. No wonder, then, that all strangers look upon the Basques in an interesting light. Their garb, their accent, their language, their customs, their dances, their free, bold carriage afford materials for study.

The Basque women, likewise, are special characters for observation. As much as their husbands appear prominent on the busy public places, do the *señoras*; ladies among their richer sisters, they rival the female Sabines in all the virtues that drew forth Horace's commendations; they are sterling examples of chastity and modesty, domestic housewifery and matrimonial fidelity. In spite of the vanity which is said to be inherent in womankind, our Basque women adhere to their national dress, and utterly eschew the countless odds and ends which garnish the Gallicized Madrileñas. In their sombre kirtle and well-fitting bodice, and their wealth of hair, low, stout shoes and black stockings, which are ennobled by the figures which they encase, the Vasconese are content to trudge to their well furnished markets or visit the shrines of their saints. Their children imbibe with their mothers' milk the noble character of the Basque matron, and as they grow up they imitate the beauty and virtues of their fathers. They are trained to habits of self-reliance and moral sobriety, and thus we see them models of manly beauty, faithful friends, generous hosts, simple yet inflexible observers of their word. The young girls are remarkably handsome, mostly of light complexion and gray-eyed, small-mouthed and extremely graceful and animated in their movements. What surprises strangers about these maidens is the extreme length of their hair, which falls down the back in two long streaming folds. This was the ancient style of their maternal ancestors when the nation was named Iberian, and it is as old as humanity in the Orient. You may see it on the friezes of the Asiatic temples and at Ephesus. Ovid, in his "Metamorphoses," speaks of it—"*Candida dividua (ayende coma)*." It is the present custom of the Arab women throughout the land of Egypt and Arabia, of the Syrian women in their country, and who will not dare say it is much more graceful and becoming than the hideous enormities fathered by French *friseurs*, which look like ugly tumors?

For other models of the superb womanhood seek them sharing the labors of their husbands in the field, with hoe and spade, hoeing, digging, weeding their precious little plots until the whole blossoms with the fruits of their industry. Watch that stout, buxom woman taking the attenuated Spanish or French belle in her arms as if she were a baby and ducking her in the curling Atlantic, waves until she shrieks *basta!* Watch her matronly face as she bears the ballroom damsel to the cabin, also what vigor and elasticity in her arms and lower limbs, what an admirable poise to her head, what bearing her carriage! Watch the Basque woman by the side of her sailor husband on board their *trincadour*; her strength is equal to her lord's; her dexterity in the fisheries is equal. And on these pug bowed boats the philosopher may see the very best examples of truest socialism in the mutual support and confidence as evinced in the conduct of a married Basque couple. According to them nature never intended a woman should sit idle, with folded hands, while the husband toiled and slaved to keep her. Their belief and creed, handed down to them by their fathers, was that each should help the other; that man and woman should be united in the bonds of virtuous matrimony for mutual support; that woman should be a help and comfort meet for man.

Yet another example of Basque character. In the careless quiet of their native villages, far from the railroad, go seek them at their national dance under the shade of their spreading oaks, on the soft sward of their plaza, to the tune of native lyre and minstrelsy, the pure, undefiled, antique *naivete* of the Celti-Iberian shall be seen. To the stranger will be accorded true welcome and a comfortable seat. The elders will take their seats by your side and the lyrist, at a safe distance from the dancers, will strike up the chord, and in the Pyrhcia (sword dance) the agile athletes, with little bodies, in their alternate windings and dizzy maze, will revive the memories of their warlike sires. A spectacle to be seen this is. After this witness the *castannellas*, where poetry of motion is exhibited, so lithe, so free, so graceful; such luscious swimming motions; the eyes glow with poetic fire, the breasts heaving like gentle wavelets; the mouths slightly opened, wreathed in loving smiles, the undulations of the arms, the gentle movement, bordering on the voluptuous, of the lips, and, lastly, the delicate evolutions and light pattering of the feet—ah! a sight which would make any death a happy enthusiasm, which make old men grieve over their years and granddames envious of the young.

Now from the Basques turn we to the things of Madrileñas and observe the striking contrast between them. A row of women, stiff in silk and satin, in corsets and bustles, are driven like a flock of suspicious sheep before another row of sedate, grave men, who watch them closely, measure their faces, critically examine them rearward, compare their forms and motions with others of their kind on the plaza, and perhaps comment on them to the disparagement of all others. *Quo hennosa!* how beautiful! how bewitching! lovely!

Out of form, whom a friend of mine invited me to follow—an expedient never by me before adopted—there was one burlesquing a lady, yet walking with a crook to the body, thus forming a true crescent, the head and feet being the form of it; another walked with a crescented formation reversed; the third—shameless! by all that is good in woman—walked with a crescented attitude formation in front. The centre of the convexity was a feather pillow, they tell me, covered over with a lengthy train of purple silk, crinoline skirt, petticoat and chemise; six inches profundity on top of all of ribbons, odds and ends, classically fashioned; the whole, if not a natural hump, a ponderous mass of rubbish which may be likened unto Triolus on the plain of Sardis or Long's Peak above the spires of the Rocky Mountains—an artificial deformity hideous to behold, disgusting to contemplate. The fourth—list, O ye Graces!—was a combination of all three; wagged right, left and rearward her train, sweeping both flanks, much like a slobbery, clumsy seal when straying out of his element. These four—faugh! not ladies, surely, not women naturally, nondescripts of a verity, looked rearways now and then to observe us to see whether our admiration was on the increase.

I asked my *compatriot*, with ignorance painted on my features, what the fashionable gentlemen thought and called them—those four creatures in front.

"Ah," said he, "you mean those four ladies," emphasizing the last word, with a world of reproach in his eyes.

A nod answered him.

"They are, dear me, dear sir—they are Madrid ladies come to take *Baños del Mar* (sea baths) in French fashions. You know the new styles enter by the Pyrenees gap, and our Spanish ladies gobble them up, and those things you call crescents are the what d'ye call 'ems—the, you know—hang the name—Dahomey bend the first, the second is the Arabian bend, the third is the Grecian, the last what you may metaphysically style the Turkish, or, rather, the Parisian bend. "Think 'em jolly?" Dear boy, look at it philosophically, morally, rationally, like a man of the world. Those bends are really delicious. They give one an idea of mincing seraphims walking on alamedas paved with dubious eggs, and the swinging from side to side is absolutely refreshing—is without denial an original wrinkle of Dame Fashion.

"Just so," as Solon Shingle would have said.

Young misses likewise, instead of their graceful national headdress, affect the English sailor hat, with a gilt streamer on the hatband; extraordinary short dresses, with a rotund mass of puffery and flimsy gauze behind; excruciatingly high heels, and a walk similar to the first two movements of a gitano dance. Where is the graceful costume of the country gone? you are tempted to ask; where the veil, the mantilla? They are put aside for chignons and bonnets, for cocas and side curls and false make-believes of all kinds. Shame! cries the reader. Don't be shocked. Among the synod of females and myriads of ladies there are more than enough of the beautiful to compensate for the errors of their fashion-worshipping sisters, more than a host of the famous Spanish brunettes, celebrated in song and prose. Some there are that you may bury their faces in the hideous coal-scuttles of the eighteenth century, and yet you would down on your knees for a look. Many of them are so beautiful that, to use the words of the Basque swains, you would be tempted to purchase their pictures. They have eyes like coals of fire, softened, however, by the humidity of the gentle soul which animates them; they have lips so rosy; they have cheeks soft as peaches, with the flush of the apple mantling each of them; noses truly Spanish, well formed and proud, and such luxurious forms as would tempt the most rigid anchorite to gaze more than once at them. Can I say more? Go see them, and judge for yourselves.

Among the visitors at San Sebastian are many French ladies from Paris, Bordeaux, Bayonne and Biarritz; but though their eyes are black and number many brunettes, yet the Spanish demoiselle may be picked out easily, for the French stare, but the Spanish are stared at; the French rock, Spanish Señoritas walk; the French are all pretty and young looking; the Spanish are either beautiful or ugly, and are young or old; the French are always affecting other character than their own; the Spanish seldom are but themselves; the Spanish eyes are deep, yet frank and decent; but, then, what profundity immeasurable in a French lady's eyes; you may reflect yourself and ages of futurity therein. Ask a question of a Spanish lady and she will answer "yes" or "no" immediately. Ask one of a French woman and I am told it is "yes" always. A Spanish girl looks towards marriage as a supreme happiness as soon as she is out of her teens; but a French lady regards marriage as a necessity, hateful to think of; would prefer love always. A Spanish girl is in love only to thirty years old, but a French woman is in love from the cradle to old age. A Spanish girl will wait a year or two for her lover, but a French woman can't wait a minute. A Spanish girl dresses to please her husband and most intimate friends, but a French woman dresses to win universal admiration—prefers, in fact, the admiration of strangers. A Spanish girl smiles and laughs only when she is pleased, but a French girl quivers with laughter; her whole body is in a state of risibility. The Spanish women dance, but a Frenchwoman jumps and hops; the Spanish sing, but the French shriek. To conclude, the French girl is an artist, but the Spanish girl is simply a woman. So say those who know, and it is my firm belief much of it is true.

Vile orators and slanderers have spoken evil of Spanish women. Paralysis seize their tongues and pens! Spanish women, besides being the loveliest on earth, and by far the most graceful, are surely as virtuous as those of any other nationality. Even the curling waves toy with them, and virtuous Neptune commands the billows to bear them smoothly on their surface; but while I think of them I come very near being a poet. The warm sun of Spain instructs his children how to love, how to conduct themselves, and shall we of the north, with the rigid ice and snow in our temperaments, speak against the queens of Spain and the warm blooded daughters of the sun?

As the day draws towards evening, and strangers wend their way towards Mota Castle, let us go with them and view San Sebastian, the ocean, the land and the gardens from the height of 500 feet, which Mount Orguello affords. Think while examining the castle of its history, of the bloody siege which General Rey withstood for five months against the flower of Wellington's army, commanded in person. Then as it is getting dark view the tombs of the British dead on the hillside, hasten backward, view the sun descending in all its glory in the west amid the heavenly calm of a southern evening, shedding a fine glow on the waters of the sea, illuminating the distant sails of passing ships, tinting the lofty heights of St. Elmo, the Chotres and the surrounding, and as he darts beneath the far western horizon, leaving a long train of fire behind, acknowledge, oh, reader, that San Sebastian is unequalled—for so you will be tempted.

The Catholic Church and the Spanish State—Review of the Church's History and Statistics—The Present Status—Answer of the Bishops to the Regent's Decree.

MADRID, Oct. 26, 1869.

It will be recollected without any very great task on memory that Minister Ruiz Zorrilla, of Grace and Justice, lately issued a Regent's decree, accompanied by an exposition from himself, to all the archbishops, prelates and vice generals, to be read by them to their priests, curates, monks and friars in their dioceses and parishes, concerning certain conspiracies in which priests, frocked and becoated as ministers of religion, were said to be engaged in. It also contained a sermon and an injunction, ably written and worded by Minister Zorrilla, concerning pastoral duties in general. Well, after waiting a dubious month, during which time one may imagine the Catholic clergy must have fluctuated considerably as to the construction to be put upon the behests of the State, together with what responses to make to them, the contestaciones, as they are called, of the archbishops and prelates are coming to hand and are forthwith published in the *Gaceta*. Though important and interesting in Spanish history, it would be a sin in your correspondent if he were to transmit to you a verbatim translation of any one of the episcopal or archepiscopal contestaciones, under the plea that it was necessary for clear ideas of the same, because they have, one and all, the traditional verbiage of Spanish speakers and writers, so you must even content yourself with a summary of one contestacion, selected for the purpose of this letter, which shall be the Bishop of Lerida's *par exemple*:—

ILLUSTRISSIMO AND EXCELLENTISSIMO SENOR—By the mail of to-day I have received the decree of his Highness the Regent of the Kingdom, with your exposition of the same. With the greatest attention and frankness I have perused the document, but I must candidly confess to you that it is an entire mistake—a vast error in the appreciations of the Spanish clergy. Triste, excellentissimo señor, tristissimo is the actual situation of the clergy; they seem to be the objects of all the laisities and calumnies which bad men can imagine. It becomes my duty as a prelate to make a defence. Excellentissimo, Señor, the Spanish clergy are most submissive and obedient; long suffering and patient, they fulfil, with plenteous faith, their sacred duties in their ministryships. Throughout my entire dioceses I know not one who has been disobedient, not one who is antagonistic to the present political situation. All the priests have remained at their posts, the coadjutors and choristers have fulfilled their respective duties, and I am entirely at a loss to know why I should therefore lecture the clergy of my dioceses upon their pastoral duties, when, according to my knowledge, the fulfilment of them could not be better. Excellentissimo Señor, with the greatest respect, I must inform you that since sacred duties and obligations are being fulfilled, and according to the oaths I took at my consecration as bishop, for the government and rule of God's church, I may not resign the faculties of my sacred charge, nor of my thought, nor of my word nor of my judicial criteria to the inspection and command of the temporal authority; because, if the Church of God, which has lasted from the beginning to the consummation of the centuries, must abandon itself to the discretion of secular authorities, it must become a by-word and cease to exist. On the other hand, the bishops who have received their authority from Jesus Christ are faithful observers of its doctrines and precepts, and faithful imitators of the Divine Master, and following one of His precepts, to give unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's and unto God that which is God's, must be submissive, respectful and deferential to the civil powers in all of that which is proper to political authority, and teach their flocks and assistants the same obedience.

The bishops, in virtue of their divine mission, must teach and show by example what they have received as laws for their guidance, which is conducive to eternal salvation; and as spiritual chiefs, in virtue of divine power, must correct and impose canonical punishments to the clergy, excepting cases which the Supreme Roman Pontiff, Bishop of Bishops and Pastor of Pastors, may alone judge upon. This is the doctrine the subscribing bishop believes in, and with which he will comport and observe, always counselling the same to his subjects; and this the answer he make to your Excellency.

God guard your Excellency many years.

MARIANO,
Bishop of Lerida and Apostolic Administrator of the See of Ager.
LERIDA, 1869.

Thus Mariano, Bishop of Leridi, but the Archbishop of Santiago, one of the principal Archbishops of Spain, adds the following to Señor Zorilla:—

You have expedited your decree as if the State conserved to-day with the Spanish Church the same relations and concord as formerly. When things have arrived at this strait the government has no power whatever in the Church, but must confine itself to preserving public order and punish perturbators of the public peace. It concerns the government nought whether ecclesiastics may have left their usual residences or not; it can only apply just penalties to those who disturb order. Fortunately in my dioceses I know of none who may be classed with "perturbators." A government that has divorced itself from the Holy Church and sanctions false religions in the land cannot have the right it may have had formerly to exercise temporal jurisdiction over it. I shall direct pastoral letters to the people of my flock, not because the government thus intimated to me, but that I deem it convenient.

If the reader will take these two as specimens of the ecclesiastic responses made to the Spanish government they will have accurate knowledge of the position and relation of the Church to the State, as regarded by the archbishops and prelates of the kingdom. Those who are aware of the determined opposition made by the Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago to religious liberty in Spain within the Cortes will not be surprised at his tone now; but that a man of his profound learning and length of years cannot see the gulf which he is aiding to open wider between Church and State is certainly a matter of wonder, and regret also, to all who wish well to the Catholic Church. This course of the prelates and spiritual chiefs but alienates those who were once their most powerful abettors in their determined opposition to religious liberty. Already there are indications that the chiefs of the democratic party, who were the most enthusiastic in their cause, intend to submit a proposition to the Cortes, at next session, for the complete separation of Church from State. With the democrats will of course be united the most important of the progresista party, as well as the entire republican body, and no one need wonder if this separation will be consummated early next session.

The responses made by the Bishop of Leon and several from the Asturias, well known to be Carlist sympathisers, though not proved abettors, are Jesuitical in the extreme. Their mode of argument is something similar to the following from the "Spanish Fryar" of Dryden:—

RAYMOND.
What treason is it to redeem my King,
And to reform the State?
TORRISMOND.
That's a stale cheat;
The primitive rebel, Lucifer, first us'd it,
And was the first reformer of the skies.

Permit your correspondent to review in a succinct manner the history of Catholicism in Spain, since here at the present time there is nothing talked of but the priesthood and the monarchy, and compare the ancient state of the Church with its present status.

When the great Philip II. ascended the throne he wished to ascertain the clerical statistics, and caused diligent inquiries to be made for that end. The local authorities, both civil and ecclesiastical, were ordered to furnish returns of the population, rents, produce, &c., of their respective jurisdictions. From the return which was made the following is an abstract:—The number of archbishoprics was 58; bishoprics, 684; abbeys, 11,400; chapters, 936; parishes, 127,000; religious hospitals, 7,000; religious orders and confraternities, 23,000; monasteries, 46,000; nunneries, 13,500; secular priests, 312,000; monks, 400,000; friars and other ecclesiastics, 200,000. The civil functionaries nominated by the King amounted to 80,033, the Viceroys and inferior authorities to 357,000. With these prodigious facts it must be remembered that the sceptre of Philip extended over 100,000,000 of human beings. The Peninsula was then prosperous and rich; agriculture, manufacture and commerce flourished. At Toledo, Segovia and in the district of La Mancha the number of hands occupied in the manufacture of woollens and silks was 127,823, and Seville had 30,000. The reader is versant with the manner in which Philip squandered these vast resources for which he was famous. His war against William the Silent and his persecution of the Protestants cost him 150,000,000 ducats. The war with England was also disastrous, for it entailed the destruction of a grand navy. The treasures he sent to support the Catholic League of France exhausted the remainder. The war of Granada, carried on at a vast cost, was followed by the banishment from his dominions of the Moorish Woolmen, of all Mussulmen, of all Jews and heretics, thus depriving himself of the bone and sinew of the country, of those who tilled the land, of the manufacturers and all skilled workmen. At his death Spain was reduced to a pitiful state of impoverishment.

The reign of Philip III. was the most prosperous for churchmen. It is often called the golden age of Catholicism. Religious institutions, already too numerous, received great impulse under his reign. Thus the Duke of Lerma founded seven monasteries and two collegiate churches; thus also Calahorra's diocese numbered 18,000 chaplains and Seville 14,000. The ministers of religion were multiplied until they numbered actually one-eighth of the entire population. The Cathedral of Seville had 100 priests, when the one-twentieth would have been enough for purposes of worship. Philip III. also banished from his kingdom the most enterprising and the most useful portion of the population, viz., the Moriscoes and Jews. What with the number of priests consecrated and the acres bestowed upon the churches, the Spanish Church was never more prosperous and wealthy than it was during this reign.

In the succeeding reign Spain continued to decline rapidly from its height of grandeur. Alnares, Minister of Philip IV., attempted reforms, but did not touch the root or fountain of the evil which was overwhelming Spain—he never touched either the Church or its revenues. Segovia, Burgos and La Mancha were reduced to one-tenth part of their population. Medina del Campo, which formerly contained 5,000 families, in comfortable circumstances, was reduced to 500, sunk in poverty. In the archbishopric of Granada 400 towns, villages and hamlets were reduced to 200. In Seville the manufacturers were reduced to utter insignificance, and the population to less than one-half. The Catalan insurrection, the independence of Portugal, the interminable wars of both events, the loss of Roussillon, Conflans, Cerdana and of Jamaica, the destruction of Spanish trade in the Indies, by the Dutch, the reverses in Italy and the Low Countries were a series of disasters which were slowly, but surely, sapping the vitality of Spain. And yet, amid these chapters of fatal reverses, the priests increased in numbers, and their wealth augmented. The Cortes remonstrated even then against the folly and extravagant piety of the King. He promised amendment, but superstition had bound him as well as his predecessors too firmly in its shackles to permit his escape or permit amelioration of the evil.

Carlos II., the successor of Philip IV., was an imbecile. It can not be expected that, being insane, he could root out the curse of Spain. The revenues had declined from £20,000,000, or $100,000,000, to the pitiful sum of $2,000,000 only within three reigns.

The coming of the House of Bourbon, in the person of Philip V., was the first blow struck at the all-absorbing power of Catholicism in Spain. He (Philip) revoked many grants of territories and revenues given to the Church, and exerted himself to check the monstrous pretentions of the Pontiff. The Nuncio was ordered to quit Spain because Pope Clement acknowledged his rival as King of Naples and Lord of Milan. Subsequently a concordat was concluded with Clement XII., the sanctuary of the Church was abolished and many privileges rescinded, and it was agreed that henceforward ecclesiastical estates should pass into mortmain and made available to the necessities of the State.

Fernando VI. instituted a commission to inquire into the statistics of the country, which revealed, when its labors were terminated, the status of affairs in Spain. It appears the State possessed 61,196,166 measures of land, while the Church had 12,209,053; that the revenues arising from the first amounted to $40,337,605; of the second, $8,267,924; that the house rental of lay proprietors was $12,634,300; of the clerical, including tithes, first fruits, $8,590,109; the former derived from cattle $1,370,000; the latter $240,000. Hence the whole annual income of the former was $51,371,905; of the latter, $16,453,324. This was an absorption of considerably over a fifth of the entire revenues of the State by a community which consumed, but produced nothing—the rather retarded the producing powers of the other. Fernando VI. concluded another Concordat with the Holy See, which was extremely favorable to the prerogatives of the Crown. The evil of coadjutors was abolished and vacant bishoprics were to revert to the State; but for this Concordat Fernando paid Benedict 1,200,000 crowns. Carlos III. continued the good work of reforming the abuses of the Church, kept jealous eye upon the Nuncio and upon the Inquisition. Thus in Philip V.'s time 3,000 persons were burned; in Fernando's, ten; in the reign of Carlos but four.

But it was in the later reigns that the power of the clergy most rapidly declined—in these days of steam power and telegraph, in these days of religious liberty, free thought and free speech, Carlos IV., Fernando VII. and Isabella. The revolutions in France have been antagonistic to the Inquisition. There is a church in Calle Alcala where 170 priests were massacred this century; there is another near the Retiro where an aroused population destroyed nearly 1.0.

In the reign of Isabella the archbishoprics and suffragans were:—1. Archbishopric of Toledo. Suffragan bishops—Carthagena, Segovia, Jaen, Siguenza, Osma, Cordova, Cuenca, Valladolid. 2. Archbishopric of Tarragona. Suffragans—Barcelona, Tortosa, Lerida, Gerona, Vique, Urgel, Salsona. 3. Archbishopric of Seville. Suffragans—Malaga, Cadiz, Canaries, Centa. 4. Archbishopric of Santiago. Suffragans—Avila, Astorga, Badajoz, Salamanca, Coria, Zamora, Ciudad Rodrigo, Plasencia, Lugo, Orense, Tuy, Mandonedo. 5. Archbishopric of Sarragossa. Suffragans—Huesca, Tarrazona, Jaca, Balbastro, Albaracin, Teruel. 6. Archbishopric of Valencia. Suffragans—Segorbe, Orihuela, Mallorca. 7. Archbishopric of Granada. Suffragans—Almeria, Guadix. Archbishopric of Burgos. Suffragans—Palencia, Pamplona, Calahorra, Santander and Leon.

The average valuation of each bishopric was about £2,500, or $12,500 per annum. The richest see was Carthagena, worth £40,000 per annum. The poorest, Salsona, was no more than $3,000. The revenues of the archbishopric of Seville were worth $150,000, with corresponding provisions for 235 canons, prebendaries, curates, confessors, musicians, singers and levitical aspirants. The list of the clergy at the commencement of last year was as follows:—Cathedral clergy—Prelates, 52; dignitaries, 285; canons, 756; beneficiaries, 819; chaplains and acolytes, 394; total, 2308. Collegiate clergy—Canons, 175; beneficiaries, 237; chaplains and servants, 114; total, 526. Parochial clergy—Parochial clergy and economos, 17,227; coadjutors and acolytes, 6,312; secular clergy, 13,032; total, 36,571. Regular clergy—Friars, 5,766; religious professors yet not in convents, 1,710; claustered monks, 289; monks, conventual, 14,725; acolytes and novices, 6,700; sacristans, aspirants, singers and musicians, 25,300; alumni, inside and outside Ecclesiastical seminaries, 45,675; general total, 139,570.

Out of this enormous army the present government has licensed but a small portion, some 50,000 in all. The revolution of September dealt Catholicism a fearful blow. Jesuits, friars and monks had to fly for their lives across the Pyrenees. The vast sums of money that Isabella devoted to the decoration of images were appropriated for public works and public instruction. Convents have been pulled down by the dozen and in their stead on their extensive sites are now seen spacious plazas planted with ponds, verdure and pleasant vegetation for the benefit of the large cities; and, in fine, instead of the fabulous sums realized by clerical property, the government has imposed upon itself the task of supporting the Catholic worship with all its ministers and dependents upon the sum of $7,000,000 per annum.

This is the status of the Catholic Church in Spain at the present time—in comfortable and protected circumstances if the clergy but realized it and conformed accordingly. The Spaniards have not lost much of their religious belief, but they have lost much of that superstition and intolerant spirit which cursed it. The governmental authorities are composed of good, earnest men, at least as good as the average, and wish to support the religion of their fathers as conscientiously as possible, consistently, however, with the progress and interests of the country. This perverseness on the part of the clerical authorities may perhaps lead to its final downfall ultimately, certainly to its separation from the State if persisted in. Blind the spiritual chiefs must indeed be if they cannot perceive whither the Church is drifting, but it may be that God, for his own wise purposes, blinds them that regeneration of Catholicism may spring from the darkness which now envelopes it.

The Political and Party Situation—Internal Difficulties and Danger.

MADRID, Oct. 27, 1869.

There is no doubt in the minds of all sensible thinking men of liberal ideas that the republican party has committed a great and perhaps irreparable blunder by taking the field so prematurely. How they could ever have allowed themselves to be drawn out and entrapped by the government one cannot imagine. But why tax the imagination when the everlasting *Cosas de España* exclaim all the gross blunders of this charming though ill-governed nation? Don Quixote stalks abroad in the nineteenth century even as he did in the time of Cervantes, and charges the windmills with the same reckless blindness and with the same results as he did then. What has republicanism done by its outbreak but given vitality and strength to the government that was rotten to the core and fast expiring? How different might have been their lot had they but had a little patience, trusting for a while more to moral than physical force, more to the pen than the sword, fighting their battles in Congress, and not on the field pouring forth sound doctrines in his clubs and not shedding precious and generous blood on the soil. Considering the natural tendency of the Spaniard to cling to the ways and superstitions of their forefathers, and the general idea that it is impossible to govern a nation without a king, it is astonishing the rapid progress the mere handful of patriots had made in the republican cause. In the short space of twelve months only they had so successfully propagated their creed, as to obtain upwards of a million of converts, and had they steadily gone on, must have eventually triumphed, and perhaps without the necessity of spilling blood. But in an evil hour and under the influence of a fit of Quixotic self-sufficiency, without pecuniary means, without arms and without any preconceived plan of operation, they raise the cry of "Viva la Republica Federal" and commence a fratricidal warfare. And to what end? But their own ruin and the strengthening of the government they had struggled so hard to supersede, to say nothing of paving the way for the establishment of a government with a king endowed with the most ample prerogatives.

When we take into consideration the political discord that reigns in this unhappy country, the number of its different political parties and the animosity that each particular one bears to all the others, besides the fact that most of the parties are to a certain extent compromised with different candidates for the vacant Spanish throne, it is morally certain that no prince will receive a majority of votes in Cortes. What, then, remains to be done if it be resolved that a king shall rule the destinies of Spain? I have often heard the matter discussed by politicians of note, and am assured that it will be utterly impossible to place a king on the Spanish throne, except by a *coup d'état*. Now the question is, would a *coup d'état* succeed?

I should say decidedly not; for it is a well known fact that every political party—of the many, such as Carlista, Moderato, Neo-Catolico, Unionista, Progresista, Republicano, &c.—has its supporters in the army, to say nothing of partisans of different royal candidates, among the chief officers (some of whom it is said are closely compromised) to wit:—Generales Carlistas, Isabelinos, Alfonsistas, Montpensieristas and Fernandinos, apart from those in favor of Espartero, the young Duke of Genoa, and others. Therefore, if there were not a compact coalition to counteract and destroy an attempted *coup d'état* there would be to a certainty a general division of the army and a consequent scramble. This, then, would be the crisis, when the republicans, after having won the hearts of the people and inspired the public with confidence, being well armed and with pecuniary means, should have come forward, pronounced simultaneously over Spain the liberties of the people and proclaimed the Spanish republic. Then should they at once have annulled the odious "conscription act" and called upon the soldiers to join them as free volunteers or lay down their arms and retire to the homes of their fathers. As the power of steam is to the engine so are the officers in relation to the soldiers. Destroy the engine which worked with such mighty force and the steam blows off in useless vapor and falls helpless to the ground. Disband the troops and that grand motive power in Spanish political movements (generalism) becomes null and void. In lieu of which what have they done? Instead of acting upon the French motto, "*Frappez vite et fort*," they have adopted a tardy and most criminal course; for they have not only uselessly caused an immense sacrifice of life, but an incalculable loss of property. It is true that a very large number of towns have risen in arms and proclaimed the republic. But when? When it was too late, or "after death the doctor."

Towns have risen in slow succession and, as a general rule, not till the previous town had been thoroughly crushed by well disciplined troops, and when fresh and well conditioned troops were ready to annihilate them the republicans of the next town gave the signal to rise, and so it is that town after town has been crushed and disarmed only for the want of tact, which a mere boy in any other country would have possessed and acted upon. I have been informed that large sums of money were expected to aid the republican movement. Whether such be really the case I know not, but I know for a surety that the republicans are in a most destitute state, both respecting arms as well as funds, and this has been proved on many occasions. It was but the other day that the republican Deputy (Suñer), with some 1,500 men, drew near the town of Figueras for the purpose of accepting the proffered pardon, when it appeared that more than 500 of his followers had not even side-arms, much less rifles, or any other kind of firearms. It is also a well known fact that many bands of republicans have been obliged to break up and disperse on account of being completely destitute of the most absolute necessaries of life, while others, when they could "screw their courage to the sticking point," have politely "borrowed" the municipal funds in small towns and villages, on the old rule, *Necessitas non habet legem*.

Nearly all the republican papers have been suppressed and large numbers of prominent leaders are daily arrested all over the country, while others are making haste to cross the frontier into Portugal and France. The brave old general and patriot, Pierrad, continues under arrest, while his brother, Brigadier Don Fernando Pierrad, who, escaping his banishment to the Canary Isles on the 23d September ult., has been struck off the army list for seeking safety in Portugal, whence he expected to strike a blow with such forces as he could collect to his banner.

The *El Popular* declares the Duke of Montpensier to be the official candidate for the Spanish throne.

Madrid, overawed by a large army, is likely to break out, but to all outward appearances is very little excited.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

The Coming Election for United States Senator.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, Nov. 11.]

The United States Senatorship will be the occasion of some excitement at the next session of the Legislature. Rumors are afloat respecting "slates that are being made up" by the friends of those who desire the seat now filled, or rather the seat now not filled by reason of radical force and fraud by the Hon. H. V. Miller. Mr. Chandler, of DeKalb, and Major Joseph B. Cumming, of Richmond, are spoken of as candidates acceptable to the democracy for this important post. On the other hand, it has been repeatedly asserted that "Bullock" is in the field, and that there are enough of tadpole democrats who are now neither fish nor frog, but who will on that interesting occasion determine their condition by their support of his Excellency. Current rumors indicate lively times ahead and "things much mixed." It is said that there will be a radical caucus at the Macon Fair, as preliminary to the coming radical convention called by Foster Blodgett, State road manager.

BOSTON FISH MARKET.—The trade in codfish continues dull, with no prospect of an improvement at present. The stock on hand at this time is large for the season, and estimated to be about 100,000 quintals. This is not on account of a heavy catch, but the demand all the season has been light and the stock has fast accumulated. The speculative demand for mackerel continues good, and the prices are very firm with a little advance. The mackerel season has about closed, and the fleet is fast arriving at Gloucester. About sixty are now on the way there, which comprises all from that port. A few vessels that come in have done a good business, but the majority have done very poorly—hardly paying their expenses. The average catch has been much lighter than was expected at the first of the season. The whole number of vessels that have completed bay voyages from that port so far this season has been 150, of which number twelve have made two trips, so that the whole number of fares landed has been 162. Most of the vessels now arriving are hauling up for the winter. The catch of shore mackerel has been much larger than that of last season, but the quality has been inferior and No. 1's are scarce.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin, Nov. 13.*

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Nov. 14, 1869.

The week was an extremely dull one in Wall street, and the volume of business at the Sock Exchange far below the average. A calculation of the sales of stocks for the expired portion of the year shows a decrease of over seven million shares as compared with the corresponding period in 1868. The decrease during the past six weeks is proportionately much larger, the transactions in the earlier portion of 1869 going to reduce the general average. It is not very difficult to trace the reason of this decline. The culmination of the great bull speculation of last spring and summer in the panic of September ruined thousands of operators and so intimidated others that the few ventures which have since been made were on a more limited scale. Those who were in the habit of moving five hundred or a thousand shares have contented themselves with a line of one or two hundred, while the magnates of operations have left the market severely alone. The great capitalists who were in the lists last winter and last spring have abandoned the field to the smaller speculators and to those brokers who, tired of waiting for orders, have "taken a hundred" here and there to meet current office expenses, carriage hire and the like. *En passant* it may be worth narration that in one office adjacent to Broad street, where the members of the firm were tempted into opening an account for and carrying a hundred shares now and then for the contingency of hack hire, the speculation resulted so badly that the account at the end of the year showed a loss of thirty thousand dollars—a rather heavy outlay for the luxury of riding home every night. What little life was left in the market after the panic of September was communicated by the pending dividends on New York Central and Hudson River. Now that the consolidation of these roads has taken place the market has settled into chronic dulness. It is hardly probable, however, that the cliques will long suffer it to remain so. Their armor is becoming rusty for want of exercise, and a speculator is never happy except when he is operating. Toward the close of the week there were signs—hardly perceptible, it is true, to the casual observer, but significant to the *habitues* of Wall street—that something is slumbering beneath all this quiet and calmness. The "point" was given, *sotto voce*, to look out for a decline, that the "bears" were organizing and would soon "slam" the market. These confidential whispers are, however, regarded with distrust, for it is only human nature that an experienced strategist should keep his plans to himself. Perhaps, as has often been the case in Wall street, the truth is told that it may be disbelieved, and the cliques really mean what they say. Under such circumstances those who make a profession of dealing in stocks should interpret the general situation and ascertain what there is therein, and so discover what the future contains. The prevailing temper of the street is decidedly bearish, but the ease in the local money market has enabled holders of stocks to withstand what few attacks have been made from the "shorts." The distress in the mercantile community for discounts has been one means employed by the "bears" to assail the other side; but as Wall street stocks and dry goods stocks are very different commodities the result has not been as gratifying as wished. It has been frequently shown that the relations of the speculative and legitimate business interests of the country are not so intimate as necessarily to influence each other. The stock panic of 1864 was not followed by a mercantile revulsion. The only houses liable to loss by the present stringency in discounts are those who have been connected with stock speculations, and of such it is to be feared there are too many instances. One great cause of the mercantile distress is the falling price of gold. Many houses are content to get through the year without a loss. The declining tendency of gold suggests a curious inquiry. If as gold goes down and such securities as government bonds, which pay gold interest, go down with it, why should not investments which pay currency interest enhance as the value of the currency goes up? Something of this is reflected in the prices of government bonds. The 67's, which were 123 a few months since, are now 116. The currency bonds, however, have maintained themselves throughout the decline of gold in the vicinity of 108. A consideration of this fact may enlighten the present situation and discover the real plans of the cliques. It is very certain that the old policy which directed the clique operations in stocks has been entirely subverted by the curious complication in the grain market. Heretofore it was customary for the cliques to buy at the advent of the fall and run up prices as the railway receipts of the West increased with the movement of the crops. The public, tempted by the flattering showing of railway earnings, came in and bought at the advance. The cliques unloaded, went short and then tightened money, which they were the better able to do owing to the shipments of currency to the West. The stringency in money offset the fact of large earnings, and stocks came down with a rush. Now, however, the cliques are at their wits' ends. The grain movement has been only spasmodic and is now at a standstill. Somehow or other the railway earnings maintain a fair average. The growth of railway business in this country is such that it is not difficult to keep up the receipts, although the crops are not moving. The money market is easy and the abundance of funds in New York at present precludes artificial influences. Here is the puzzle which meets the cliques. The popular movement is not active. The cliques do not care which way the public go so that they do something. But the public are apathetic. The stock market is dull. The cliques are without material.

The prevailing dulness enabled the cliques to effect some wide fluctuations in a few of the leading speculative stocks. The market readily yielded to their manipulations. The most active movement was in Pacific Mail, which was forced from 63 to 54¼. The annual election occurs next Wednesday, and much anxiety is manifested to learn who shall administer the affairs of the company in the ensuing year. Looking at the enterprise from a general standpoint it is easy to understand the course which the stock has taken. Its original supporters, foreseeing the damaging effect of the completion of the Pacific Railway, stood from under, and a majority of the capital stock has since been floating on the street. Several movements have been initiated on the part of new combinations to take control of it with a regard for the desirability of the investment, when the present little pathway of traffic between China and California shall have expanded into a grand and broad highway of commerce. The question is, when will the end of the damaging effect of the Pacific road be reached, and when will the stock feel the reviving influences of the transpacific business? Here lies the problem. When it is solved it will be easy to indicate the lowest price and the turning point for Pacific Mail. In the railways there was a heavy market for the Western stocks, owing to the discouraging reports as to the grain movement, and Lake Shore was subjected to "bear" pressure, which carried it as low as 81¼. Erie fell off, owing to the proposed issue of convertible bonds, and the Vanderbilt stocks declined, because the proceeds of these convertible bonds are to be devoted to the construction of a narrow gauge on the Erie, which would put it in connection with the roads west of Buffalo. Western Union, feeling the competition of the new Pacific and Atlantic line of telegraph, declined about two and a half per cent. The following were the closing street prices Saturday:—Adams Express, 56¾ a 57; Wells-Fargo Express, 18¾ a 19; American Express, 35 a 35¾; United States Express, 51¼ a 52; Quicksilver, 13 a 13¾; Canton, 51 a 53; Pacific Mail, 55¾ a 56; Mariposa, 8 bid; do. preferred, 15¾ a 16¾; Western Union, 34⅞ a 34½; New York Central, 180⅝ a 181; Erie, 27⅝ a 27¾; do. preferred, 43 a 43½; Hudson River, 158⅞ a 159¼; Harlem, 131¾ a 132½; Reading, 96⅞ a 96¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 68 a 68¾; do. preferred, 82⅞ a 82⅞; Toledo and Wabash, 57 a 58⅜; Ohio and Mississippi, 25¾ a 26; Michigan Central, 120¾; Lake Shore, 88⅞ a 88¼; Illinois Central, 137 a 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83 a 83¾; Rock Island, 103⅛ a 103⅜; Northwestern, 69⅞ a 69⅞; do. preferred, 85 a 85¾; Fort Wayne, 85⅛ a 85¾.

By an advertisement published in another column it will be seen that the books of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies will be opened on Tuesday next at the office of the Union Trust Company, when the shareholders will receive the respective scrip dividends awarded by the terms of the recent consolidation of the two roads.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is a very favorable one, much to the surprise of those who have not kept count of the currency movements with the interior. The suspension of grain shipments by the Western speculators, in the hope of forcing higher prices for their commodities, has left our banks with an abundance of funds and with a surplus on hand surprisingly large for this season. Last year this surplus was less than ten millions of dollars. To-night the banks hold twenty-three millions in excess of the amount required by law to be kept in reserve for meeting their liabilities. The loans have been decreased, instead of expanded, as this state of affairs might have warranted, while the lawful money has increased over two and a half millions, and the deposits three-quarters of a million. The totals of this week's statement compare with those of last week as follows:—

	Nov. 6.	Nov. 13.
Loans	$252,799,450	$251,180,557
Specie	25,219,066	26,755,693
Circulation	34,188,663	34,212,867
Deposits	182,961,840	183,754,306
Legal tenders	49,957,599	51,095,661

The changes in each item are exhibited in detail as follows:—

Decrease in loans	$1,618,893
Increase in specie	1,536,627
Increase in circulation	24,204
Increase in deposits	792,466
Increase in legal tenders	1,138,062

Last year the banks held only sixteen millions of specie, while their item of legal tenders was but a few hundred thousand dollars larger. The amount now held by them in excess of the reserve required by law is $23,359,561. They have seldom been in a stronger position since the institution of the national banking system.

The government bond market was comparatively steady after the recent fluctuations and inclined to dullness. The following were the closing prices on Saturday:—United States currency sixes, 107⅞ a 108; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117½ a 117⅞; do. coupon, 117¼ a 117⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112⅜ a 113; do. 1862, coupon, do., 115⅜ a 115½; do. 1864, coupon, do., 112⅞ a 113; do. 1865, coupon, do., 113⅞ a 113⅞; do., registered, January and July, 115¼ a 115½; do. 1865, coupon, do., 115⅜ a 115½; do. 1867, coupon, do., 115¼ a 115½; do. 1868, coupon, do., 115¼ a 115½; do. ten-forties, registered, 107 a 107½; do. coupon, 107⅜ a 108.

The gold market in the beginning of the week was active and strong in response to the reports that Victor Emanuel was dying. Subsequently, on the recovery of that potentate, the market became steady. The project of a clearing house will come up for discussion at an executive session of the Gold Board on Monday. The range of the market during the week was as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	127	126⅝
Tuesday	127⅞	126⅞
Wednesday	127⅛	126⅞
Thursday	127	126¼
Friday	126⅞	126⅝
Saturday	127⅛	126⅞

Foreign exchange was strong throughout the week, and at the close some of the bankers advanced their rates to 109¼ for sixty day and 109⅞ for sight sterling.

Southern securities were in the main dull and without important feature.

The increasing importing business of the Southern ports is exemplified at Baltimore, where the receipts from customs, in coin, for the year 1868, were $6,217,496 41, while for the ten months ending October 31, 1869, they were $7,735,843 08, an excess of $1,519,346 67. The total receipts in coin and currency were, in 1868, $6,302,457 93, and in the ten months of 1869, $7,811,172 92, an excess of $1,508,714 99. It is estimated that the receipts for the remaining two months of the year will approximate $1,200,000, bringing the entire receipts of 1869 up to fully $9,000,000, which will be nearly $3,000,000 in access of 1868.

The following gentlemen have been elected directors of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company for the ensuing year:—S. G. Wheeler, Jr., O. W. Joslyn, A. W. Dimock, John Falconer, L. A. Jacobus, E. Y. Lansing and P. W. Holmes. Inspectors of Election—Charles F. Davenport, Charles H. Meigs and Homer M. Williams. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected:—Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., president; Henry J. Quinan, treasurer; J. O. Baker, Jr., secretary.

The work of laying the track of the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad was commenced at Mobile on the 8th inst. This road is being built by Northern capitalists. The grading is well advanced, the iron has nearly all arrived and an early completion of the road and connection with New Orleans is promised. The distance is 138 miles.

Annexed is a comparative statement showing the shipments of specie from this port last week and during the year to date, together with those for the corresponding periods in 1868:—

	1868.	1869.
Forty-fifth week	$252,050	$123,221
Previously reported	68,207,430	29,889,341
Total	$68,459,480	$30,012,562

The specie exports from New York since January 1 to date, in the undermentioned years, have been as follows:—

1867	$44,377,729	1859	$67,077,051
1866	57,150,013	1858	23,848,946
1865	26,495,108	1857	34,803,926
1864	42,497,017	1856	35,806,141
1863	49,066,198	1855	26,555,801
1862	52,508,520	1854	36,544,281
1861	3,332,237	1853	22,313,137
1860	41,947,344	1852	23,307,561

Subjoined is the total valuation of foreign imports at the port of New York for the week ending November 12, compared with the previous week:—

	Nov. 5.	Nov. 12.
Dry goods	$1,239,156	$1,154,943
General merchandise	3,189,297	2,998,017
Total for week	$4,428,453	$4,152,960

The imports of dry goods for the week and since January 1, 1869, compare with the corresponding periods in the two preceding years as follows:—

For the week.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Entered at port	$1,008,189	$1,191,208	$1,164,943
Thrown on market	920,773	1,195,090	1,195,954
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at port	81,164,051	74,203,583	87,615,652
Thrown on market	86,387,196	76,222,609	85,735,351

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Nov. 13—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet but steady at our last quotations. Java was in active demand, and sales were effected at 27,000 mats, ex John Von Galen and Royal Berkshire, on private terms; other kinds were quiet, but steady in value.

COTTON.—There was a fair degree of activity in the market, the demand being principally for export, and prices were steady at yesterday's quotations; the offerings were only moderate. Sales 2,517 bales (including 709 to arrive), of which 1,383 were for export, 818 for spinning and 316 on speculation. For future delivery the market was comparatively quiet. Sales, 100 bales basis low middling for December at 24⅛c., 175 do for January at 24⅜c., 200 do. for March at 25c., and 200 do. for November on private terms. We annex the current quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	23¼	23⅜	23⅜
Good ordinary	24	24¼	24½
Low middling	24½	24⅝	25¼
Middling	25⅛	25¼	25½
Good middling	25½	25½	25½

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts 15,604 bbls. flour, 109,823 bushels wheat, 9,137 do. corn, 72,765 do. oats and 14,266 do. barley. The flour market was dull and nominally 5c. a 10c. lower, though we make no change in our quotations. The sales were about 12,000 bbls., including 2,000 bbls. extra State to arrive soon at $5 75. Southern flour was quite steady, with a fair demand. Sales 750 bbls. Rye flour was only moderately active and heavy, though prices were no lower. Sales 575 bbls. Corn meal was dull and heavy. Sales 150 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a $5 10
Superfine State	5 10 a 5 35
Extra State	5 60 a 6 00
Choice do.	6 00 a 6 50
Superfine Western	5 10 a 5 25
Extra do.	5 40 a 5 75
Extra Minnesota	6 00 a 7 40
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 40 a 5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 00 a 7 00
St. Louis low extra	6 50 a 7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a 9 00
Southern choice and family	8 00 a 10 00
Southern superfine and extra	6 00 a 8 00
California flour (sacks and bbls.)	6 00 a 9 50
Rye flour	4 65 a 6 05
Corn meal, city	5 25 a 5 60
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 75 a —
Corn meal, Jersey	5 25 a 5 40

—Winter wheat was dull. The market for spring opened decidedly firmer, but closed heavy and 1c. a 2c. lower. The sales were about 55,000 bushels, at $1 28 a $1 30 for No. 2 spring (closing at the inside price), $1 35 a $1 36 for No. 1 (closing with sellers at $1 35), $1 39 a $1 41 for small lots red and amber winter, $1 40 for full loads amber, $1 20 a $1 25 for Illinois winter, $1 42 a $1 44 for white Michigan, $1 44 a $1 51 for do. Genesee, $1 10 for No. 3 spring and $1 45 for amber Tennessee. Corn was steady, with sales of 60,000 bushels, at 98c. a $1 06 for inferior to prime mixed Western, $1 08 a $1 14 for white and yellow and 90c. a 95c. for yellow Jersey. Oats were steady, the sales being 40,000 bushels, at 62c. a 66c. Rye was heavy, with small sales at $1 18 for State and $1 09 for Western afloat. Barley malt was dull and nominal. Of barley there were sold 13,000 bushels, at $1 25 for Canada West and $1 04 for two-rowed State.

FREIGHTS.—The market was unusually quiet, the offerings being small, and rates for grain were fully 1d. lower, closing at 7d. by sail and 7½d. per steamer. The chartering business was very quiet. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 4,000 bushels wheat at 7½d., and per steamer, 13,000 bushels wheat at 7½d.; 650 bales cotton at ⅜d., and 200 do. hops at ⅝d. To London, 60 tons oil cake at 27s. 6d. The charters were:—A bark to Lisbon, with 14,000 bushels wheat in shipper's bags at 20c., and a bark to the Windward on private terms.

GUNNIES.—We heard of no sales, and prices were heavy at 16c. a 17c. for bags and 20¼c. a 20½c. for cloth.

HOPS.—The market was dull, the demand from all sources being light, but holders were firm in their views. Sales were made within the range of 23c. a 30c. for common to prime new, and 5c. a 12c. for old.

HEMP was dull, and prices were nominal at the quotations published in our last issue.

HAY.—With a fair demand, and small arrivals, prices were firm at 65c. a 70c. for shipping, 85c. a $1 15 for retail lots, $1 a $1 05 for long rye straw, and 80c. a 85c. for short do.

MOLASSES.—The market was quiet, and we heard of no sales of consequence. Prices were heavy, especially for the low grades, which were in good supply. Quotations unchanged; sales 49 hhds. Cuba at 40c.

NAVAL STORES.—The demand for spirits turpentine was passably active and prices were a trifle firmer, closing at 47¼c. a 47½c. for merchantable and 48c. for shipping lots. There were sold 275 bbls., at 47¼c. for merchantable on the spot, 47c. for do. to arrive, and 47½c. for New York barrels. The business in rosin was small, the sales being only 258 bbls. No. 1 and pale at $3 a $5 and small lots No. 2 at $2 40 a $2 50. We quote:—Strained, $2 15 a $2 25; No. 2, $2 30 a $2 75; No. 1, $2 87½ a $4; pale, $4 25 a $5 25; extra do. and window glass, $5 50 a $8 25. Tar was active for Washington, which sold to the extent of 800 bbls. at $2 60. Wilmington was quoted $2 87½.

OILS.—Linseed was quiet, but steady at 94c. a 95c. in casks and bbls. Other kinds were dull, but unchanged in value. We heard of no sales of importance.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 212 bbls. pork, 427 pkgs. cut meats, 87 do. and 72 kegs lard. The demand for pork was more active, but the business was small, owing to the increased firmness of sellers. The sales were about 500 bbls., in lots, at $30 25 a $30 75 for mess, closing at about $30 50; $30 50 a $30 75 for new do., and $24 25 for extra prime. For future delivery we heard of no sales. Dressed hogs were firmer, city being quoted 13¼c. a 13½c.. At former prices beef was moderately dealt in. Sales 125 bbls. at $4 a $12 for plain mess and $10 a $17 for extra do. Beef hams though quiet, were steady in value. Sales 75 bbls. at $31 a $33 50. Tierce beef was steady, with small sales within the range of $27 a $28 for prime mess, and $29 a $31 for India do. Bacon was a shade firmer, though in light demand; 75 boxes long, clear and Stretford were sold at 16¾c. a 16⅝c. For cut meats the market was dull, the demand being light and prices were nominal at former quotations. We heard of no sales of consequence. For lard there was a fair demand at firm prices. Sales 300 pkgs. at 17⅛c. a 17⅞c. for No. 1 to prime steam, and 18c. a 18⅛c. for kettle rendered.

PETROLEUM.—Crude in bulk was quiet, but steady at 20½c., at which price there were sold 1,200 bbls., part deliverable during the first week in December. In refined oil the business was unimportant and prices were heavy at 34½c. a 34⅞c.; no sales. In Philadelphia the market was dull, there being no demand of consequence, and prices were easier, closing at 35c. a 35⅛c. for November and 34½c. for December. A meeting of petroleum brokers was held to-day at the Merchants' Exchange in Pine street, and the business was checked in consequence.

RICE.—Carolina was moderately active, with sales of 150 tierces at 7¼c. a 7⅞c. for common to prime. Rangoon was dull and nominal.

SEEDS.—We heard of no further sales of linseed, which was generally quoted $2 20, gold, duty paid. A small lot of rough flax was sold at $1 87½. Clover and timothy were dull and nominal.

STEARINE.—The demand was light and prices were weak. Small sales were made within the range of 16½c. a 17½c. for common to choice.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was passably active and firm at our quotations appended. The demand was principally from refiners, and the sales were 1,45? hhds. at 12⅜c. for Porto Rico, and 11 3-16c. a 11⅝c. for Cuba; also 2,710 boxes, at 11⅜c. a 12⅛c. Refined was in demand and firmer, closing at 15⅛c. for hard, 14⅝c. a 14⅜c. for soft white, 14⅛c. for extra C, and 13⅜c. a 14c. for yellow. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 10½c. a 10⅞c.; fair refining, 11c. a 11⅛c.; good refining, 11⅛c. a 11⅜c.; fair to good grocery, 11⅜c. a 11⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 12c. a 12⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 10c. a 13c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 9⅜c. a 11c.; melado, 6c. a 8⅜c. Havana—Boxes, D. S., Nos. 7 to 9, 10⅜c. a 11⅛c.; do. do., Nos. 10 to 12, 11⅞c. a 11⅞c.; do. do., Nos. 13 to 15, 12⅛c. a 12⅞c.; do. do., Nos. 16 to 18, 13⅜c. a 14c.; do. do., Nos. 19 to 20, 14⅛c. a 14⅞c.; do. do., white, 14c. a 15c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 10⅜c. a 11⅛c.; grocery grades, 11⅝c. a 13c.

TALLOW.—The business was moderate, but prices were steady. Sales 45,000 lbs., at 10⅜c. a 11c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 1,265 bbls. The market was less active, but firmer, closing at $1 05 a $1 05. Sales 300 bbls., at $1 03 at $1 05½.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The following is a summary of the auction sales of real estate in this city and vicinity during the past week:—

NEW YORK—IMPROVED PROPERTY.

TUESDAY, Nov. 9		$17,500

SUBURBAN—IMPROVED PROPERTY.

TUESDAY, Nov. 9—Hoboken, N. J.	$30,090	
THURSDAY, Nov. 11—Brooklyn, L. I.	41,325	
Flatbush, L. I.	17,000	
East New York, L. I.	9,700	
Staten Island	25,400	
		123,425

SUBURBAN—UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

TUESDAY, Nov. 9—Brooklyn, L. I.	$30,170	
Great Neck, L. I.	920	
Manuet, N. Y.	3,360	
THURSDAY, Nov. 11—Brooklyn, L. I.	11,025	
Flatbush, L. I.	22,580	
Bay Ridge, L. I.	1,314	
Ossining, N. Y.	30,150	
Staten Island	51,600	
		151,049

Total for the week ending Nov. 13........$291,974

The following exhibits the totals of the different kinds of property sold at auction during the proceeding week:—

New York, improved	$143,950
New York, unimproved	60,000
Suburban, improved	1,950
Suburban, unimproved	143,057
Total for the week ending Nov. 6	$349,557

Real Estate Notes.

Walter Underhill has sold the property of B. W. Jones, on the corner of Warburton and Glenwood avenues, Yonkers, to Mr. L. Ballard, of New York, for $23,000.

During the past week Mr. M. A. J. Lynch has sold the following property:—

3 lots e s Madison av, between 44th and 45th sts	$49,500
3 lots on 44th st, between 5th and 6th avs	82,000
3 lots on 105th st, near av A	6,000
3 story brown stone house on Dean st, Brooklyn	15,000
House and 5 lots on Kingsbridge road	10,000

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, has just received advices from the Surveyor General of Virginia City, Nevada, showing the completion of the survey of ten additional townships in that surveying district, in Humboldt county, embracing an area of 220,767 acres. This tract comprises an extensive variety of soil and surface, embracing rough mountain and beautiful fertile valleys. The mountains contain some valuable deposits of silver and copper ore, where rich mines are now being successfully operated. The valleys and bottoms along Reese river and the several small branches watering this tract are very fertile, clothed with a fine growth of sage, brush, greasewood, bunch grass or wild rye; is well adapted for grazing and capable of producing fine crops of cereals and vegetables. The Central Pacific Railroad crosses one corner of this tract and a greater part of these lands fall within the limits of the concession in lands made by Congress in aid of the construction of said road. The greater portion of these lands are still unoccupied by settlers, and those desiring to locate on the public domain in this part of the West will find this region to present inducements to immigrants of all classes.

Commissioner Wilson is also in receipt of returns from the following district land offices, showing a disposal during the past month of 31,420 acres of the public lands. Sioux City, Iowa, 13,477; Marysville, Cal., 3,610; Fort Dodge, Iowa, 5,959, and Traverse City, Michigan, 5,474.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Broome st, s s, 50 ft e of Willett st, house and lot, 25x75, b & s	Nom.
Lafayette place, No 33, no dimensions	Nom.
Ridge st, w s, 175 ft n of Stanton st, house and lot, 25x100	28,000
Vandam st, No 24, 24.9x100	12,000
Vestry st, s s, 85.2 ft e of Hudson st, 20.1x40	14,000
Walker st, s s, 52.11 ft e of Peck slip, house and lot, 41.4x169.1	80,000
45th st, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington av, house and lot, 20x50.5	500
46th st, s s, 315.5 ft e of Third av, house and lot, 19.4x100.5	16,000
51st st, n s, 205 ft w of 6th av, house and lot, 20x100.5	25,000
53d st, n s, 283.4 ft e of 7th av, 16.8x100	21,250
81st st, s s, 175 ft e of 3d av, house and lot, 25x102.2; Cora adjoining above on rear	6,000
Madison av, w s, 50.5 ft e of 45th st, 25x75	13,550
Av A, w s, 29.4 ft n of 71st st, 25x75	8,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Greene st, No 124, 3½ years, per year	720
6th av, No 754, 5½ years, per year	2,550
9th av, No 519, 3 years, per year	1,350

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Baltic st, n s, 147.10 ft w of 4th av, 100x400	nom.
Centre st, lot No 98, new lots, 25x100	100
Ellery st, n s, 850 ft w of Tompkins av, 25x100, April, 1867	220
Jackson st, n s, 125 ft e of Smith st, 25x100	450
Marion st, s s, 125 ft e of Patchen av, 75x100	2,500
President st, s s, 175 ft e of Hicks st, 50x100	4,000
Raymond st, w s, 198 ft s of Fulton av, 20x100.6	6,370
Sackett st, n s, 225 ft w of Hoyt st, house and lot, 20x100	13,000
Warren st, s s, 195.3 ft w of Nevins st, 20x100.3	7,000
1st st, s s, 108.7 ft w of Bond st, house and lot, 86.10x20x87.5x20	5,000
North 1st st, n s, 55.2 ft w of 5th st, 134.1x69.9x25x56.3x132.6x25	2,500
17th st, n s, 100 ft e of 6th av, 17.6x80	12,000
Baltic av, s s, 5.6 ft w of Adams st, 22.6x—	300
Bedford av, e s, 58 ft n of DeKalb av, house and lot, 25x200	9,500
Brooklyn and Jamaica road, s s, 54 ft w of Rapalyea st, 54x151x50x173; Rapalyea st, w s, near Brooklyn and Jamaica road 25x150, running partly along s end of above	1,500
DeKalb av and Steuben st, n e corner, 100x100; Steuben st, e s, 100 ft n of DeKalb av, 50x100	666
DeKalb av, s s, 169.5 ft e of Nostrand av, 19.5x100	5,000
Division av, n s, 25 ft w of 10th st, 25x100	3,500
Clermont av, e s, 75.4 ft s of DeKalb av, 21.6x86.6x21.11x90.9	15,250
Lafayette av, s s, 150 ft e of Tompkins av, 25x100	2,040
Lafayette av, n s, 300 ft w of Gates av, 75x200	9,000
Lewis av and Pulaski st, s e corner, 20x100	9,000
Lewis av, e s, 40 ft s of Pulaski st, 20x100 (½ share)	6,400
Putnam av, s s, 175 ft w of Patchen av, 41.8x200	5,150
Wyckoff av, e s, 295 ft n of Fulton av, 25x100	1,200
5th av, n w s, 75.2 ft s w of 17th st, 25x100 (omission in this deed)	350
Gravesend, indefinite plot, adj Surydam's, Stillwell's	650

Westchester County.

BEDFORD.

Isaac Sherwood's to Armonck road, w s, adjoining J Sherwood's, 75 acres	1,000

GREENBURG.

County House road and Grove st, s e corner, 65-100 acre	8,500
Lot 14, map G S McKenzie's property	1,000

MORRISANIA.

Central av, s e s, adjoining A Anderson, 56-100	2,800
Concord av, s e s, 75 ft s w of Elm st, 25x100	5.0

RYE.

Locust av, e s, adjoining Thos Bent, 50x125	400

WEST FARMS.

Andrews place, n s, 100 ft from Grand av, 100x100	2,000

Hudson County, N. J.

JERSEY CITY.

Jersey av and North 3d st, n e corner, 100x100	11,000
Morgan st, n s, 226 ft e of Washington st, 75x100	15,000
Patterson st, w s, 70 ft s of South 2d st, 50x100	2,000
South 8th st, n s, 80 ft w of Erie st, 25x60	10,000

HUDSON CITY.

Clinton av, n s, 150 ft e of Oakland av, 25x50	400
Clinton av, n s, between Columbia st and Oakland av, Crosby's lot, 25x50	400
Lot adjoining Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 100 ft s w of D Dingman's, 108x207	2,100
Lot 31, block 98, Passaic Ice Company's property	725

BERGEN.

Lots 81 to 88, map of Sherwood	6,200

GREENVILLE.

Lots 1 and 2, block 3, Gould's map	800

BAYONNE.

Av S, n s, 62x162, J. C. Baylor's lot	6,000

NORTH BERGEN.

Bulls Ferry road, adjoining land of W D Day, 50x265	550

THE DRAMA IN ENGLAND.

British Theatricals and Amusements Review—Gossip of the Stage.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 1869.

What becomes of the policemen when they are wanted? What of the pins after they have been once used? What of the snow that fell last year? Ah! what indeed! We all know what becomes of the new moons, which, as Horace assures us are born only to perish. They are cut up to make stars of, and thus is the wonderful economy of nature marvellously exemplified. But who will tell us what becomes of the new plays that are created only to be damned? Are they carted off to the cheesemongers, or worked up in into *papier maché*, or printed for private circulation, or locked up in secret drawers by their disconsolate authors for penal perusal by their wives in case of misconduct? Here be "nodi" well worthy of "Vindices;" but where are we to look for the "Vindices?" There is one man, and one only, who can enlighten us, and that is Mr. Hastings, the copyist at the Prince of Wales' theatre, a gentleman who more than any other on earth deserves the compassion of the whole human race, seeing that upon his own showing he has not only read but copied 2,800 manuscript plays in the course of ten years. This he has done, and lived to tell it, which is the most wonderful part of the achievement. What has become of all those plays, good Mr. Hastings? Let us not burst in ignorance.

Three new plays have gone from our gaze, not exactly like beautiful dreams, but rather like terrible nightmares, since I wrote you last. "Escaped from Portland" has vanished from the Princess'; "Progress" (what mockery to call it so) from the Globe and "Plain English" from the Holborn. That fell sergeant, Death, is swift in his arrest, and was notably so in the case of the first named of these unhappy productions. "Escaped from Portland" is, or was—for, rest it's soul, it's dead—a translation from the "Mangeur de Fer," a clever play enough in the original, but which perished of cold and bad treatment on its passage from the boards of the Ambigu Comique to those of the theatre in Oxford street. The play abounded in horrors, but the horrors it would seem were essential to its existence, and the attempt to pull them up or even to tone them down proved fatal to the life of the drama, which, after fretting and fuming for just one week upon Mr. Vining's stage, has been suddenly withdrawn, to the no small wonder of the play-going public. Bad as the piece was there seemed no reason why it should die; on the contrary, the worse it was the better chance it should have had of life; for what Sydney Smith said of men is true of plays also—viz., that "their success is often in the inverse ratio to their merit." Anyhow, it was thought that the acting of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews would have pulled it through for a time—"*Sed Dis aliter visum*," which means that the "gods" wouldn't have it at any price; so it has disappeared from the bills, and, what is still more unaccountable, the house has been closed. The cause of this unlooked-for *fiasco* gives to the quid nuncs and scandal mongers abundant scope for speculation, and all manner of wild rumors are afloat. One version of the story, and the one which, whether true or false, seems to win most credence, is that the piece was brought out only as a stop-gap pending the production of a new drama by Mr. Dion Boucicault; that that most prolific of writers failed to deliver his play at the stipulated time, and that having so failed Mr. Vining has shut the doors to make out a case for special damages in an action at law. How this may be I cannot undertake to determine. Meantime Mr. Boucicault is off to the Continent, his physicians having prescribed that course as the only chance for the restoration of his health. However the facts may be, one cannot but feel for poor Mr. Vining, he has been so unfortunate in his enterprises of late. He has spent a pot of money upon the beautifying of his theatre; yet nobody will go there. "Acis and Galatea" proved a woeful failure, and no better fate has overtaken "Escaped from Portland." Let us hope that he will have better luck the next time.

His next venture, however, must be at some other house than the Princess', that theatre having already passed into the hands of Mr. Benjamin Webster, that *deus ex machinâ* who so often springs to the rescue of sinking playhouses. Mr. Webster announces the opening of the winter season for this evening, when will be produced the romantic melodrama of "The Willow Copse," which has been cropping up any time for the last five and twenty years and seems likely enough to go on cropping up for as many more years to come. "When in doubt play a trump," is a maxim of whist players, which rendered in a dramatic sense may be taken to mean, when in doubt play "The Willow Copse."

Mr. Robertson's drama of "Progress" having come to a dead stop at the Globe theatre, Mr. Sefton Parry, the manager, has brought out in its stead a three act farce—for such, in fact, it is, and not a comedy—by Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled, "Not Such a Fool As He Looks," in which the author impersonates the chief character. There has been a mighty to do about this piece, and more bother is in the wind. The play was originally intended for Mr. Sothern, who has already played in it successfully at Birmingham, and who was to have come out in it at the Haymarket next Christmas; but some misunderstanding has arisen between author and actor, which, as the rumor goes, is not likely to be adjusted in any more amicable arena than a court of law. Mr. Byron meanwhile takes his vengeance in a somewhat eccentric fashion—that of himself playing the very part he is said to have written for another—which is as though a cook should himself eat the dinner he had cooked for his master. The character impersonated by Mr. Byron is an aristocratic noodle, who, having been brought up in the belief that he is heir to a baronetcy and a fine estate, finds to his amazement that this vision of greatness is a dream and nothing more. This painful discovery brings out the heroism of the young swell, proving him to be no such fool as he looks. He conducts himself in adversity with calm dignity, and in the result has his reward in coming into possession, not exactly of a baronetcy, but of affluence and all its concomitant blessings. Mr. Byron plays the part passing well and evinces histrionic talent of a genuine order; but lacking of necessity the ease and refinement which practice and study and time alone can confer, he is still rather "amateurish" and it is probable that his play would have had a better chance of permanent success if the principal personage had been represented by so accomplished an actor as Mr. Sothern.

At the Holborn theatre Mr. Morton's heavy play called "Plain English" has been shelved in favor of Edward Moore's dismal old tragedy of "The Gamester," in which the character of Mr. and Mrs. Beverley are effectively supported by Mr. Barry Sullivan and Mrs. Hermann Vezin. The acting in the other parts is just mediocre—"very tolerable and not to be endured," as Dogberry would say. This is the very play in which Garrick was performing one night at Covent Garden when an old gentleman, who had been crying like rain all through the piece, suddenly rose in the pit and, exclaiming "I'll be shot if I'll pay my money to be made miserable," put on his hat and walked out of the house. The play has not been acted in London by any artists of note since Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, performing in it together, eight years ago at the Princess', sent everybody home with red eyes and swollen noses. "The Lady of Lyons" is underlined for early production.

Mr. Buckstone and his company have returned from a most successful tour in the provinces to their old quarters in the Haymarket, where they have inaugurated their winter campaign pleasantly enough with a pretty little play by Messrs. Tom Taylor and Augustus Du Bourg, entitled "New Men and Old Acres." It is a piece of no great pretension as regards the mechanism of the story, which is of the simplest possible structure, the plot merely showing how it came to pass that the Vavasours, an old county family of great ancestral pride, get into difficulties, as many families do, and how they are rescued from impending ruin mainly through the good offices of Samuel Brown, who, *parvenu* though he be, marries the daughter of Mr. Vavasour and eventually becomes master of Cleve Abbey. The incidents of the play, though few, are sufficiently striking and the dialogue is uncommonly good. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Chippendale and Miss George Robertson are secured in the representation of this attractive drama and acquit themselves in a highly satisfactory manner. Mr. Buckstone, Jr., also plays in the piece, adding yet another to the many proofs already in existence that talent is not hereditary; it does not run in a family like wooden legs.

At the Gaiety they are now doing pretty well with an adaptation from the French, from the spirited and graceful pen of Mr. John Oxenford, entitled "A Life Chase." Mr. Alfred Wigan impersonates the "party," as the cockneys would say, whose life is chased, and who is no other than an adventurer who, having stabbed, instead of paying, another man to whom he owed money, is hunted down by the widow of his victim, a sentimental young Italian lady, who complicates the situation alarmingly by falling in love with the very man, of all men in the world, whose ruin she is endeavoring to accomplish. She is over head and ears in love with the assassin of her husband; and on discovering the fact that amiable gentleman—not the husband, but the assassin—kills himself with the very knife with which he had despatched his creditor. Mr. Oxenford, who has been assisted in his task of adaptation by Mr. Horace Wigan, has done his work well, as he ever does; but the piece is so thoroughly Gaelic in sentiment and structure that it may be doubted whether it will attain an enduring success. Mr. Clayton plays the part of a French detective to perfection, and Miss Neilson looks charmingly, and plays equally so, as the avenging, but too susceptible widow.

Mr. Andrew Halliday's dramatic version of "David Copperfield," brought out at the Olympic under the title of "Little Emily," has proved moderately successful. Mr. Dickens went to see it a few nights ago and expressed his satisfaction with some of the actors, of whom the best is assuredly he who plays Uriah Heap. He is as humble as the dust and writhes and wriggles about as though he had swallowed a live eel and found it very difficult of digestion.

A certain gentleman of aristocratic connections, who has taken to the stage—alas! the day—where he chooses to be known as "Mr. Allerton," murdered Hamlet in cold blood for six weeks consecutively last autumn at the Princess' theatre, which he was understood to have leased for the purpose. Mr. Allerton has now gone to the Lyceum, where he nightly renews his homicidal attacks upon the most sublime personage of the Shakespearian drama. Mr. Allerton is, I understand, as amiable a gentleman, kind and as honorable, as any within the four seas of England, but he is no actor; never was and never will be one. "Sarah, my dear, said Mr. Kemble to his newly wedded daughter, Mrs. Siddons, "you promised me never to marry an actor and you have kept your word, for your husband is no actor and never will be one." Mr. Allerton is in the same boat with Mrs. Siddons and will be remembered accordingly. "Something is due to the memory of Shakspeare. If we have no actors to play, him let us, at all events, leave him alone. Let us leave him to himself, as the Lord left the Jews. To pervert, distort and caricature him under the pretext of acting is a little too bad. He has himself bequeathed a curse on the man who should presume to meddle with his bones. How, then, can we expect to escape the displeasure of his august manes if we desecrate his plays? I could play Hamlet myself as well as Mr. Allerton. A new drama, filched, of course, from the French—for we, the degenerate countrymen of the bard of Avon, are now unable to originate a play—will be produced at the Lyceum next Monday under the piquant title of "Forbidden Fruit."

A new burlesque called "Jo" is to brought out at the Strand theatre this evening, and a domestic drama, by Mr. Wybert Reeves, is to be produced on the same evening at the Charing Cross theatre, where something is certainly needed to attract an audience.

At the Royal Amphitheatre a monkey is master of the situation, the creature performing a variety of equestrian and acrobatic feats with a skill that would delight the heart of Mr. Darwin and make him happy to claim kindred with so accomplished an artist.

To an American lady belongs the merit of giving to the Londoners by far the handsomest and most luxurious of all their playhouses. Mrs. John Wood, who has assumed the management of St. James theatre, has not only restored it to its original model, that of the Court theatre at Versailles, but enriched and beautified the house with a splendor and elegance of decoration altogether unexampled. Neither in London nor in Paris is there now a prettier, brighter, better ventilated or better regulated theatre than St. James. Pit and stalls are alike abolished, the area heretofore occupied by both being boarded over and converted into one splendid apartment, furnished in a style of such beauty and costliness, yet preserving at the same time such an air of quiet refinement that the visitor may fancy himself rather in a drawing room or boudoir of some noble mansion than in a public playhouse. The good taste of the manageress is throughout delightfully apparent, the house being redolent of every elegance and replete with every comfort. When it is added that all the paltry tricks of extortion, which make a visit to some of the other London theatres so expensive and so irritating have been completely abolished, enough will have been said to show that Mrs. John Wood has left nothing in her power undone to protect the interests, both personal and pecuniary, of her patrons. If she should not achieve success it will not be for not deserving it. The avowed object of the lessee is to produce the standard old English comedies with a completeness and appropriateness of costume, scenery and apparatus never before attempted in the metropolis. The *mise en scene* will be under the superintendence of Mr. J. R. Planché, the eminent archaeologist, whose high fame for antiquarian research will be a sufficient guarantee for the plays being represented in such a style as to render them exact pictures of life and manners in the age to which they relate. Mrs. John Wood has organized a well selected company, comprising among many performers well known to the London playgoers several American artists, Mr. Barton Hill and Mr. E. W. Young in the number. These gentlemen are English by birth but of Columbian celebrity. The opening programme, which remains unchanged, included a lively operetta of Offenbach's, entitled "Treasure Trove," a brilliantly decorated ballet called "The Magic Waltz" and Goldsmith's ever delightful comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer." As a matter of fact, however, it must be stated that the enterprise of Mrs. Wood is destined to be a great failure.

Mrs. Charles Mathews, the venerable mother of the brightest and most genial of English comedians, died a few days ago at the ripe age of eighty-seven. Her maiden name was Jackson, and she was probably the last surviving performer who played on the York circuit under Tate Wilkinson, the contemporary of Garrick and Foote.

Mr. Sothern is fulfilling a round of provincial engagements but will return to the Haymarket at Christmas.

Mr. Creswick, the Surrey tragedian, is about to retire, but before doing so will give a series of farewell engagements.

A similar announcement applies to Miss Helen Faucit (Mrs. Theodore Martin.)

The premises of the defunct Bentinck Club, in the Strand, are rapidly undergoing preparation for conversion into a theatre, to be under the management (so report says) of Miss M. Olliver, now of the Royalty.

Mr. Charles Fechter says he intends to leave England for New York early in December next in the Russia.

Miss Elsworthy, of the Lyceum, has been very ill of late, but is recovering.

Mr. Philip Day, late of the Royalty, has joined the Charing Cross company.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul are probably with you by this time, having left in the steamship City of Paris. The wind was blowing great guns when they went abroad, and they had every prospect of a "lively" voyage. They intend remaining abroad five months.

Dr. Westland Marston has made some progress with an original drama, in which Mr. Sothern will appear at the Haymarket.

Mr. Lodge has adapted for the English stage a modern German drama (in five acts and in verse), yet unacted, if not unaccepted, to which he has given the title "Won, Not Wooed." The two principal parts have been designed for Mr. Hermann Vezin and Miss Neilson.

A magnificent restaurant has been opened in connection with the Gayety theatre, so that any "politic convention" (or impolitic, for the matter of that) of playgoers may enjoy dinner and drama under the same roof.

How are you off for weather at your side of the Atlantic? We could spare you some if you have not enough. We have had lots of weather of late, and it has been of all sorts and sizes, so that the managers can take their choice and need not complain.

FEARFUL FALL FROM A TRAPEZE.

Exciting Scene at the St. Louis Varieties—A Young Girl Seriously Injured.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 12.]

The daring feats of a young girl known as Mlle. Zagrino, who is only about fourteen years of age, have for some time excited the wonder and admiration of the *habitues* of the Varieties theatre. That a girl so youthful, handsome and seemingly artless should attempt and successfully perform feats on the flying trapeze which older performers were afraid to undertake inspired the spectators with enthusiasm that often broke forth in the wildest applause. Mounted upon a bar, hanging twenty-five feet above the floor, this beautiful child would balance herself, with arms outstretched and a smile upon her face, and then swinging in long oscillations, stand upon one foot, looking more like a creature of the air than a being of the earth. So dangerous did her performance appear that many persons predicted that she would fall and break her neck.

Last night the prediction came very near being verified. Mlle. Zagrino was going through her usual trapeze performances, and had come to that part where she stands on one foot, with the bar in rapid motion, when she lost her balance. She attempted to grasp the bar with her hands but missed it, and fell headlong upon the floor, inside of the orchestra railing, striking on her right hand and breaking her wrist. A deep gash was also cut in her forehead and her shoulder was severely bruised.

A cry of horror arose from the audience as the girl fell, and men started up in the wildest excitement. Every cheek turned as pale as ashes and men and women became as tremulous as though stricken with palsy.

On striking the floor near the bass viol the girl lay still, and it was supposed that she was dead. Her father, who had been watching the performance from the stage, at once came forward, and, leaping into the orchestra, lifted up the lifeless form of his daughter and placed her upon the stage. She was then carried behind the scenes and three physicians were sent for. The audience were informed that Mlle. Zagrino was only slightly injured, and the show went on, two comic songs being next on the programme.

In a few minutes the girl revived, and was able to speak. She said she felt no great pain except in her wrist and begged the doctors not to disturb her. No other bones were broken except at the wrist. Such were the statements of the ushers, but the audience was of the opinion that the injuries were of a more serious nature, and considering that the fall was an unbroken one of twenty-five feet it would be strange if severe internal injuries were not the result.

In some civilized countries these reckless trapeze performances are prohibited by law. Why should they be permitted here? We call the attention of the "Humane Society" which meets on Saturday night to this subject, and suggest that if it is wrong to imperil the life of a bullock by crowding him into a narrow pen or a railroad car it is certainly a piece of cruelty to force a beautiful and innocent child to swing on one foot twenty-five feet in the air, at the constant peril of falling and breaking her neck. We have more than once protested against such senseless performances, that really please nobody, and now we denounce their support as criminal. Men have been convicted of manslaughter for less offences than would be the manager's who consents to such perilous exposure, if loss of life follows.

Since writing the above the girl has been removed to the Everett House. The physicians report that both her wrists are broken, and that her injuries are of a serious nature. The wound on the head is quite severe.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

COOK—CLARK.—At St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday, November 10, by the Rev. Huntington Saunders, GEORGE W. COOK to ANNIE T., daughter of S. J. Clark, both of Brooklyn.

LEGGATT—WILLS.—On Thursday, November 11, at Calvary church, by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, RICHARD J. LEGGATT to MARIETTA, eldest daughter of the late William Wills, all of this city.

STOCKTON—BIDEN.—On Friday, November 12, at the residence of George Baller, by the Rev. Dr. Millett, E. STOCKTON to Miss J. D. BIDEN, both of New Brunswick.

St. John (N. B.) papers please copy.

Died.

ABBOTT.—On Sunday, November 14, Mrs. ELINOR R. ABBOTT, in the 7?th year of her age.

Funeral services on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles S. Faulkner, 523 West Twenty-third street.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, November 13, NICHOLAS P. ALLEN, aged 34 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Bergen Point plank road, Bergen City, N. J., on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BUCKNAM.—At Port au Prince, Hayti, on Thursday, October 28, after a short illness, EZRA BUCKNAM, in the 64th year of his age.

His remains will be brought home for interment at the earliest opportunity.

CAREY.—On Sunday morning, November 14, CHARLES E. CAREY, son of Samuel and Martha Carey, in the 32d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Macdougal street Baptist church (near Spring), on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

Utica papers please copy.

GASSNER.—On Saturday, November 13, MORRIS GASSNER, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from 413 West Eighteenth street.

CARPENTER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, November 13, LORAINE N., widow of Hon. Franklin B. Carpenter, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 195 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

DEGNAN.—On Saturday, November 13, PATRICK DEGNAN.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 524 East Thirteenth street.

DOWNEY.—MARY DOWNEY, a native of the parish Clune Mun, county Cork, Ireland, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 Mulberry street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

DOANE.—On Saturday, 13th November, ERNEST, twin son of A. Sidney and Agnes C. Doane.

FARRY.—On Saturday evening, November 13, ROSE FARRY, 62 years of age.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 237 East Twenty-ninth street. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

FLYNN.—On Sunday, November 14, aged 36, PATRICK FLYNN, of Bruff, county Limerick, Ireland.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 707 East Ninth street, on Tuesday, to Calvary Cemetery.

GIBBONS.—On Saturday, November 13, MARY ANN, wife of Thomas Gibbons, a native of Bath, England.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John G. Cosgrif, 122 Bank street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

GOODMAN.—In Plainfield, N. J., at the house of her son, Aaron C. Goodman, on Saturday morning, November 13, Mrs. ALMIRA GOODMAN, aged 89 years.

Funeral from the house of her son, Edward Goodman, No. 23 Broad street, Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, November 13, PETER HARRIS, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 213 Atlantic street, near Court, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

JONES.—On Sunday, November 14, Mrs. REBECCA JONES, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. N. Martin, 133 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

LIVINGSTON.—On Sunday, November 14, CORNELIA, daughter of Charles Livingston, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from 39 West Washington square, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Troy papers please copy.

MOORE.—On Sunday morning, November 14, JOHN MOORE, a native of the county Kildare, Ireland, in the 48th year of his age.

Requiescat in pace.

Funeral on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, from St. Mary's church, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Dublin papers please copy.

McENTEE.—On Sunday, November 14, MARGARET McENTEE, the beloved wife of Frank McEntee.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 322 East Fifty-sixth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

McGLINN.—At Brooklyn, on Sunday, November 14, Mr. PATRICK McGLINN, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 77 North Fifth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Pa., and New Orleans papers please copy.

McKEON.—On Sunday, November 14, at three o'clock, PATRICK McKEON, a native of county Louth, Ireland, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 837 Washington street, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

McMURRAY.—On Saturday morning, November 13, ELIZABETH PEDING, beloved wife of Jefferson J. McMurray, of consumption, aged 32 years.

The friends and acquaintances, also the members of Pratt Lodge, No. 194, F. and A. M., also of Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 22, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from 157 Delancey street.

PERKINS.—On Saturday, November 13, after a long and tedious sickness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, KEYRAN PERKINS, a native of the parish of Raheen, Queens county, Ireland, in the 56th year of his age.

The remains will be taken from his late residence, 417 West Thirty-second street, at half-past ten o'clock, this (Monday) morning, to St. Michael's church, West Thirty-second street, where a requiem high mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family, and those of his acquaintances, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

REARDON.—At his residence, No. 111 North Sixth street, Williamsburg, on Saturday morning, November 13, JOHN REARDON, native of parish of White Church, county Cork, Ireland, aged 61 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

ROBERTSON.—On Saturday, November 13, at Bloomfield, N. J., MARY MONTAGUE, wife of Heber R. Robertson, and daughter of the late Henry B. Montague, formerly of Richmond, Va., aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. A train will leave New York at two P. M., per Morris and Essex and Bloomfield Railroad, foot of Barclay street, and returning will leave Bloomfield at sixteen minutes past six P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the station.

SIMONSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, November 13, Mrs. ELIZABETH SIMONSON, wife of Abram Simonson, in the 54th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian church, Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock.

SMITH.—On Saturday, November 13, at four o'clock, CATHARINE SMITH, aged 77 years.

May her soul rest in peace. Amen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 447 Third avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Friday, November 12, DANIEL P. SMITH, of the firm of Smith & True, builders, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 28 West Forty-third street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

TOMES.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., at the residence of her son Joseph E., on Saturday, November 13, ELIZABETH HARRIETT TOMES, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's church, State street, near Bond street, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.

TRUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, November 14, RICHARD TRUSSELL, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 16 Morton street, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—On Saturday, November 13, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, aged 38 years, 6 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Broadway, near Flushing avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

WARD.—On Saturday, November 13, CHARLOTTE K. WARD, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. M. Croft, 207 East Fifty-second street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

California papers please copy.

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